



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : C12N 15/31, C07K 14/22, 16/12, A61K 39/095 // (C12N 15/31, C12R 1:36)		A2	(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/24578
			(43) International Publication Date: 20 May 1999 (20.05.99)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/IB98/01665		(74) Agent: HALLYBONE, Huw, George; Carpmaels & Ransford, 43 Bloomsbury Square, London WC1A 2RA (GB).	
(22) International Filing Date: 9 October 1998 (09.10.98)			
(30) Priority Data:		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).	
9723516.2 6 November 1997 (06.11.97) GB 9724190.5 14 November 1997 (14.11.97) GB 9724386.9 18 November 1997 (18.11.97) GB 9725158.1 27 November 1997 (27.11.97) GB 9726147.3 10 December 1997 (10.12.97) GB 9800759.4 14 January 1998 (14.01.98) GB 9819016.8 1 September 1998 (01.09.98) GB			
(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): CHIRON S.P.A. [IT/IT]; Via Fiorentina, 1, I-53100 Siena (IT).			
(72) Inventors; and		Published	
(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): MASIGNANI, Vega [IT/IT]; Via Pantaneto, 105, I-53100 Siena (IT). RAP-PUOLI, Rino [IT/IT]; Via delle Rocche, 1, Vagliagli, I-53019 Castelnuovo Berardenga (IT). PIZZA, Mariagrazia [IT/IT]; Strada di Montalbuccio, 160, I-53100 Siena (IT). SCARLATO, Vincenzo [IT/IT]; Via Firenze, 3/37, I-53134 Colle Val d'Elsa (IT). GRANDI, Guido [IT/IT]; 9° Strada, 4, I-20090 Segrate (IT).		Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.	
(54) Title: NEISSERIAL ANTIGENS			
(57) Abstract			
<p>The invention provides proteins from <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> (strains A and B) and from <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> including amino acid sequences, the corresponding nucleotide sequences, expression data, and serological data. The proteins are useful antigens for vaccines, immunogenic compositions, and/or diagnostics.</p>			

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

NEISSERIAL ANTIGENS

This invention relates to antigens from *Neisseria* bacteria.

BACKGROUND ART

Neisseria meningitidis and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* are non-motile, gram negative diplococci that are pathogenic in humans. *N.meningitidis* colonises the pharynx and causes meningitis (and, occasionally, septicaemia in the absence of meningitis); *N.gonorrhoeae* colonises the genital tract and causes gonorrhea. Although colonising different areas of the body and causing completely different diseases, the two pathogens are closely related, although one feature that clearly differentiates meningococcus from gonococcus is the presence of a polysaccharide capsule that is present in all pathogenic meningococci.

N.gonorrhoeae caused approximately 800,000 cases per year during the period 1983-1990 in the United States alone (chapter by Meitzner & Cohen, "Vaccines Against Gonococcal Infection", In: *New Generation Vaccines*, 2nd edition, ed. Levine, Woodrow, Kaper, & Cobon, Marcel Dekker, New York, 1997, pp.817-842). The disease causes significant morbidity but limited mortality. Vaccination against *N.gonorrhoeae* would be highly desirable, but repeated attempts have failed. The main candidate antigens for this vaccine are surface-exposed proteins such as pili, porins, opacity-associated proteins (Opas) and other surface-exposed proteins such as the Lip, Laz, IgA1 protease and transferrin-binding proteins. The lipooligosaccharide (LOS) has also been suggested as vaccine (Meitzner & Cohen, *supra*).

N.meningitidis causes both endemic and epidemic disease. In the United States the attack rate is 0.6-1 per 100,000 persons per year, and it can be much greater during outbreaks (see Lieberman *et al.* (1996) Safety and Immunogenicity of a Serogroups A/C *Neisseria meningitidis* Oligosaccharide-Protein Conjugate Vaccine in Young Children. *JAMA* 275(19):1499-1503; Schuchat *et al* (1997) Bacterial Meningitis in the United States in 1995. *N Engl J Med* 337(14):970-976). In developing countries, endemic disease rates are much higher and during epidemics incidence rates can reach 500 cases per 100,000 persons per year. Mortality is extremely high, at 10-20% in the United States, and much higher in developing countries. Following the introduction of the conjugate vaccine against *Haemophilus influenzae*, *N. meningitidis* is the major cause of bacterial meningitis at all ages in the United States (Schuchat *et al* (1997) *supra*).

Based on the organism's capsular polysaccharide, 12 serogroups of *N.meningitidis* have been identified. Group A is the pathogen most often implicated in epidemic disease in sub-Saharan Africa. Serogroups B and C are responsible for the vast majority of cases in the United States and in most developed countries. Serogroups W135 and Y are responsible for the rest of the cases in the United States and developed countries. The meningococcal vaccine currently in use is a tetravalent polysaccharide vaccine composed of serogroups A, C, Y and W135. Although efficacious in adolescents and adults, it induces a poor immune response and short duration of protection, and cannot be used in infants [eg. Morbidity and Mortality weekly report, Vol.46, No. RR-5 (1997)]. This is because polysaccharides are T-cell independent antigens that induce a weak immune response that cannot be boosted by repeated immunization. Following the success of the vaccination against *H.influenzae*, conjugate vaccines against serogroups A and C have been developed and are at the final stage of clinical testing (Zollinger WD "New and Improved Vaccines Against Meningococcal Disease" in: *New Generation Vaccines, supra*, pp. 469-488; Lieberman *et al* (1996) *supra*; Costantino *et al* (1992) Development and phase I clinical testing of a conjugate vaccine against meningococcus A and C. *Vaccine* 10:691-698).

Meningococcus B remains a problem, however. This serotype currently is responsible for approximately 50% of total meningitis in the United States, Europe, and South America. The polysaccharide approach cannot be used because the menB capsular polysaccharide is a polymer of $\alpha(2-8)$ -linked *N*-acetyl neuraminic acid that is also present in mammalian tissue. This results in tolerance to the antigen; indeed, if an immune response were elicited, it would be anti-self, and therefore undesirable. In order to avoid induction of autoimmunity and to induce a protective immune response, the capsular polysaccharide has, for instance, been chemically modified substituting the *N*-acetyl groups with *N*-propionyl groups, leaving the specific antigenicity unaltered (Romero & Outschoorn (1994) Current status of Meningococcal group B vaccine candidates: capsular or non-capsular? *Clin Microbiol Rev* 7(4):559-575).

Alternative approaches to menB vaccines have used complex mixtures of outer membrane proteins (OMPs), containing either the OMPs alone, or OMPs enriched in porins, or deleted of the class 4 OMPs that are believed to induce antibodies that block bactericidal activity. This approach produces vaccines that are not well characterized. They are able to protect against the homologous strain, but are not effective at large where there are many antigenic variants of the outer membrane proteins. To overcome the antigenic variability, multivalent vaccines containing up to nine different

porins have been constructed (eg. Poolman JT (1992) Development of a meningococcal vaccine. *Infect. Agents Dis.* 4:13-28). Additional proteins to be used in outer membrane vaccines have been the opa and opc proteins, but none of these approaches have been able to overcome the antigenic variability (eg. Ala'Aldeen & Borriello (1996) The meningococcal transferrin-binding proteins 1 and 2 are both surface exposed and generate bactericidal antibodies capable of killing homologous and heterologous strains. *Vaccine* 14(1):49-53).

A certain amount of sequence data is available for meningococcal and gonococcal genes and proteins (eg. EP-A-0467714, WO96/29412), but this is by no means complete. The provision of further sequences could provide an opportunity to identify secreted or surface-exposed proteins that are presumed targets for the immune system and which are not antigenically variable. For instance, some of the identified proteins could be components of efficacious vaccines against meningococcus B, some could be components of vaccines against all meningococcal serotypes, and others could be components of vaccines against all pathogenic *Neisseriae*.

THE INVENTION

The invention provides proteins comprising the Neisserial amino acid sequences disclosed in the examples. These sequences relate to *N.meningitidis* or *N.gonorrhoeae*.

It also provides proteins comprising sequences homologous (*ie.* having sequence identity) to the Neisserial amino acid sequences disclosed in the examples. Depending on the particular sequence, the degree of identity is preferably greater than 50% (eg. 65%, 80%, 90%, or more). These homologous proteins include mutants and allelic variants of the sequences disclosed in the examples. Typically, 50% identity or more between two proteins is considered to be an indication of functional equivalence. Identity between the proteins is preferably determined by the Smith-Waterman homology search algorithm as implemented in the MPSRCH program (Oxford Molecular), using an affine gap search with parameters *gap open penalty=12* and *gap extension penalty=1*.

The invention further provides proteins comprising fragments of the Neisserial amino acid sequences disclosed in the examples. The fragments should comprise at least *n* consecutive amino acids from the sequences and, depending on the particular sequence, *n* is 7 or more (eg. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 or more). Preferably the fragments comprise an epitope from the sequence.

The proteins of the invention can, of course, be prepared by various means (*eg.* recombinant expression, purification from cell culture, chemical synthesis *etc.*) and in various forms (*eg.* native, fusions *etc.*). They are preferably prepared in substantially pure or isolated form (*ie.* substantially free from other Neisserial or host cell proteins)

- 5 According to a further aspect, the invention provides antibodies which bind to these proteins. These may be polyclonal or monoclonal and may be produced by any suitable means.

According to a further aspect, the invention provides nucleic acid comprising the Neisserial nucleotide sequences disclosed in the examples. In addition, the invention provides nucleic acid comprising sequences homologous (*ie.* having sequence identity) to the Neisserial nucleotide
10 sequences disclosed in the examples.

Furthermore, the invention provides nucleic acid which can hybridise to the Neisserial nucleic acid disclosed in the examples, preferably under "high stringency" conditions (*eg.* 65°C in a 0.1xSSC, 0.5% SDS solution).

Nucleic acid comprising fragments of these sequences are also provided. These should comprise
15 at least n consecutive nucleotides from the Neisserial sequences and, depending on the particular sequence, n is 10 or more (*eg.* 12, 14, 15, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 or more).

According to a further aspect, the invention provides nucleic acid encoding the proteins and protein fragments of the invention.

It should also be appreciated that the invention provides nucleic acid comprising sequences
20 complementary to those described above (*eg.* for antisense or probing purposes).

Nucleic acid according to the invention can, of course, be prepared in many ways (*eg.* by chemical synthesis, from genomic or cDNA libraries, from the organism itself *etc.*) and can take various forms (*eg.* single stranded, double stranded, vectors, probes *etc.*).

In addition, the term "nucleic acid" includes DNA and RNA, and also their analogues, such as
25 those containing modified backbones, and also peptide nucleic acids (PNA) *etc.*

According to a further aspect, the invention provides vectors comprising nucleotide sequences of the invention (eg. expression vectors) and host cells transformed with such vectors.

According to a further aspect, the invention provides compositions comprising protein, antibody, and/or nucleic acid according to the invention. These compositions may be suitable as vaccines, for instance, or as diagnostic reagents, or as immunogenic compositions.

The invention also provides nucleic acid, protein, or antibody according to the invention for use as medicaments (eg. as vaccines) or as diagnostic reagents. It also provides the use of nucleic acid, protein, or antibody according to the invention in the manufacture of: (i) a medicament for treating or preventing infection due to Neisserial bacteria; (ii) a diagnostic reagent for detecting the presence of Neisserial bacteria or of antibodies raised against Neisserial bacteria; and/or (iii) a reagent which can raise antibodies against Neisserial bacteria. Said Neisserial bacteria may be any species or strain (such as *N.gonorrhoeae*, or any strain of *N.meningitidis*, such as strain A, strain B or strain C).

The invention also provides a method of treating a patient, comprising administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of nucleic acid, protein, and/or antibody according to the invention.

According to further aspects, the invention provides various processes.

A process for producing proteins of the invention is provided, comprising the step of culturing a host cell according to the invention under conditions which induce protein expression.

A process for producing protein or nucleic acid of the invention is provided, wherein the the protein or nucleic acid is synthesised in part or in whole using chemical means.

A process for detecting polynucleotides of the invention is provided, comprising the steps of: (a) contacting a nucleic probe according to the invention with a biological sample under hybridizing conditions to form duplexes; and (b) detecting said duplexes.

A process for detecting proteins of the invention is provided, comprising the steps of: (a) contacting an antibody according to the invention with a biological sample under conditions suitable for the formation of an antibody-antigen complexes; and (b) detecting said complexes.

A summary of standard techniques and procedures which may be employed in order to perform the invention (eg. to utilise the disclosed sequences for vaccination or diagnostic purposes) follows. This summary is not a limitation on the invention but, rather, gives examples that may be used, but are not required.

5 General

The practice of the present invention will employ, unless otherwise indicated, conventional techniques of molecular biology, microbiology, recombinant DNA, and immunology, which are within the skill of the art. Such techniques are explained fully in the literature eg. Sambrook *Molecular Cloning; A Laboratory Manual, Second Edition* (1989); *DNA Cloning, Volumes I and*
 10 *ii* (D.N Glover ed. 1985); *Oligonucleotide Synthesis* (M.J. Gait ed, 1984); *Nucleic Acid Hybridization* (B.D. Hames & S.J. Higgins eds. 1984); *Transcription and Translation* (B.D. Hames & S.J. Higgins eds. 1984); *Animal Cell Culture* (R.I. Freshney ed. 1986); *Immobilized Cells and Enzymes* (IRL Press, 1986); B. Perbal, *A Practical Guide to Molecular Cloning* (1984); the *Methods in Enzymology* series (Academic Press, Inc.), especially volumes 154 & 155; *Gene*
 15 *Transfer Vectors for Mammalian Cells* (J.H. Miller and M.P. Calos eds. 1987, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory); Mayer and Walker, eds. (1987), *Immunochemical Methods in Cell and Molecular Biology* (Academic Press, London); Scopes, (1987) *Protein Purification: Principles and Practice*, Second Edition (Springer-Verlag, N.Y.), and *Handbook of Experimental Immunology, Volumes I-IV* (D.M. Weir and C. C. Blackwell eds 1986).

20 Standard abbreviations for nucleotides and amino acids are used in this specification.

All publications, patents, and patent applications cited herein are incorporated in full by reference. In particular, the contents of UK patent applications 9723516.2, 9724190.5, 9724386.9, 9725158.1, 9726147.3, 9800759.4, and 9819016.8 are incorporated herein.

Definitions

25 A composition containing X is "substantially free of" Y when at least 85% by weight of the total X+Y in the composition is X. Preferably, X comprises at least about 90% by weight of the total of X+Y in the composition, more preferably at least about 95% or even 99% by weight.

The term "comprising" means "including" as well as "consisting" eg. a composition "comprising" X may consist exclusively of X or may include something additional to X, such as X+Y.

The term "heterologous" refers to two biological components that are not found together in nature. The components may be host cells, genes, or regulatory regions, such as promoters. Although the heterologous components are not found together in nature, they can function together, as when a promoter heterologous to a gene is operably linked to the gene. Another example is where a
5 Neisserial sequence is heterologous to a mouse host cell. A further examples would be two epitopes from the same or different proteins which have been assembled in a single protein in an arrangement not found in nature.

An "origin of replication" is a polynucleotide sequence that initiates and regulates replication of polynucleotides, such as an expression vector. The origin of replication behaves as an autonomous
10 unit of polynucleotide replication within a cell, capable of replication under its own control. An origin of replication may be needed for a vector to replicate in a particular host cell. With certain origins of replication, an expression vector can be reproduced at a high copy number in the presence of the appropriate proteins within the cell. Examples of origins are the autonomously replicating sequences, which are effective in yeast; and the viral T-antigen, effective in COS-7
15 cells.

A "mutant" sequence is defined as DNA, RNA or amino acid sequence differing from but having sequence identity with the native or disclosed sequence. Depending on the particular sequence, the degree of sequence identity between the native or disclosed sequence and the mutant sequence is preferably greater than 50% (eg. 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, 99% or more, calculated using the
20 Smith-Waterman algorithm as described above). As used herein, an "allelic variant" of a nucleic acid molecule, or region, for which nucleic acid sequence is provided herein is a nucleic acid molecule, or region, that occurs essentially at the same locus in the genome of another or second isolate, and that, due to natural variation caused by, for example, mutation or recombination, has a similar but not identical nucleic acid sequence. A coding region allelic variant typically encodes
25 a protein having similar activity to that of the protein encoded by the gene to which it is being compared. An allelic variant can also comprise an alteration in the 5' or 3' untranslated regions of the gene, such as in regulatory control regions (eg. see US patent 5,753,235).

Expression systems

The Neisserial nucleotide sequences can be expressed in a variety of different expression systems;
30 for example those used with mammalian cells, baculoviruses, plants, bacteria, and yeast.

i. Mammalian Systems

Mammalian expression systems are known in the art. A mammalian promoter is any DNA sequence capable of binding mammalian RNA polymerase and initiating the downstream (3') transcription of a coding sequence (*eg.* structural gene) into mRNA. A promoter will have a transcription initiating region, which is usually placed proximal to the 5' end of the coding sequence, and a TATA box, usually located 25-30 base pairs (bp) upstream of the transcription initiation site. The TATA box is thought to direct RNA polymerase II to begin RNA synthesis at the correct site. A mammalian promoter will also contain an upstream promoter element, usually located within 100 to 200 bp upstream of the TATA box. An upstream promoter element determines the rate at which transcription is initiated and can act in either orientation [Sambrook et al. (1989) "Expression of Cloned Genes in Mammalian Cells." In *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd ed.].

Mammalian viral genes are often highly expressed and have a broad host range; therefore sequences encoding mammalian viral genes provide particularly useful promoter sequences. Examples include the SV40 early promoter, mouse mammary tumor virus LTR promoter, adenovirus major late promoter (Ad MLP), and herpes simplex virus promoter. In addition, sequences derived from non-viral genes, such as the murine metallothionein gene, also provide useful promoter sequences. Expression may be either constitutive or regulated (inducible), depending on the promoter can be induced with glucocorticoid in hormone-responsive cells.

The presence of an enhancer element (enhancer), combined with the promoter elements described above, will usually increase expression levels. An enhancer is a regulatory DNA sequence that can stimulate transcription up to 1000-fold when linked to homologous or heterologous promoters, with synthesis beginning at the normal RNA start site. Enhancers are also active when they are placed upstream or downstream from the transcription initiation site, in either normal or flipped orientation, or at a distance of more than 1000 nucleotides from the promoter [Maniatis et al. (1987) *Science* 236:1237; Alberts et al. (1989) *Molecular Biology of the Cell*, 2nd ed.]. Enhancer elements derived from viruses may be particularly useful, because they usually have a broader host range. Examples include the SV40 early gene enhancer [Dijkema et al (1985) *EMBO J.* 4:761] and the enhancer/promoters derived from the long terminal repeat (LTR) of the Rous Sarcoma Virus [Gorman et al. (1982b) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 79:6777] and from human cytomegalovirus [Boshart et al. (1985) *Cell* 41:521]. Additionally, some enhancers are regulatable and become active only

in the presence of an inducer, such as a hormone or metal ion [Sassone-Corsi and Borelli (1986) *Trends Genet.* 2:215; Maniatis et al. (1987) *Science* 236:1237].

A DNA molecule may be expressed intracellularly in mammalian cells. A promoter sequence may be directly linked with the DNA molecule, in which case the first amino acid at the N-terminus of the recombinant protein will always be a methionine, which is encoded by the ATG start codon. If desired, the N-terminus may be cleaved from the protein by *in vitro* incubation with cyanogen bromide.

Alternatively, foreign proteins can also be secreted from the cell into the growth media by creating chimeric DNA molecules that encode a fusion protein comprised of a leader sequence fragment that provides for secretion of the foreign protein in mammalian cells. Preferably, there are processing sites encoded between the leader fragment and the foreign gene that can be cleaved either *in vivo* or *in vitro*. The leader sequence fragment usually encodes a signal peptide comprised of hydrophobic amino acids which direct the secretion of the protein from the cell. The adenovirus tripartite leader is an example of a leader sequence that provides for secretion of a foreign protein in mammalian cells.

Usually, transcription termination and polyadenylation sequences recognized by mammalian cells are regulatory regions located 3' to the translation stop codon and thus, together with the promoter elements, flank the coding sequence. The 3' terminus of the mature mRNA is formed by site-specific post-transcriptional cleavage and polyadenylation [Birnstiel et al. (1985) *Cell* 41:349; Proudfoot and Whitelaw (1988) "Termination and 3' end processing of eukaryotic RNA. In *Transcription and splicing* (ed. B.D. Hames and D.M. Glover); Proudfoot (1989) *Trends Biochem. Sci.* 14:105]. These sequences direct the transcription of an mRNA which can be translated into the polypeptide encoded by the DNA. Examples of transcription terminator/polyadenylation signals include those derived from SV40 [Sambrook et al (1989) "Expression of cloned genes in cultured mammalian cells." In *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*].

Usually, the above described components, comprising a promoter, polyadenylation signal, and transcription termination sequence are put together into expression constructs. Enhancers, introns with functional splice donor and acceptor sites, and leader sequences may also be included in an expression construct, if desired. Expression constructs are often maintained in a replicon, such as an extrachromosomal element (eg. plasmids) capable of stable maintenance in a host, such as mammalian cells or bacteria. Mammalian replication systems include those derived from animal

- viruses, which require trans-acting factors to replicate. For example, plasmids containing the replication systems of papovaviruses, such as SV40 [Gluzman (1981) *Cell* 23:175] or polyomavirus, replicate to extremely high copy number in the presence of the appropriate viral T antigen. Additional examples of mammalian replicons include those derived from bovine papillomavirus and Epstein-Barr virus. Additionally, the replicon may have two replication systems, thus allowing it to be maintained, for example, in mammalian cells for expression and in a prokaryotic host for cloning and amplification. Examples of such mammalian-bacteria shuttle vectors include pMT2 [Kaufman et al. (1989) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 9:946] and pHEBO [Shimizu et al. (1986) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 6:1074].
- 10 The transformation procedure used depends upon the host to be transformed. Methods for introduction of heterologous polynucleotides into mammalian cells are known in the art and include dextran-mediated transfection, calcium phosphate precipitation, polybrene mediated transfection, protoplast fusion, electroporation, encapsulation of the polynucleotide(s) in liposomes, and direct microinjection of the DNA into nuclei.
- 15 Mammalian cell lines available as hosts for expression are known in the art and include many immortalized cell lines available from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), including but not limited to, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, HeLa cells, baby hamster kidney (BHK) cells, monkey kidney cells (COS), human hepatocellular carcinoma cells (eg. Hep G2), and a number of other cell lines.
- 20 ii. Baculovirus Systems
- The polynucleotide encoding the protein can also be inserted into a suitable insect expression vector, and is operably linked to the control elements within that vector. Vector construction employs techniques which are known in the art. Generally, the components of the expression system include a transfer vector, usually a bacterial plasmid, which contains both a fragment of the baculovirus genome, and a convenient restriction site for insertion of the heterologous gene or genes to be expressed; a wild type baculovirus with a sequence homologous to the baculovirus-specific fragment in the transfer vector (this allows for the homologous recombination of the heterologous gene in to the baculovirus genome); and appropriate insect host cells and growth media.
- 25
- After inserting the DNA sequence encoding the protein into the transfer vector, the vector and the wild type viral genome are transfected into an insect host cell where the vector and viral genome are allowed to recombine. The packaged recombinant virus is expressed and recombinant plaques
- 30

are identified and purified. Materials and methods for baculovirus/insect cell expression systems are commercially available in kit form from, *inter alia*, Invitrogen, San Diego CA ("MaxBac" kit). These techniques are generally known to those skilled in the art and fully described in Summers and Smith, *Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 1555* (1987) (hereinafter "Summers and Smith").

Prior to inserting the DNA sequence encoding the protein into the baculovirus genome, the above described components, comprising a promoter, leader (if desired), coding sequence of interest, and transcription termination sequence, are usually assembled into an intermediate transplacement construct (transfer vector). This construct may contain a single gene and operably linked regulatory elements; multiple genes, each with its own set of operably linked regulatory elements; or multiple genes, regulated by the same set of regulatory elements. Intermediate transplacement constructs are often maintained in a replicon, such as an extrachromosomal element (*eg.* plasmids) capable of stable maintenance in a host, such as a bacterium. The replicon will have a replication system, thus allowing it to be maintained in a suitable host for cloning and amplification.

Currently, the most commonly used transfer vector for introducing foreign genes into AcNPV is pAc373. Many other vectors, known to those of skill in the art, have also been designed. These include, for example, pVL985 (which alters the polyhedrin start codon from ATG to ATT, and which introduces a BamHI cloning site 32 basepairs downstream from the ATT; see Luckow and Summers, *Virology* (1989) 17:31.

The plasmid usually also contains the polyhedrin polyadenylation signal (Miller et al. (1988) *Ann. Rev. Microbiol.*, 42:177) and a prokaryotic ampicillin-resistance (*amp*) gene and origin of replication for selection and propagation in *E. coli*.

Baculovirus transfer vectors usually contain a baculovirus promoter. A baculovirus promoter is any DNA sequence capable of binding a baculovirus RNA polymerase and initiating the downstream (5' to 3') transcription of a coding sequence (*eg.* structural gene) into mRNA. A promoter will have a transcription initiation region which is usually placed proximal to the 5' end of the coding sequence. This transcription initiation region usually includes an RNA polymerase binding site and a transcription initiation site. A baculovirus transfer vector may also have a second domain called an enhancer, which, if present, is usually distal to the structural gene. Expression may be either regulated or constitutive.

Structural genes, abundantly transcribed at late times in a viral infection cycle, provide particularly useful promoter sequences. Examples include sequences derived from the gene encoding the viral polyhedron protein, Friesen et al., (1986) "The Regulation of Baculovirus Gene Expression," in: *The Molecular Biology of Baculoviruses* (ed. Walter Doerfler); EPO Publ. Nos. 127 839 and 155 476; and the gene encoding the p10 protein, Vlak et al., (1988), *J. Gen. Virol.* 69:765.

DNA encoding suitable signal sequences can be derived from genes for secreted insect or baculovirus proteins, such as the baculovirus polyhedrin gene (Carbonell et al. (1988) *Gene*, 73:409). Alternatively, since the signals for mammalian cell posttranslational modifications (such as signal peptide cleavage, proteolytic cleavage, and phosphorylation) appear to be recognized by insect cells, and the signals required for secretion and nuclear accumulation also appear to be conserved between the invertebrate cells and vertebrate cells, leaders of non-insect origin, such as those derived from genes encoding human α -interferon, Maeda et al., (1985), *Nature* 315:592; human gastrin-releasing peptide, Lebacqz-Verheyden et al., (1988), *Molec. Cell. Biol.* 8:3129; human IL-2, Smith et al., (1985) *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA*, 82:8404; mouse IL-3, (Miyajima et al., (1987) *Gene* 58:273; and human glucocerebrosidase, Martin et al. (1988) *DNA*, 7:99, can also be used to provide for secretion in insects.

A recombinant polypeptide or polyprotein may be expressed intracellularly or, if it is expressed with the proper regulatory sequences, it can be secreted. Good intracellular expression of nonfused foreign proteins usually requires heterologous genes that ideally have a short leader sequence containing suitable translation initiation signals preceding an ATG start signal. If desired, methionine at the N-terminus may be cleaved from the mature protein by *in vitro* incubation with cyanogen bromide.

Alternatively, recombinant polyproteins or proteins which are not naturally secreted can be secreted from the insect cell by creating chimeric DNA molecules that encode a fusion protein comprised of a leader sequence fragment that provides for secretion of the foreign protein in insects. The leader sequence fragment usually encodes a signal peptide comprised of hydrophobic amino acids which direct the translocation of the protein into the endoplasmic reticulum.

After insertion of the DNA sequence and/or the gene encoding the expression product precursor of the protein, an insect cell host is co-transformed with the heterologous DNA of the transfer vector and the genomic DNA of wild type baculovirus -- usually by co-transfection. The promoter

- and transcription termination sequence of the construct will usually comprise a 2-5kb section of the baculovirus genome. Methods for introducing heterologous DNA into the desired site in the baculovirus virus are known in the art. (See Summers and Smith *supra*; Ju et al. (1987); Smith et al., *Mol. Cell. Biol.* (1983) 3:2156; and Luckow and Summers (1989)). For example, the insertion
- 5 can be into a gene such as the polyhedrin gene, by homologous double crossover recombination; insertion can also be into a restriction enzyme site engineered into the desired baculovirus gene. Miller et al., (1989), *Bioessays* 4:91. The DNA sequence, when cloned in place of the polyhedrin gene in the expression vector, is flanked both 5' and 3' by polyhedrin-specific sequences and is positioned downstream of the polyhedrin promoter.
- 10 The newly formed baculovirus expression vector is subsequently packaged into an infectious recombinant baculovirus. Homologous recombination occurs at low frequency (between about 1% and about 5%); thus, the majority of the virus produced after cotransfection is still wild-type virus. Therefore, a method is necessary to identify recombinant viruses. An advantage of the expression system is a visual screen allowing recombinant viruses to be distinguished. The polyhedrin protein,
- 15 which is produced by the native virus, is produced at very high levels in the nuclei of infected cells at late times after viral infection. Accumulated polyhedrin protein forms occlusion bodies that also contain embedded particles. These occlusion bodies, up to 15 μ m in size, are highly refractile, giving them a bright shiny appearance that is readily visualized under the light microscope. Cells infected with recombinant viruses lack occlusion bodies. To distinguish recombinant virus from
- 20 wild-type virus, the transfection supernatant is plaqued onto a monolayer of insect cells by techniques known to those skilled in the art. Namely, the plaques are screened under the light microscope for the presence (indicative of wild-type virus) or absence (indicative of recombinant virus) of occlusion bodies. "Current Protocols in Microbiology" Vol. 2 (Ausubel et al. eds) at 16.8 (Supp. 10, 1990); Summers and Smith, *supra*; Miller et al. (1989).
- 25 Recombinant baculovirus expression vectors have been developed for infection into several insect cells. For example, recombinant baculoviruses have been developed for, *inter alia*: *Aedes aegypti*, *Autographa californica*, *Bombyx mori*, *Drosophila melanogaster*, *Spodoptera frugiperda*, and *Trichoplusia ni* (WO 89/046699; Carbonell et al., (1985) *J. Virol.* 56:153; Wright (1986) *Nature* 321:718; Smith et al., (1983) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 3:2156; and see generally, Fraser, *et al.* (1989) *In Vitro Cell. Dev. Biol.* 25:225).
- 30

Cells and cell culture media are commercially available for both direct and fusion expression of heterologous polypeptides in a baculovirus/expression system; cell culture technology is generally known to those skilled in the art. *See, eg.* Summers and Smith *supra*.

5 The modified insect cells may then be grown in an appropriate nutrient medium, which allows for stable maintenance of the plasmid(s) present in the modified insect host. Where the expression product gene is under inducible control, the host may be grown to high density, and expression induced. Alternatively, where expression is constitutive, the product will be continuously expressed into the medium and the nutrient medium must be continuously circulated, while removing the product of interest and augmenting depleted nutrients. The product may be purified by such techniques as
10 chromatography, eg. HPLC, affinity chromatography, ion exchange chromatography, etc.; electrophoresis; density gradient centrifugation; solvent extraction, or the like. As appropriate, the product may be further purified, as required, so as to remove substantially any insect proteins which are also secreted in the medium or result from lysis of insect cells, so as to provide a product which is at least substantially free of host debris, eg. proteins, lipids and polysaccharides.

15 In order to obtain protein expression, recombinant host cells derived from the transformants are incubated under conditions which allow expression of the recombinant protein encoding sequence. These conditions will vary, dependent upon the host cell selected. However, the conditions are readily ascertainable to those of ordinary skill in the art, based upon what is known in the art.

iii. Plant Systems

20 There are many plant cell culture and whole plant genetic expression systems known in the art. Exemplary plant cellular genetic expression systems include those described in patents, such as: US 5,693,506; US 5,659,122; and US 5,608,143. Additional examples of genetic expression in plant cell culture has been described by Zenk, *Phytochemistry* 30:3861-3863 (1991). Descriptions of plant protein signal peptides may be found in addition to the references described above in
25 Vaulcombe et al., *Mol. Gen. Genet.* 209:33-40 (1987); Chandler et al., *Plant Molecular Biology* 3:407-418 (1984); Rogers, *J. Biol. Chem.* 260:3731-3738 (1985); Rothstein et al., *Gene* 55:353-356 (1987); Whittier et al., *Nucleic Acids Research* 15:2515-2535 (1987); Wirsal et al., *Molecular Microbiology* 3:3-14 (1989); Yu et al., *Gene* 122:247-253 (1992). A description of the regulation of plant gene expression by the phytohormone, gibberellic acid and secreted enzymes induced by
30 gibberellic acid can be found in R.L. Jones and J. MacMillin, Gibberellins: in: *Advanced Plant Physiology*,. Malcolm B. Wilkins, ed., 1984 Pitman Publishing Limited, London, pp. 21-52.

References that describe other metabolically-regulated genes: Sheen, *Plant Cell*, 2:1027-1038(1990); Maas et al., *EMBO J.* 9:3447-3452 (1990); Benkel and Hickey, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 84:1337-1339 (1987)

Typically, using techniques known in the art, a desired polynucleotide sequence is inserted into an expression cassette comprising genetic regulatory elements designed for operation in plants. The expression cassette is inserted into a desired expression vector with companion sequences upstream and downstream from the expression cassette suitable for expression in a plant host. The companion sequences will be of plasmid or viral origin and provide necessary characteristics to the vector to permit the vectors to move DNA from an original cloning host, such as bacteria, to the desired plant host. The basic bacterial/plant vector construct will preferably provide a broad host range prokaryote replication origin; a prokaryote selectable marker; and, for *Agrobacterium* transformations, T DNA sequences for *Agrobacterium*-mediated transfer to plant chromosomes. Where the heterologous gene is not readily amenable to detection, the construct will preferably also have a selectable marker gene suitable for determining if a plant cell has been transformed. A general review of suitable markers, for example for the members of the grass family, is found in Wilmink and Dons, 1993, *Plant Mol. Biol. Repr.*, 11(2):165-185.

Sequences suitable for permitting integration of the heterologous sequence into the plant genome are also recommended. These might include transposon sequences and the like for homologous recombination as well as Ti sequences which permit random insertion of a heterologous expression cassette into a plant genome. Suitable prokaryote selectable markers include resistance toward antibiotics such as ampicillin or tetracycline. Other DNA sequences encoding additional functions may also be present in the vector, as is known in the art.

The nucleic acid molecules of the subject invention may be included into an expression cassette for expression of the protein(s) of interest. Usually, there will be only one expression cassette, although two or more are feasible. The recombinant expression cassette will contain in addition to the heterologous protein encoding sequence the following elements, a promoter region, plant 5' untranslated sequences, initiation codon depending upon whether or not the structural gene comes equipped with one, and a transcription and translation termination sequence. Unique restriction enzyme sites at the 5' and 3' ends of the cassette allow for easy insertion into a pre-existing vector.

A heterologous coding sequence may be for any protein relating to the present invention. The sequence encoding the protein of interest will encode a signal peptide which allows processing and translocation of the protein, as appropriate, and will usually lack any sequence which might result in the binding of the desired protein of the invention to a membrane. Since, for the most part, the transcriptional initiation region will be for a gene which is expressed and translocated during germination, by employing the signal peptide which provides for translocation, one may also provide for translocation of the protein of interest. In this way, the protein(s) of interest will be translocated from the cells in which they are expressed and may be efficiently harvested. Typically secretion in seeds are across the aleurone or scutellar epithelium layer into the endosperm of the seed. While it is not required that the protein be secreted from the cells in which the protein is produced, this facilitates the isolation and purification of the recombinant protein.

Since the ultimate expression of the desired gene product will be in a eucaryotic cell it is desirable to determine whether any portion of the cloned gene contains sequences which will be processed out as introns by the host's splicosome machinery. If so, site-directed mutagenesis of the "intron" region may be conducted to prevent losing a portion of the genetic message as a false intron code, Reed and Maniatis, *Cell* 41:95-105, 1985.

The vector can be microinjected directly into plant cells by use of micropipettes to mechanically transfer the recombinant DNA. Crossway, *Mol. Gen. Genet*, 202:179-185, 1985. The genetic material may also be transferred into the plant cell by using polyethylene glycol, Krens, et al., *Nature*, 296, 72-74, 1982. Another method of introduction of nucleic acid segments is high velocity ballistic penetration by small particles with the nucleic acid either within the matrix of small beads or particles, or on the surface, Klein, et al., *Nature*, 327, 70-73, 1987 and Knudsen and Muller, 1991, *Planta*, 185:330-336 teaching particle bombardment of barley endosperm to create transgenic barley. Yet another method of introduction would be fusion of protoplasts with other entities, either minicells, cells, lysosomes or other fusible lipid-surfaced bodies, Fraley, et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 79, 1859-1863, 1982.

The vector may also be introduced into the plant cells by electroporation. (Fromm et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 82:5824, 1985). In this technique, plant protoplasts are electroporated in the presence of plasmids containing the gene construct. Electrical impulses of high field strength reversibly permeabilize biomembranes allowing the introduction of the plasmids. Electroporated plant protoplasts reform the cell wall, divide, and form plant callus.

All plants from which protoplasts can be isolated and cultured to give whole regenerated plants can be transformed by the present invention so that whole plants are recovered which contain the transferred gene. It is known that practically all plants can be regenerated from cultured cells or tissues, including but not limited to all major species of sugarcane, sugar beet, cotton, fruit and other trees, legumes and vegetables. Some suitable plants include, for example, species from the genera *Fragaria*, *Lotus*, *Medicago*, *Onobrychis*, *Trifolium*, *Trigonella*, *Vigna*, *Citrus*, *Linum*, *Geranium*, *Manihot*, *Daucus*, *Arabidopsis*, *Brassica*, *Raphanus*, *Sinapis*, *Atropa*, *Capsicum*, *Datura*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Lycopersion*, *Nicotiana*, *Solanum*, *Petunia*, *Digitalis*, *Majorana*, *Cichorium*, *Helianthus*, *Lactuca*, *Bromus*, *Asparagus*, *Antirrhinum*, *Hererocallis*, *Nemesia*, *Pelargonium*, *Panicum*, *Pennisetum*, *Ranunculus*, *Senecio*, *Salpiglossis*, *Cucumis*, *Browaalia*, *Glycine*, *Lolium*, *Zea*, *Triticum*, *Sorghum*, and *Datura*.

Means for regeneration vary from species to species of plants, but generally a suspension of transformed protoplasts containing copies of the heterologous gene is first provided. Callus tissue is formed and shoots may be induced from callus and subsequently rooted. Alternatively, embryo formation can be induced from the protoplast suspension. These embryos germinate as natural embryos to form plants. The culture media will generally contain various amino acids and hormones, such as auxin and cytokinins. It is also advantageous to add glutamic acid and proline to the medium, especially for such species as corn and alfalfa. Shoots and roots normally develop simultaneously. Efficient regeneration will depend on the medium, on the genotype, and on the history of the culture. If these three variables are controlled, then regeneration is fully reproducible and repeatable.

In some plant cell culture systems, the desired protein of the invention may be excreted or alternatively, the protein may be extracted from the whole plant. Where the desired protein of the invention is secreted into the medium, it may be collected. Alternatively, the embryos and embryoless-half seeds or other plant tissue may be mechanically disrupted to release any secreted protein between cells and tissues. The mixture may be suspended in a buffer solution to retrieve soluble proteins. Conventional protein isolation and purification methods will be then used to purify the recombinant protein. Parameters of time, temperature pH, oxygen, and volumes will be adjusted through routine methods to optimize expression and recovery of heterologous protein.

iv. Bacterial Systems

Bacterial expression techniques are known in the art. A bacterial promoter is any DNA sequence capable of binding bacterial RNA polymerase and initiating the downstream (3') transcription of a coding sequence (eg. structural gene) into mRNA. A promoter will have a transcription initiation region which is usually placed proximal to the 5' end of the coding sequence. This transcription initiation region usually includes an RNA polymerase binding site and a transcription initiation site. A bacterial promoter may also have a second domain called an operator, that may overlap an adjacent RNA polymerase binding site at which RNA synthesis begins. The operator permits negative regulated (inducible) transcription, as a gene repressor protein may bind the operator and thereby inhibit transcription of a specific gene. Constitutive expression may occur in the absence of negative regulatory elements, such as the operator. In addition, positive regulation may be achieved by a gene activator protein binding sequence, which, if present is usually proximal (5') to the RNA polymerase binding sequence. An example of a gene activator protein is the catabolite activator protein (CAP), which helps initiate transcription of the lac operon in *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) [Raibaud *et al.* (1984) *Annu. Rev. Genet.* 18:173]. Regulated expression may therefore be either positive or negative, thereby either enhancing or reducing transcription.

Sequences encoding metabolic pathway enzymes provide particularly useful promoter sequences. Examples include promoter sequences derived from sugar metabolizing enzymes, such as galactose, lactose (*lac*) [Chang *et al.* (1977) *Nature* 198:1056], and maltose. Additional examples include promoter sequences derived from biosynthetic enzymes such as tryptophan (*trp*) [Goeddel *et al.* (1980) *Nuc. Acids Res.* 8:4057; Yelverton *et al.* (1981) *Nucl. Acids Res.* 9:731; US patent 4,738,921; EP-A-0036776 and EP-A-0121775]. The g-laotamase (*bla*) promoter system [Weissmann (1981) "The cloning of interferon and other mistakes." In *Interferon 3* (ed. I. Gresser)], bacteriophage lambda PL [Shimatake *et al.* (1981) *Nature* 292:128] and T5 [US patent 4,689,406] promoter systems also provide useful promoter sequences.

In addition, synthetic promoters which do not occur in nature also function as bacterial promoters. For example, transcription activation sequences of one bacterial or bacteriophage promoter may be joined with the operon sequences of another bacterial or bacteriophage promoter, creating a synthetic hybrid promoter [US patent 4,551,433]. For example, the *tac* promoter is a hybrid *trp-lac* promoter comprised of both *trp* promoter and *lac* operon sequences that is regulated by the *lac* repressor [Amann *et al.* (1983) *Gene* 25:167; de Boer *et al.* (1983) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 80:21].

Furthermore, a bacterial promoter can include naturally occurring promoters of non-bacterial origin that have the ability to bind bacterial RNA polymerase and initiate transcription. A naturally occurring promoter of non-bacterial origin can also be coupled with a compatible RNA polymerase to produce high levels of expression of some genes in prokaryotes. The bacteriophage T7 RNA polymerase/promoter system is an example of a coupled promoter system [Studier *et al.* (1986) *J. Mol. Biol.* 189:113; Tabor *et al.* (1985) *Proc Natl. Acad. Sci.* 82:1074]. In addition, a hybrid promoter can also be comprised of a bacteriophage promoter and an *E. coli* operator region (EPO-A-0 267 851).

In addition to a functioning promoter sequence, an efficient ribosome binding site is also useful for the expression of foreign genes in prokaryotes. In *E. coli*, the ribosome binding site is called the Shine-Dalgarno (SD) sequence and includes an initiation codon (ATG) and a sequence 3-9 nucleotides in length located 3-11 nucleotides upstream of the initiation codon [Shine *et al.* (1975) *Nature* 254:34]. The SD sequence is thought to promote binding of mRNA to the ribosome by the pairing of bases between the SD sequence and the 3' end of *E. coli* 16S rRNA [Steitz *et al.* (1979) "Genetic signals and nucleotide sequences in messenger RNA." In *Biological Regulation and Development: Gene Expression* (ed. R.F. Goldberger)]. To express eukaryotic genes and prokaryotic genes with weak ribosome-binding site [Sambrook *et al.* (1989) "Expression of cloned genes in *Escherichia coli*." In *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*].

A DNA molecule may be expressed intracellularly. A promoter sequence may be directly linked with the DNA molecule, in which case the first amino acid at the N-terminus will always be a methionine, which is encoded by the ATG start codon. If desired, methionine at the N-terminus may be cleaved from the protein by *in vitro* incubation with cyanogen bromide or by either *in vivo* or *in vitro* incubation with a bacterial methionine N-terminal peptidase (EPO-A-0 219 237).

Fusion proteins provide an alternative to direct expression. Usually, a DNA sequence encoding the N-terminal portion of an endogenous bacterial protein, or other stable protein, is fused to the 5' end of heterologous coding sequences. Upon expression, this construct will provide a fusion of the two amino acid sequences. For example, the bacteriophage lambda cell gene can be linked at the 5' terminus of a foreign gene and expressed in bacteria. The resulting fusion protein preferably retains a site for a processing enzyme (factor Xa) to cleave the bacteriophage protein from the foreign gene [Nagai *et al.* (1984) *Nature* 309:810]. Fusion proteins can also be made with sequences from the *lacZ* [Jia *et al.* (1987) *Gene* 60:197], *trpE* [Allen *et al.* (1987) *J. Biotechnol.* 5:93; Makoff *et al.*

(1989) *J. Gen. Microbiol.* 135:11], and *Chey* [EP-A-0 324 647] genes. The DNA sequence at the junction of the two amino acid sequences may or may not encode a cleavable site. Another example is a ubiquitin fusion protein. Such a fusion protein is made with the ubiquitin region that preferably retains a site for a processing enzyme (eg. ubiquitin specific processing-protease) to cleave the ubiquitin from the foreign protein. Through this method, native foreign protein can be isolated [Miller *et al.* (1989) *Bio/Technology* 7:698].

Alternatively, foreign proteins can also be secreted from the cell by creating chimeric DNA molecules that encode a fusion protein comprised of a signal peptide sequence fragment that provides for secretion of the foreign protein in bacteria [US patent 4,336,336]. The signal sequence fragment usually encodes a signal peptide comprised of hydrophobic amino acids which direct the secretion of the protein from the cell. The protein is either secreted into the growth media (gram-positive bacteria) or into the periplasmic space, located between the inner and outer membrane of the cell (gram-negative bacteria). Preferably there are processing sites, which can be cleaved either *in vivo* or *in vitro* encoded between the signal peptide fragment and the foreign gene.

DNA encoding suitable signal sequences can be derived from genes for secreted bacterial proteins, such as the *E. coli* outer membrane protein gene (*ompA*) [Masui *et al.* (1983), in: *Experimental Manipulation of Gene Expression*; Ghrayeb *et al.* (1984) *EMBO J.* 3:2437] and the *E. coli* alkaline phosphatase signal sequence (*phoA*) [Oka *et al.* (1985) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 82:7212]. As an additional example, the signal sequence of the alpha-amylase gene from various *Bacillus* strains can be used to secrete heterologous proteins from *B. subtilis* [Palva *et al.* (1982) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 79:5582; EP-A-0 244 042].

Usually, transcription termination sequences recognized by bacteria are regulatory regions located 3' to the translation stop codon, and thus together with the promoter flank the coding sequence. These sequences direct the transcription of an mRNA which can be translated into the polypeptide encoded by the DNA. Transcription termination sequences frequently include DNA sequences of about 50 nucleotides capable of forming stem loop structures that aid in terminating transcription. Examples include transcription termination sequences derived from genes with strong promoters, such as the *trp* gene in *E. coli* as well as other biosynthetic genes.

Usually, the above described components, comprising a promoter, signal sequence (if desired), coding sequence of interest, and transcription termination sequence, are put together into expression constructs. Expression constructs are often maintained in a replicon, such as an extrachromosomal

element (eg. plasmids) capable of stable maintenance in a host, such as bacteria. The replicon will have a replication system, thus allowing it to be maintained in a prokaryotic host either for expression or for cloning and amplification. In addition, a replicon may be either a high or low copy number plasmid. A high copy number plasmid will generally have a copy number ranging from about 5 to about 200, and usually about 10 to about 150. A host containing a high copy number plasmid will preferably contain at least about 10, and more preferably at least about 20 plasmids. Either a high or low copy number vector may be selected, depending upon the effect of the vector and the foreign protein on the host.

Alternatively, the expression constructs can be integrated into the bacterial genome with an integrating vector. Integrating vectors usually contain at least one sequence homologous to the bacterial chromosome that allows the vector to integrate. Integrations appear to result from recombinations between homologous DNA in the vector and the bacterial chromosome. For example, integrating vectors constructed with DNA from various *Bacillus* strains integrate into the *Bacillus* chromosome (EP-A- 0 127 328). Integrating vectors may also be comprised of bacteriophage or transposon sequences.

Usually, extrachromosomal and integrating expression constructs may contain selectable markers to allow for the selection of bacterial strains that have been transformed. Selectable markers can be expressed in the bacterial host and may include genes which render bacteria resistant to drugs such as ampicillin, chloramphenicol, erythromycin, kanamycin (neomycin), and tetracycline [Davies *et al.* (1978) *Annu. Rev. Microbiol.* 32:469]. Selectable markers may also include biosynthetic genes, such as those in the histidine, tryptophan, and leucine biosynthetic pathways.

Alternatively, some of the above described components can be put together in transformation vectors. Transformation vectors are usually comprised of a selectable market that is either maintained in a replicon or developed into an integrating vector, as described above.

Expression and transformation vectors, either extra-chromosomal replicons or integrating vectors, have been developed for transformation into many bacteria. For example, expression vectors have been developed for, *inter alia*, the following bacteria: *Bacillus subtilis* [Palva *et al.* (1982) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 79:5582; EP-A-0 036 259 and EP-A-0 063 953; WO 84/04541], *Escherichia coli* [Shimatake *et al.* (1981) *Nature* 292:128; Amann *et al.* (1985) *Gene* 40:183; Studier *et al.* (1986) *J. Mol. Biol.* 189:113; EP-A-0 036 776, EP-A-0 136 829 and EP-A-0 136 907],

Streptococcus cremoris [Powell *et al.* (1988) *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 54:655]; *Streptococcus lividans* [Powell *et al.* (1988) *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 54:655], *Streptomyces lividans* [US patent 4,745,056].

Methods of introducing exogenous DNA into bacterial hosts are well-known in the art, and usually include either the transformation of bacteria treated with CaCl₂ or other agents, such as divalent cations and DMSO. DNA can also be introduced into bacterial cells by electroporation. Transformation procedures usually vary with the bacterial species to be transformed. See *eg.* [Masson *et al.* (1989) *FEMS Microbiol. Lett.* 60:273; Palva *et al.* (1982) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 79:5582; EP-A-0 036 259 and EP-A-0 063 953; WO 84/04541, *Bacillus*], [Miller *et al.* (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 85:856; Wang *et al.* (1990) *J. Bacteriol.* 172:949, *Campylobacter*], [Cohen *et al.* (1973) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 69:2110; Dower *et al.* (1988) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 16:6127; Kushner (1978) "An improved method for transformation of *Escherichia coli* with ColE1-derived plasmids. In *Genetic Engineering: Proceedings of the International Symposium on Genetic Engineering* (eds. H.W. Boyer and S. Nicosia); Mandel *et al.* (1970) *J. Mol. Biol.* 53:159; Taketo (1988) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 949:318; *Escherichia*], [Chassy *et al.* (1987) *FEMS Microbiol. Lett.* 44:173 *Lactobacillus*]; [Fiedler *et al.* (1988) *Anal. Biochem* 170:38, *Pseudomonas*]; [Augustin *et al.* (1990) *FEMS Microbiol. Lett.* 66:203, *Staphylococcus*], [Barany *et al.* (1980) *J. Bacteriol.* 144:698; Harlander (1987) "Transformation of *Streptococcus lactis* by electroporation, in: *Streptococcal Genetics* (ed. J. Ferretti and R. Curtiss III); Perry *et al.* (1981) *Infect. Immun.* 32:1295; Powell *et al.* (1988) *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 54:655; Somkuti *et al.* (1987) *Proc. 4th Evr. Cong. Biotechnology* 1:412, *Streptococcus*].

v. Yeast Expression

Yeast expression systems are also known to one of ordinary skill in the art. A yeast promoter is any DNA sequence capable of binding yeast RNA polymerase and initiating the downstream (3') transcription of a coding sequence (*eg.* structural gene) into mRNA. A promoter will have a transcription initiation region which is usually placed proximal to the 5' end of the coding sequence. This transcription initiation region usually includes an RNA polymerase binding site (the "TATA Box") and a transcription initiation site. A yeast promoter may also have a second domain called an upstream activator sequence (UAS), which, if present, is usually distal to the structural gene. The UAS permits regulated (inducible) expression. Constitutive expression occurs in the absence

of a UAS. Regulated expression may be either positive or negative, thereby either enhancing or reducing transcription.

- Yeast is a fermenting organism with an active metabolic pathway, therefore sequences encoding enzymes in the metabolic pathway provide particularly useful promoter sequences. Examples include alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH) (EP-A-0 284 044), enolase, glucokinase, glucose-6-phosphate isomerase, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate-dehydrogenase (GAP or GAPDH), hexokinase, phosphofructokinase, 3-phosphoglycerate mutase, and pyruvate kinase (PyK) (EPO-A-0 329 203). The yeast *PHO5* gene, encoding acid phosphatase, also provides useful promoter sequences [Myanohara *et al.* (1983) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 80:1].
- 10 In addition, synthetic promoters which do not occur in nature also function as yeast promoters. For example, UAS sequences of one yeast promoter may be joined with the transcription activation region of another yeast promoter, creating a synthetic hybrid promoter. Examples of such hybrid promoters include the ADH regulatory sequence linked to the GAP transcription activation region (US Patent Nos. 4,876,197 and 4,880,734). Other examples of hybrid promoters include promoters
- 15 which consist of the regulatory sequences of either the *ADH2*, *GAL4*, *GAL10*, OR *PHO5* genes, combined with the transcriptional activation region of a glycolytic enzyme gene such as GAP or PyK (EP-A-0 164 556). Furthermore, a yeast promoter can include naturally occurring promoters of non-yeast origin that have the ability to bind yeast RNA polymerase and initiate transcription. Examples of such promoters include, *inter alia*, [Cohen *et al.* (1980) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*
- 20 77:1078; Henikoff *et al.* (1981) *Nature* 283:835; Hollenberg *et al.* (1981) *Curr. Topics Microbiol. Immunol.* 96:119; Hollenberg *et al.* (1979) "The Expression of Bacterial Antibiotic Resistance Genes in the Yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*," in: *Plasmids of Medical, Environmental and Commercial Importance* (eds. K.N. Timmis and A. Puhler); Mercerau-Puigalon *et al.* (1980) *Gene* 11:163; Panthier *et al.* (1980) *Curr. Genet.* 2:109;].
- 25 A DNA molecule may be expressed intracellularly in yeast. A promoter sequence may be directly linked with the DNA molecule, in which case the first amino acid at the N-terminus of the recombinant protein will always be a methionine, which is encoded by the ATG start codon. If desired, methionine at the N-terminus may be cleaved from the protein by *in vitro* incubation with cyanogen bromide.

Fusion proteins provide an alternative for yeast expression systems, as well as in mammalian, baculovirus, and bacterial expression systems. Usually, a DNA sequence encoding the N-terminal portion of an endogenous yeast protein, or other stable protein, is fused to the 5' end of heterologous coding sequences. Upon expression, this construct will provide a fusion of the two amino acid sequences. For example, the yeast or human superoxide dismutase (SOD) gene, can be linked at the 5' terminus of a foreign gene and expressed in yeast. The DNA sequence at the junction of the two amino acid sequences may or may not encode a cleavable site. See *eg.* EP-A-0 196 056. Another example is a ubiquitin fusion protein. Such a fusion protein is made with the ubiquitin region that preferably retains a site for a processing enzyme (*eg.* ubiquitin-specific processing protease) to cleave the ubiquitin from the foreign protein. Through this method, therefore, native foreign protein can be isolated (*eg.* WO88/024066).

Alternatively, foreign proteins can also be secreted from the cell into the growth media by creating chimeric DNA molecules that encode a fusion protein comprised of a leader sequence fragment that provide for secretion in yeast of the foreign protein. Preferably, there are processing sites encoded between the leader fragment and the foreign gene that can be cleaved either *in vivo* or *in vitro*. The leader sequence fragment usually encodes a signal peptide comprised of hydrophobic amino acids which direct the secretion of the protein from the cell.

DNA encoding suitable signal sequences can be derived from genes for secreted yeast proteins, such as the yeast invertase gene (EP-A-0 012 873; JPO. 62,096,086) and the A-factor gene (US patent 4,588,684). Alternatively, leaders of non-yeast origin, such as an interferon leader, exist that also provide for secretion in yeast (EP-A-0 060 057).

A preferred class of secretion leaders are those that employ a fragment of the yeast alpha-factor gene, which contains both a "pre" signal sequence, and a "pro" region. The types of alpha-factor fragments that can be employed include the full-length pre-pro alpha factor leader (about 83 amino acid residues) as well as truncated alpha-factor leaders (usually about 25 to about 50 amino acid residues) (US Patents 4,546,083 and 4,870,008; EP-A-0 324 274). Additional leaders employing an alpha-factor leader fragment that provides for secretion include hybrid alpha-factor leaders made with a presequence of a first yeast, but a pro-region from a second yeast alphafactor. (*eg.* see WO 89/02463.)

Usually, transcription termination sequences recognized by yeast are regulatory regions located 3' to the translation stop codon, and thus together with the promoter flank the coding sequence. These sequences direct the transcription of an mRNA which can be translated into the polypeptide encoded by the DNA. Examples of transcription terminator sequence and other yeast-recognized termination sequences, such as those coding for glycolytic enzymes.

Usually, the above described components, comprising a promoter, leader (if desired), coding sequence of interest, and transcription termination sequence, are put together into expression constructs. Expression constructs are often maintained in a replicon, such as an extrachromosomal element (eg. plasmids) capable of stable maintenance in a host, such as yeast or bacteria. The replicon may have two replication systems, thus allowing it to be maintained, for example, in yeast for expression and in a prokaryotic host for cloning and amplification. Examples of such yeast-bacteria shuttle vectors include YEp24 [Botstein *et al.* (1979) *Gene* 8:17-24], pCI/1 [Brake *et al.* (1984) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA* 81:4642-4646], and YRp17 [Stinchcomb *et al.* (1982) *J. Mol. Biol.* 158:157]. In addition, a replicon may be either a high or low copy number plasmid. A high copy number plasmid will generally have a copy number ranging from about 5 to about 200, and usually about 10 to about 150. A host containing a high copy number plasmid will preferably have at least about 10, and more preferably at least about 20. Enter a high or low copy number vector may be selected, depending upon the effect of the vector and the foreign protein on the host. See eg. Brake *et al.*, *supra*.

Alternatively, the expression constructs can be integrated into the yeast genome with an integrating vector. Integrating vectors usually contain at least one sequence homologous to a yeast chromosome that allows the vector to integrate, and preferably contain two homologous sequences flanking the expression construct. Integrations appear to result from recombinations between homologous DNA in the vector and the yeast chromosome [Orr-Weaver *et al.* (1983) *Methods in Enzymol.* 101:228-245]. An integrating vector may be directed to a specific locus in yeast by selecting the appropriate homologous sequence for inclusion in the vector. See Orr-Weaver *et al.*, *supra*. One or more expression construct may integrate, possibly affecting levels of recombinant protein produced [Rine *et al.* (1983) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 80:6750]. The chromosomal sequences included in the vector can occur either as a single segment in the vector, which results in the integration of the entire vector, or two segments homologous to adjacent segments in the

chromosome and flanking the expression construct in the vector, which can result in the stable integration of only the expression construct.

Usually, extrachromosomal and integrating expression constructs may contain selectable markers to allow for the selection of yeast strains that have been transformed. Selectable markers may include biosynthetic genes that can be expressed in the yeast host, such as *ADE2*, *HIS4*, *LEU2*, *TRP1*, and *ALG7*, and the G418 resistance gene, which confer resistance in yeast cells to tunicamycin and G418, respectively. In addition, a suitable selectable marker may also provide yeast with the ability to grow in the presence of toxic compounds, such as metal. For example, the presence of *CUP1* allows yeast to grow in the presence of copper ions [Butt *et al.* (1987) *Microbiol. Rev.* 51:351].

Alternatively, some of the above described components can be put together into transformation vectors. Transformation vectors are usually comprised of a selectable marker that is either maintained in a replicon or developed into an integrating vector, as described above.

Expression and transformation vectors, either extrachromosomal replicons or integrating vectors, have been developed for transformation into many yeasts. For example, expression vectors have been developed for, *inter alia*, the following yeasts: *Candida albicans* [Kurtz, *et al.* (1986) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 6:142], *Candida maltosa* [Kunze, *et al.* (1985) *J. Basic Microbiol.* 25:141], *Hansenula polymorpha* [Gleeson, *et al.* (1986) *J. Gen. Microbiol.* 132:3459; Roggenkamp *et al.* (1986) *Mol. Gen. Genet.* 202:302], *Kluyveromyces fragilis* [Das, *et al.* (1984) *J. Bacteriol.* 158:1165], *Kluyveromyces lactis* [De Louvencourt *et al.* (1983) *J. Bacteriol.* 154:737; Van den Berg *et al.* (1990) *Bio/Technology* 8:135], *Pichia guilliermondii* [Kunze *et al.* (1985) *J. Basic Microbiol.* 25:141], *Pichia pastoris* [Cregg, *et al.* (1985) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 5:3376; US Patent Nos. 4,837,148 and 4,929,555], *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* [Hinnen *et al.* (1978) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 75:1929; Ito *et al.* (1983) *J. Bacteriol.* 153:163], *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* [Beach and Nurse (1981) *Nature* 300:706], and *Yarrowia lipolytica* [Davidow, *et al.* (1985) *Curr. Genet.* 10:380471 Gaillardin, *et al.* (1985) *Curr. Genet.* 10:49].

Methods of introducing exogenous DNA into yeast hosts are well-known in the art, and usually include either the transformation of spheroplasts or of intact yeast cells treated with alkali cations. Transformation procedures usually vary with the yeast species to be transformed. See *eg.* [Kurtz *et al.* (1986) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 6:142; Kunze *et al.* (1985) *J. Basic Microbiol.* 25:141; *Candida*];

[Gleeson *et al.* (1986) *J. Gen. Microbiol.* 132:3459; Roggenkamp *et al.* (1986) *Mol. Gen. Genet.* 202:302; Hansenula]; [Das *et al.* (1984) *J. Bacteriol.* 158:1165; De Louvencourt *et al.* (1983) *J. Bacteriol.* 154:1165; Van den Berg *et al.* (1990) *Bio/Technology* 8:135; Kluyveromyces]; [Cregg *et al.* (1985) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 5:3376; Kunze *et al.* (1985) *J. Basic Microbiol.* 25:141; US Patent
5 Nos. 4,837,148 and 4,929,555; Pichia]; [Hinnen *et al.* (1978) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 75:1929; Ito *et al.* (1983) *J. Bacteriol.* 153:163 *Saccharomyces*]; [Beach and Nurse (1981) *Nature* 300:706; *Schizosaccharomyces*]; [Davidow *et al.* (1985) *Curr. Genet.* 10:39; Gaillardin *et al.* (1985) *Curr. Genet.* 10:49; *Yarrowia*].

Antibodies

10 As used herein, the term “antibody” refers to a polypeptide or group of polypeptides composed of at least one antibody combining site. An “antibody combining site” is the three-dimensional binding space with an internal surface shape and charge distribution complementary to the features of an epitope of an antigen, which allows a binding of the antibody with the antigen. “Antibody” includes, for example, vertebrate antibodies, hybrid antibodies, chimeric antibodies, humanised
15 antibodies, altered antibodies, univalent antibodies, Fab proteins, and single domain antibodies.

Antibodies against the proteins of the invention are useful for affinity chromatography, immunoassays, and distinguishing/identifying Neisserial proteins.

Antibodies to the proteins of the invention, both polyclonal and monoclonal, may be prepared by conventional methods. In general, the protein is first used to immunize a suitable animal, preferably
20 a mouse, rat, rabbit or goat. Rabbits and goats are preferred for the preparation of polyclonal sera due to the volume of serum obtainable, and the availability of labeled anti-rabbit and anti-goat antibodies. Immunization is generally performed by mixing or emulsifying the protein in saline, preferably in an adjuvant such as Freund’s complete adjuvant, and injecting the mixture or emulsion parenterally (generally subcutaneously or intramuscularly). A dose of 50-200 µg/injection
25 is typically sufficient. Immunization is generally boosted 2-6 weeks later with one or more injections of the protein in saline, preferably using Freund's incomplete adjuvant. One may alternatively generate antibodies by in vitro immunization using methods known in the art, which for the purposes of this invention is considered equivalent to *in vivo* immunization. Polyclonal antisera is obtained by bleeding the immunized animal into a glass or plastic container, incubating
30 the blood at 25°C for one hour, followed by incubating at 4°C for 2-18 hours. The serum is

recovered by centrifugation (eg. 1,000g for 10 minutes). About 20-50 ml per bleed may be obtained from rabbits.

Monoclonal antibodies are prepared using the standard method of Kohler & Milstein [*Nature* (1975) 256:495-96], or a modification thereof. Typically, a mouse or rat is immunized as described
5 above. However, rather than bleeding the animal to extract serum, the spleen (and optionally several large lymph nodes) is removed and dissociated into single cells. If desired, the spleen cells may be screened (after removal of nonspecifically adherent cells) by applying a cell suspension to a plate or well coated with the protein antigen. B-cells expressing membrane-bound immunoglobulin specific for the antigen bind to the plate, and are not rinsed away with the rest of
10 the suspension. Resulting B-cells, or all dissociated spleen cells, are then induced to fuse with myeloma cells to form hybridomas, and are cultured in a selective medium (eg. hypoxanthine, aminopterin, thymidine medium, "HAT"). The resulting hybridomas are plated by limiting dilution, and are assayed for the production of antibodies which bind specifically to the immunizing antigen (and which do not bind to unrelated antigens). The selected MAb-secreting hybridomas are then
15 cultured either *in vitro* (eg. in tissue culture bottles or hollow fiber reactors), or *in vivo* (as ascites in mice).

If desired, the antibodies (whether polyclonal or monoclonal) may be labeled using conventional techniques. Suitable labels include fluorophores, chromophores, radioactive atoms (particularly ^{32}P and ^{125}I), electron-dense reagents, enzymes, and ligands having specific binding partners. Enzymes
20 are typically detected by their activity. For example, horseradish peroxidase is usually detected by its ability to convert 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) to a blue pigment, quantifiable with a spectrophotometer. "Specific binding partner" refers to a protein capable of binding a ligand molecule with high specificity, as for example in the case of an antigen and a monoclonal antibody specific therefor. Other specific binding partners include biotin and avidin or streptavidin, IgG and protein A,
25 and the numerous receptor-ligand couples known in the art. It should be understood that the above description is not meant to categorize the various labels into distinct classes, as the same label may serve in several different modes. For example, ^{125}I may serve as a radioactive label or as an electron-dense reagent. HRP may serve as enzyme or as antigen for a MAb. Further, one may combine various labels for desired effect. For example, MAbs and avidin also require labels in the practice of
30 this invention: thus, one might label a MAb with biotin, and detect its presence with avidin labeled with ^{125}I , or with an anti-biotin MAb labeled with HRP. Other permutations and possibilities will be

readily apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art, and are considered as equivalents within the scope of the instant invention.

Pharmaceutical Compositions

Pharmaceutical compositions can comprise either polypeptides, antibodies, or nucleic acid of the invention. The pharmaceutical compositions will comprise a therapeutically effective amount of either polypeptides, antibodies, or polynucleotides of the claimed invention.

The term "therapeutically effective amount" as used herein refers to an amount of a therapeutic agent to treat, ameliorate, or prevent a desired disease or condition, or to exhibit a detectable therapeutic or preventative effect. The effect can be detected by, for example, chemical markers or antigen levels. Therapeutic effects also include reduction in physical symptoms, such as decreased body temperature. The precise effective amount for a subject will depend upon the subject's size and health, the nature and extent of the condition, and the therapeutics or combination of therapeutics selected for administration. Thus, it is not useful to specify an exact effective amount in advance. However, the effective amount for a given situation can be determined by routine experimentation and is within the judgement of the clinician.

For purposes of the present invention, an effective dose will be from about 0.01 mg/kg to 50 mg/kg or 0.05 mg/kg to about 10 mg/kg of the DNA constructs in the individual to which it is administered.

A pharmaceutical composition can also contain a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The term "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" refers to a carrier for administration of a therapeutic agent, such as antibodies or a polypeptide, genes, and other therapeutic agents. The term refers to any pharmaceutical carrier that does not itself induce the production of antibodies harmful to the individual receiving the composition, and which may be administered without undue toxicity. Suitable carriers may be large, slowly metabolized macromolecules such as proteins, polysaccharides, polylactic acids, polyglycolic acids, polymeric amino acids, amino acid copolymers, and inactive virus particles. Such carriers are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts can be used therein, for example, mineral acid salts such as hydrochlorides, hydrobromides, phosphates, sulfates, and the like; and the salts of organic acids such as acetates, propionates, malonates, benzoates, and the like. A thorough discussion of pharmaceutically acceptable excipients is available in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences (Mack Pub. Co., N.J. 1991).

Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers in therapeutic compositions may contain liquids such as water, saline, glycerol and ethanol. Additionally, auxiliary substances, such as wetting or emulsifying agents, pH buffering substances, and the like, may be present in such vehicles. Typically, the therapeutic compositions are prepared as injectables, either as liquid solutions or suspensions; solid forms suitable for solution in, or suspension in, liquid vehicles prior to injection may also be prepared. Liposomes are included within the definition of a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Delivery Methods

Once formulated, the compositions of the invention can be administered directly to the subject. The subjects to be treated can be animals; in particular, human subjects can be treated.

Direct delivery of the compositions will generally be accomplished by injection, either subcutaneously, intraperitoneally, intravenously or intramuscularly or delivered to the interstitial space of a tissue. The compositions can also be administered into a lesion. Other modes of administration include oral and pulmonary administration, suppositories, and transdermal or transcutaneous applications (*eg.* see WO98/20734), needles, and gene guns or hyposprays. Dosage treatment may be a single dose schedule or a multiple dose schedule.

Vaccines

Vaccines according to the invention may either be prophylactic (*ie.* to prevent infection) or therapeutic (*ie.* to treat disease after infection).

Such vaccines comprise immunising antigen(s), immunogen(s), polypeptide(s), protein(s) or nucleic acid, usually in combination with "pharmaceutically acceptable carriers," which include any carrier that does not itself induce the production of antibodies harmful to the individual receiving the composition. Suitable carriers are typically large, slowly metabolized macromolecules such as proteins, polysaccharides, polylactic acids, polyglycolic acids, polymeric amino acids, amino acid copolymers, lipid aggregates (such as oil droplets or liposomes), and inactive virus particles. Such carriers are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Additionally, these carriers may function as immunostimulating agents ("adjuvants"). Furthermore, the antigen or immunogen may be conjugated to a bacterial toxoid, such as a toxoid from diphtheria, tetanus, cholera, *H. pylori*, *etc.* pathogens.

Preferred adjuvants to enhance effectiveness of the composition include, but are not limited to: (1) aluminum salts (alum), such as aluminum hydroxide, aluminum phosphate, aluminum sulfate, *etc.*;

(2) oil-in-water emulsion formulations (with or without other specific immunostimulating agents

such as muramyl peptides (see below) or bacterial cell wall components), such as for example (a) MF59™ (WO 90/14837; Chapter 10 in *Vaccine design: the subunit and adjuvant approach*, eds. Powell & Newman, Plenum Press 1995), containing 5% Squalene, 0.5% Tween 80, and 0.5% Span 85 (optionally containing various amounts of MTP-PE (see below), although not required) formulated into submicron particles using a microfluidizer such as Model 110Y microfluidizer (Microfluidics, Newton, MA), (b) SAF, containing 10% Squalane, 0.4% Tween 80, 5% pluronic-blocked polymer L121, and thr-MDP (see below) either microfluidized into a submicron emulsion or vortexed to generate a larger particle size emulsion, and (c) Ribi™ adjuvant system (RAS), (Ribi Immunochem, Hamilton, MT) containing 2% Squalene, 0.2% Tween 80, and one or more bacterial cell wall components from the group consisting of monophosphorylipid A (MPL), trehalose dimycolate (TDM), and cell wall skeleton (CWS), preferably MPL + CWS (Detox™); (3) saponin adjuvants, such as Stimulon™ (Cambridge Bioscience, Worcester, MA) may be used or particles generated therefrom such as ISCOMs (immunostimulating complexes); (4) Complete Freund's Adjuvant (CFA) and Incomplete Freund's Adjuvant (IFA); (5) cytokines, such as interleukins (eg. IL-1, IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, IL-12, etc.), interferons (eg. gamma interferon), macrophage colony stimulating factor (M-CSF), tumor necrosis factor (TNF), etc; and (6) other substances that act as immunostimulating agents to enhance the effectiveness of the composition. Alum and MF59™ are preferred.

As mentioned above, muramyl peptides include, but are not limited to, N-acetyl-muramyl-L-threonyl-D-isoglutamine (thr-MDP), N-acetyl-normuramyl-L-alanyl-D-isoglutamine (nor-MDP), N-acetylmuramyl-L-alanyl-D-isoglutaminyl-L-alanine-2-(1'-2'-dipalmitoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-hydroxyphosphoryloxy)-ethylamine (MTP-PE), etc.

The immunogenic compositions (eg. the immunising antigen/immunogen/polypeptide/protein/nucleic acid, pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and adjuvant) typically will contain diluents, such as water, saline, glycerol, ethanol, etc. Additionally, auxiliary substances, such as wetting or emulsifying agents, pH buffering substances, and the like, may be present in such vehicles.

Typically, the immunogenic compositions are prepared as injectables, either as liquid solutions or suspensions; solid forms suitable for solution in, or suspension in, liquid vehicles prior to injection may also be prepared. The preparation also may be emulsified or encapsulated in liposomes for enhanced adjuvant effect, as discussed above under pharmaceutically acceptable carriers.

Immunogenic compositions used as vaccines comprise an immunologically effective amount of the antigenic or immunogenic polypeptides, as well as any other of the above-mentioned components, as needed. By "immunologically effective amount", it is meant that the administration of that amount to an individual, either in a single dose or as part of a series, is effective for treatment or prevention. This amount varies depending upon the health and physical condition of the individual to be treated, the taxonomic group of individual to be treated (*eg.* nonhuman primate, primate, *etc.*), the capacity of the individual's immune system to synthesize antibodies, the degree of protection desired, the formulation of the vaccine, the treating doctor's assessment of the medical situation, and other relevant factors. It is expected that the amount will fall in a relatively broad range that can be determined through routine trials.

The immunogenic compositions are conventionally administered parenterally, *eg.* by injection, either subcutaneously, intramuscularly, or transdermally/transcutaneously (*eg.* WO98/20734). Additional formulations suitable for other modes of administration include oral and pulmonary formulations, suppositories, and transdermal applications. Dosage treatment may be a single dose schedule or a multiple dose schedule. The vaccine may be administered in conjunction with other immunoregulatory agents.

As an alternative to protein-based vaccines, DNA vaccination may be employed [*eg.* Robinson & Torres (1997) *Seminars in Immunology* 9:271-283; Donnelly *et al.* (1997) *Annu Rev Immunol* 15:617-648; see later herein].

20 Gene Delivery Vehicles

Gene therapy vehicles for delivery of constructs including a coding sequence of a therapeutic of the invention, to be delivered to the mammal for expression in the mammal, can be administered either locally or systemically. These constructs can utilize viral or non-viral vector approaches in *in vivo* or *ex vivo* modality. Expression of such coding sequence can be induced using endogenous mammalian or heterologous promoters. Expression of the coding sequence in vivo can be either constitutive or regulated.

The invention includes gene delivery vehicles capable of expressing the contemplated nucleic acid sequences. The gene delivery vehicle is preferably a viral vector and, more preferably, a retroviral, adenoviral, adeno-associated viral (AAV), herpes viral, or alphavirus vector. The viral vector can also be an astrovirus, coronavirus, orthomyxovirus, papovavirus, paramyxovirus, parvovirus,

picornavirus, poxvirus, or togavirus viral vector. See generally, Jolly (1994) *Cancer Gene Therapy* 1:51-64; Kimura (1994) *Human Gene Therapy* 5:845-852; Connelly (1995) *Human Gene Therapy* 6:185-193; and Kaplitt (1994) *Nature Genetics* 6:148-153.

Retroviral vectors are well known in the art and we contemplate that any retroviral gene therapy vector is employable in the invention, including B, C and D type retroviruses, xenotropic retroviruses (for example, NZB-X1, NZB-X2 and NZB9-1 (see O'Neill (1985) *J. Virol.* 53:160) polytropic retroviruses eg. MCF and MCF-MLV (see Kelly (1983) *J. Virol.* 45:291), spumaviruses and lentiviruses. See RNA Tumor Viruses, Second Edition, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1985.

Portions of the retroviral gene therapy vector may be derived from different retroviruses. For example, retrovector LTRs may be derived from a Murine Sarcoma Virus, a tRNA binding site from a Rous Sarcoma Virus, a packaging signal from a Murine Leukemia Virus, and an origin of second strand synthesis from an Avian Leukosis Virus.

These recombinant retroviral vectors may be used to generate transduction competent retroviral vector particles by introducing them into appropriate packaging cell lines (see US patent 5,591,624). Retrovirus vectors can be constructed for site-specific integration into host cell DNA by incorporation of a chimeric integrase enzyme into the retroviral particle (see WO96/37626). It is preferable that the recombinant viral vector is a replication defective recombinant virus.

Packaging cell lines suitable for use with the above-described retrovirus vectors are well known in the art, are readily prepared (see WO95/30763 and WO92/05266), and can be used to create producer cell lines (also termed vector cell lines or "VCLs") for the production of recombinant vector particles. Preferably, the packaging cell lines are made from human parent cells (eg. HT1080 cells) or mink parent cell lines, which eliminates inactivation in human serum.

Preferred retroviruses for the construction of retroviral gene therapy vectors include Avian Leukosis Virus, Bovine Leukemia, Virus, Murine Leukemia Virus, Mink-Cell Focus-Inducing Virus, Murine Sarcoma Virus, Reticuloendotheliosis Virus and Rous Sarcoma Virus. Particularly preferred Murine Leukemia Viruses include 4070A and 1504A (Hartley and Rowe (1976) *J Virol* 19:19-25), Abelson (ATCC No. VR-999), Friend (ATCC No. VR-245), Graffi, Gross (ATCC No. VR-590), Kirsten, Harvey Sarcoma Virus and Rauscher (ATCC No. VR-998) and Moloney Murine Leukemia Virus (ATCC No. VR-190). Such retroviruses may be obtained from depositories or

collections such as the American Type Culture Collection ("ATCC") in Rockville, Maryland or isolated from known sources using commonly available techniques.

Exemplary known retroviral gene therapy vectors employable in this invention include those described in patent applications GB2200651, EP0415731, EP0345242, EP0334301, WO89/02468; 5 WO89/05349, WO89/09271, WO90/02806, WO90/07936, WO94/03622, WO93/25698, WO93/25234, WO93/11230, WO93/10218, WO91/02805, WO91/02825, WO95/07994, US 5,219,740, US 4,405,712, US 4,861,719, US 4,980,289, US 4,777,127, US 5,591,624. See also Vile (1993) *Cancer Res* 53:3860-3864; Vile (1993) *Cancer Res* 53:962-967; Ram (1993) *Cancer Res* 53 (1993) 83-88; Takamiya (1992) *J Neurosci Res* 33:493-503; Baba (1993) *J Neurosurg* 10 79:729-735; Mann (1983) *Cell* 33:153; Cane (1984) *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 81:6349; and Miller (1990) *Human Gene Therapy* 1.

Human adenoviral gene therapy vectors are also known in the art and employable in this invention. See, for example, Berkner (1988) *Biotechniques* 6:616 and Rosenfeld (1991) *Science* 252:431, and WO93/07283, WO93/06223, and WO93/07282. Exemplary known adenoviral gene therapy vectors 15 employable in this invention include those described in the above referenced documents and in WO94/12649, WO93/03769, WO93/19191, WO94/28938, WO95/11984, WO95/00655, WO95/27071, WO95/29993, WO95/34671, WO96/05320, WO94/08026, WO94/11506, WO93/06223, WO94/24299, WO95/14102, WO95/24297, WO95/02697, WO94/28152, WO94/24299, WO95/09241, WO95/25807, WO95/05835, WO94/18922 and WO95/09654.

20 Alternatively, administration of DNA linked to killed adenovirus as described in Curiel (1992) *Hum. Gene Ther.* 3:147-154 may be employed. The gene delivery vehicles of the invention also include adenovirus associated virus (AAV) vectors. Leading and preferred examples of such vectors for use in this invention are the AAV-2 based vectors disclosed in Srivastava, WO93/09239. Most preferred AAV vectors comprise the two AAV inverted terminal repeats in 25 which the native D-sequences are modified by substitution of nucleotides, such that at least 5 native nucleotides and up to 18 native nucleotides, preferably at least 10 native nucleotides up to 18 native nucleotides, most preferably 10 native nucleotides are retained and the remaining nucleotides of the D-sequence are deleted or replaced with non-native nucleotides. The native D-sequences of the AAV inverted terminal repeats are sequences of 20 consecutive nucleotides in each AAV inverted 30 terminal repeat (*ie.* there is one sequence at each end) which are not involved in HP formation. The non-native replacement nucleotide may be any nucleotide other than the nucleotide found in the

native D-sequence in the same position. Other employable exemplary AAV vectors are pWP-19, pWN-1, both of which are disclosed in Nahreini (1993) *Gene* 124:257-262. Another example of such an AAV vector is psub201 (see Samulski (1987) *J. Virol.* 61:3096). Another exemplary AAV vector is the Double-D ITR vector. Construction of the Double-D ITR vector is disclosed in US Patent 5,478,745. Still other vectors are those disclosed in Carter US Patent 4,797,368 and Muzyczka US Patent 5,139,941, Chartejee US Patent 5,474,935, and Kotin WO94/288157. Yet a further example of an AAV vector employable in this invention is SSV9AFABTKneo, which contains the AFP enhancer and albumin promoter and directs expression predominantly in the liver. Its structure and construction are disclosed in Su (1996) *Human Gene Therapy* 7:463-470. Additional AAV gene therapy vectors are described in US 5,354,678, US 5,173,414, US 5,139,941, and US 5,252,479.

The gene therapy vectors of the invention also include herpes vectors. Leading and preferred examples are herpes simplex virus vectors containing a sequence encoding a thymidine kinase polypeptide such as those disclosed in US 5,288,641 and EP0176170 (Roizman). Additional exemplary herpes simplex virus vectors include HFEM/ICP6-LacZ disclosed in WO95/04139 (Wistar Institute), pHSVlac described in Geller (1988) *Science* 241:1667-1669 and in WO90/09441 and WO92/07945, HSV Us3::pgC-lacZ described in Fink (1992) *Human Gene Therapy* 3:11-19 and HSV 7134, 2 RH 105 and GAL4 described in EP 0453242 (Breakefield), and those deposited with the ATCC as accession numbers ATCC VR-977 and ATCC VR-260.

Also contemplated are alpha virus gene therapy vectors that can be employed in this invention. Preferred alpha virus vectors are Sindbis viruses vectors. Togaviruses, Semliki Forest virus (ATCC VR-67; ATCC VR-1247), Middleberg virus (ATCC VR-370), Ross River virus (ATCC VR-373; ATCC VR-1246), Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus (ATCC VR923; ATCC VR-1250; ATCC VR-1249; ATCC VR-532), and those described in US patents 5,091,309, 5,217,879, and WO92/10578. More particularly, those alpha virus vectors described in US Serial No. 08/405,627, filed March 15, 1995, WO94/21792, WO92/10578, WO95/07994, US 5,091,309 and US 5,217,879 are employable. Such alpha viruses may be obtained from depositories or collections such as the ATCC in Rockville, Maryland or isolated from known sources using commonly available techniques. Preferably, alphavirus vectors with reduced cytotoxicity are used (see USSN 08/679640).

DNA vector systems such as eukaryotic layered expression systems are also useful for expressing the nucleic acids of the invention. See WO95/07994 for a detailed description of eukaryotic layered expression systems. Preferably, the eukaryotic layered expression systems of the invention are derived from alphavirus vectors and most preferably from Sindbis viral vectors.

- 5 Other viral vectors suitable for use in the present invention include those derived from poliovirus, for example ATCC VR-58 and those described in Evans, *Nature* 339 (1989) 385 and Sabin (1973) *J. Biol. Standardization* 1:115; rhinovirus, for example ATCC VR-1110 and those described in Arnold (1990) *J Cell Biochem* L401; pox viruses such as canary pox virus or vaccinia virus, for example ATCC VR-111 and ATCC VR-2010 and those described in Fisher-Hoch (1989) *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 86:317;
- 10 Flexner (1989) *Ann NY Acad Sci* 569:86, Flexner (1990) *Vaccine* 8:17; in US 4,603,112 and US 4,769,330 and WO89/01973; SV40 virus, for example ATCC VR-305 and those described in Mulligan (1979) *Nature* 277:108 and Madzak (1992) *J Gen Virol* 73:1533; influenza virus, for example ATCC VR-797 and recombinant influenza viruses made employing reverse genetics techniques as described in US 5,166,057 and in Enami (1990) *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 87:3802-3805;
- 15 Enami & Palese (1991) *J Virol* 65:2711-2713 and Luytjes (1989) *Cell* 59:110, (see also McMichael (1983) *NEJ Med* 309:13, and Yap (1978) *Nature* 273:238 and *Nature* (1979) 277:108); human immunodeficiency virus as described in EP-0386882 and in Buchschacher (1992) *J. Virol.* 66:2731; measles virus, for example ATCC VR-67 and VR-1247 and those described in EP-0440219; Aura virus, for example ATCC VR-368; Bebaru virus, for example ATCC VR-600 and ATCC VR-1240;
- 20 Cabassou virus, for example ATCC VR-922; Chikungunya virus, for example ATCC VR-64 and ATCC VR-1241; Fort Morgan Virus, for example ATCC VR-924; Getah virus, for example ATCC VR-369 and ATCC VR-1243; Kyzylagach virus, for example ATCC VR-927; Mayaro virus, for example ATCC VR-66; Mucambo virus, for example ATCC VR-580 and ATCC VR-1244; Ndumu virus, for example ATCC VR-371; Pixuna virus, for example ATCC VR-372 and ATCC VR-1245;
- 25 Tonate virus, for example ATCC VR-925; Trinit virus, for example ATCC VR-469; Una virus, for example ATCC VR-374; Whataroa virus, for example ATCC VR-926; Y-62-33 virus, for example ATCC VR-375; O'Nyong virus, Eastern encephalitis virus, for example ATCC VR-65 and ATCC VR-1242; Western encephalitis virus, for example ATCC VR-70, ATCC VR-1251, ATCC VR-622 and ATCC VR-1252; and coronavirus, for example ATCC VR-740 and those described in Hamre
- 30 (1966) *Proc Soc Exp Biol Med* 121:190.

Delivery of the compositions of this invention into cells is not limited to the above mentioned viral vectors. Other delivery methods and media may be employed such as, for example, nucleic acid

expression vectors, polycationic condensed DNA linked or unlinked to killed adenovirus alone, for example see US Serial No. 08/366,787, filed December 30, 1994 and Curiel (1992) *Hum Gene Ther* 3:147-154 ligand linked DNA, for example see Wu (1989) *J Biol Chem* 264:16985-16987, eucaryotic cell delivery vehicles cells, for example see US Serial No.08/240,030, filed May 9, 1994, and US Serial No. 08/404,796, deposition of photopolymerized hydrogel materials, hand-held gene transfer particle gun, as described in US Patent 5,149,655, ionizing radiation as described in US5,206,152 and in WO92/11033, nucleic charge neutralization or fusion with cell membranes. Additional approaches are described in Philip (1994) *Mol Cell Biol* 14:2411-2418 and in Woffendin (1994) *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 91:1581-1585.

Particle mediated gene transfer may be employed, for example see US Serial No. 60/023,867. Briefly, the sequence can be inserted into conventional vectors that contain conventional control sequences for high level expression, and then incubated with synthetic gene transfer molecules such as polymeric DNA-binding cations like polylysine, protamine, and albumin, linked to cell targeting ligands such as asialoorosomucoid, as described in Wu & Wu (1987) *J. Biol. Chem.* 262:4429-4432, insulin as described in Hucked (1990) *Biochem Pharmacol* 40:253-263, galactose as described in Plank (1992) *Bioconjugate Chem* 3:533-539, lactose or transferrin.

Naked DNA may also be employed. Exemplary naked DNA introduction methods are described in WO 90/11092 and US 5,580,859. Uptake efficiency may be improved using biodegradable latex beads. DNA coated latex beads are efficiently transported into cells after endocytosis initiation by the beads. The method may be improved further by treatment of the beads to increase hydrophobicity and thereby facilitate disruption of the endosome and release of the DNA into the cytoplasm.

Liposomes that can act as gene delivery vehicles are described in US 5,422,120, WO95/13796, WO94/23697, WO91/14445 and EP-524,968. As described in USSN. 60/023,867, on non-viral delivery, the nucleic acid sequences encoding a polypeptide can be inserted into conventional vectors that contain conventional control sequences for high level expression, and then be incubated with synthetic gene transfer molecules such as polymeric DNA-binding cations like polylysine, protamine, and albumin, linked to cell targeting ligands such as asialoorosomucoid, insulin, galactose, lactose, or transferrin. Other delivery systems include the use of liposomes to encapsulate DNA comprising the gene under the control of a variety of tissue-specific or ubiquitously-active promoters. Further non-viral delivery suitable for use includes mechanical delivery systems such as the approach described in Woffendin *et al* (1994) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*

91(24):11581-11585. Moreover, the coding sequence and the product of expression of such can be delivered through deposition of photopolymerized hydrogel materials. Other conventional methods for gene delivery that can be used for delivery of the coding sequence include, for example, use of hand-held gene transfer particle gun, as described in US 5,149,655; use of ionizing radiation for activating transferred gene, as described in US 5,206,152 and WO92/11033

Exemplary liposome and polycationic gene delivery vehicles are those described in US 5,422,120 and 4,762,915; in WO 95/13796; WO94/23697; and WO91/14445; in EP-0524968; and in Stryer, Biochemistry, pages 236-240 (1975) W.H. Freeman, San Francisco; Szoka (1980) *Biochem Biophys Acta* 600:1; Bayer (1979) *Biochem Biophys Acta* 550:464; Rivnay (1987) *Meth Enzymol* 149:119; Wang (1987) *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 84:7851; Plant (1989) *Anal Biochem* 176:420.

A polynucleotide composition can comprises therapeutically effective amount of a gene therapy vehicle, as the term is defined above. For purposes of the present invention, an effective dose will be from about 0.01 mg/ kg to 50 mg/kg or 0.05 mg/kg to about 10 mg/kg of the DNA constructs in the individual to which it is administered.

15 Delivery Methods

Once formulated, the polynucleotide compositions of the invention can be administered (1) directly to the subject; (2) delivered *ex vivo*, to cells derived from the subject; or (3) *in vitro* for expression of recombinant proteins. The subjects to be treated can be mammals or birds. Also, human subjects can be treated.

20 Direct delivery of the compositions will generally be accomplished by injection, either subcutaneously, intraperitoneally, intravenously or intramuscularly or delivered to the interstitial space of a tissue. The compositions can also be administered into a lesion. Other modes of administration include oral and pulmonary administration, suppositories, and transdermal or transcutaneous applications (eg. see WO98/20734), needles, and gene guns or hyposprays. Dosage treatment may be a single dose schedule or a multiple dose schedule.

25 Methods for the *ex vivo* delivery and reimplantation of transformed cells into a subject are known in the art and described in eg. WO93/14778. Examples of cells useful in *ex vivo* applications include, for example, stem cells, particularly hematopoietic, lymph cells, macrophages, dendritic cells, or tumor cells.

Generally, delivery of nucleic acids for both *ex vivo* and *in vitro* applications can be accomplished by the following procedures, for example, dextran-mediated transfection, calcium phosphate precipitation, polybrene mediated transfection, protoplast fusion, electroporation, encapsulation of the polynucleotide(s) in liposomes, and direct microinjection of the DNA into nuclei, all well known in the art.

Polynucleotide and polypeptide pharmaceutical compositions

In addition to the pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and salts described above, the following additional agents can be used with polynucleotide and/or polypeptide compositions.

A. Polypeptides

One example are polypeptides which include, without limitation: asioloorosomuroid (ASOR); transferrin; asialoglycoproteins; antibodies; antibody fragments; ferritin; interleukins; interferons, granulocyte, macrophage colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF), granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G-CSF), macrophage colony stimulating factor (M-CSF), stem cell factor and erythropoietin. Viral antigens, such as envelope proteins, can also be used. Also, proteins from other invasive organisms, such as the 17 amino acid peptide from the circumsporozoite protein of plasmodium falciparum known as RII.

B. Hormones, Vitamins, etc.

Other groups that can be included are, for example: hormones, steroids, androgens, estrogens, thyroid hormone, or vitamins, folic acid.

C. Polyalkylenes, Polysaccharides, etc.

Also, polyalkylene glycol can be included with the desired polynucleotides/polypeptides. In a preferred embodiment, the polyalkylene glycol is polyethylene glycol. In addition, mono-, di-, or polysaccharides can be included. In a preferred embodiment of this aspect, the polysaccharide is dextran or DEAE-dextran. Also, chitosan and poly(lactide-co-glycolide)

D. Lipids, and Liposomes

The desired polynucleotide/polypeptide can also be encapsulated in lipids or packaged in liposomes prior to delivery to the subject or to cells derived therefrom.

Lipid encapsulation is generally accomplished using liposomes which are able to stably bind or entrap and retain nucleic acid. The ratio of condensed polynucleotide to lipid preparation can vary but will generally be around 1:1 (mg DNA:micromoles lipid), or more of lipid. For a review of the

use of liposomes as carriers for delivery of nucleic acids, see, Hug and Sleight (1991) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta*. 1097:1-17; Straubinger (1983) *Meth. Enzymol.* 101:512-527.

Liposomal preparations for use in the present invention include cationic (positively charged), anionic (negatively charged) and neutral preparations. Cationic liposomes have been shown to
5 mediate intracellular delivery of plasmid DNA (Felgner (1987) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:7413-7416); mRNA (Malone (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:6077-6081); and purified transcription factors (Debs (1990) *J. Biol. Chem.* 265:10189-10192), in functional form.

Cationic liposomes are readily available. For example, N[1-2,3-dioleoyloxy)propyl]-N,N,N-triethylammonium (DOTMA) liposomes are available under the trademark Lipofectin, from GIBCO BRL, Grand
10 Island, NY. (See, also, Felgner *supra*). Other commercially available liposomes include transfectace (DDAB/DOPE) and DOTAP/DOPE (Boehringer). Other cationic liposomes can be prepared from readily available materials using techniques well known in the art. See, *eg.* Szoka (1978) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 75:4194-4198; WO90/11092 for a description of the synthesis of DOTAP (1,2-bis(oleoyloxy)-3-(trimethylammonio)propane) liposomes.

15 Similarly, anionic and neutral liposomes are readily available, such as from Avanti Polar Lipids (Birmingham, AL), or can be easily prepared using readily available materials. Such materials include phosphatidyl choline, cholesterol, phosphatidyl ethanolamine, dioleoylphosphatidyl choline (DOPC), dioleoylphosphatidyl glycerol (DOPG), dioleoylphosphatidyl ethanolamine (DOPE), among others. These materials can also be mixed with the DOTMA and DOTAP starting materials in appropriate
20 ratios. Methods for making liposomes using these materials are well known in the art.

The liposomes can comprise multilammellar vesicles (MLVs), small unilamellar vesicles (SUVs), or large unilamellar vesicles (LUVs). The various liposome-nucleic acid complexes are prepared using methods known in the art. See *eg.* Straubinger (1983) *Meth. Immunol.* 101:512-527; Szoka (1978) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 75:4194-4198; Papahadjopoulos (1975) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta*
25 394:483; Wilson (1979) *Cell* 17:77; Deamer & Bangham (1976) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 443:629; Ostro (1977) *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 76:836; Fraley (1979) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 76:3348; Enoch & Strittmatter (1979) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 76:145; Fraley (1980) *J. Biol. Chem.* (1980) 255:10431; Szoka & Papahadjopoulos (1978) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 75:145; and Schaefer-Ridder (1982) *Science* 215:166.

E.Lipoproteins

In addition, lipoproteins can be included with the polynucleotide/polypeptide to be delivered. Examples of lipoproteins to be utilized include: chylomicrons, HDL, IDL, LDL, and VLDL. Mutants, fragments, or fusions of these proteins can also be used. Also, modifications of naturally occurring lipoproteins can be used, such as acetylated LDL. These lipoproteins can target the delivery of polynucleotides to cells expressing lipoprotein receptors. Preferably, if lipoproteins are including with the polynucleotide to be delivered, no other targeting ligand is included in the composition.

Naturally occurring lipoproteins comprise a lipid and a protein portion. The protein portion are known as apoproteins. At the present, apoproteins A, B, C, D, and E have been isolated and identified. At least two of these contain several proteins, designated by Roman numerals, AI, AII, AIV; CI, CII, CIII.

A lipoprotein can comprise more than one apoprotein. For example, naturally occurring chylomicrons comprises of A, B, C, and E, over time these lipoproteins lose A and acquire C and E apoproteins. VLDL comprises A, B, C, and E apoproteins, LDL comprises apoprotein B; and HDL comprises apoproteins A, C, and E.

The amino acid of these apoproteins are known and are described in, for example, Breslow (1985) *Annu Rev. Biochem* 54:699; Law (1986) *Adv. Exp Med. Biol.* 151:162; Chen (1986) *J Biol Chem* 261:12918; Kane (1980) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 77:2465; and Utermann (1984) *Hum Genet* 65:232.

Lipoproteins contain a variety of lipids including, triglycerides, cholesterol (free and esters), and phospholipids. The composition of the lipids varies in naturally occurring lipoproteins. For example, chylomicrons comprise mainly triglycerides. A more detailed description of the lipid content of naturally occurring lipoproteins can be found, for example, in *Meth. Enzymol.* 128 (1986). The composition of the lipids are chosen to aid in conformation of the apoprotein for receptor binding activity. The composition of lipids can also be chosen to facilitate hydrophobic interaction and association with the polynucleotide binding molecule.

Naturally occurring lipoproteins can be isolated from serum by ultracentrifugation, for instance. Such methods are described in *Meth. Enzymol.* (*supra*); Pitas (1980) *J. Biochem.* 255:5454-5460 and Mahey (1979) *J Clin. Invest* 64:743-750. Lipoproteins can also be produced by *in vitro* or recombinant methods by expression of the apoprotein genes in a desired host cell. See, for example, Atkinson (1986) *Annu Rev Biophys Chem* 15:403 and Radding (1958) *Biochim Biophys Acta* 30:

443. Lipoproteins can also be purchased from commercial suppliers, such as Biomedical Technologies, Inc., Stoughton, Massachusetts, USA. Further description of lipoproteins can be found in Zuckermann *et al.* PCT/US97/14465.

F. Polycationic Agents

- 5 Polycationic agents can be included, with or without lipoprotein, in a composition with the desired polynucleotide/polypeptide to be delivered.

Polycationic agents, typically, exhibit a net positive charge at physiological relevant pH and are capable of neutralizing the electrical charge of nucleic acids to facilitate delivery to a desired location. These agents have both in vitro, ex vivo, and in vivo applications. Polycationic agents can
10 be used to deliver nucleic acids to a living subject either intramuscularly, subcutaneously, etc.

The following are examples of useful polypeptides as polycationic agents: polylysine, polyarginine, polyornithine, and protamine. Other examples include histones, protamines, human serum albumin, DNA binding proteins, non-histone chromosomal proteins, coat proteins from DNA viruses, such as (X174, transcriptional factors also contain domains that bind DNA and therefore may be useful
15 as nucleic acid condensing agents. Briefly, transcriptional factors such as C/CEBP, c-jun, c-fos, AP-1, AP-2, AP-3, CPF, Prot-1, Sp-1, Oct-1, Oct-2, CREP, and TFIID contain basic domains that bind DNA sequences.

Organic polycationic agents include: spermine, spermidine, and putrescine.

The dimensions and of the physical properties of a polycationic agent can be extrapolated from the
20 list above, to construct other polypeptide polycationic agents or to produce synthetic polycationic agents.

Synthetic polycationic agents which are useful include, for example, DEAE-dextran, polybrene. Lipofectin™, and lipofectAMINE™ are monomers that form polycationic complexes when combined with polynucleotides/polypeptides.

25 Immunodiagnostic Assays

Neisserial antigens of the invention can be used in immunoassays to detect antibody levels (or, conversely, anti-Neisserial antibodies can be used to detect antigen levels). Immunoassays based on well defined, recombinant antigens can be developed to replace invasive diagnostics methods. Antibodies to Neisserial proteins within biological samples, including for example, blood or serum

samples, can be detected. Design of the immunoassays is subject to a great deal of variation, and a variety of these are known in the art. Protocols for the immunoassay may be based, for example, upon competition, or direct reaction, or sandwich type assays. Protocols may also, for example, use solid supports, or may be by immunoprecipitation. Most assays involve the use of labeled antibody or polypeptide; the labels may be, for example, fluorescent, chemiluminescent, radioactive, or dye molecules. Assays which amplify the signals from the probe are also known; examples of which are assays which utilize biotin and avidin, and enzyme-labeled and mediated immunoassays, such as ELISA assays.

Kits suitable for immunodiagnosis and containing the appropriate labeled reagents are constructed by packaging the appropriate materials, including the compositions of the invention, in suitable containers, along with the remaining reagents and materials (for example, suitable buffers, salt solutions, *etc.*) required for the conduct of the assay, as well as suitable set of assay instructions.

Nucleic Acid Hybridisation

“Hybridization” refers to the association of two nucleic acid sequences to one another by hydrogen bonding. Typically, one sequence will be fixed to a solid support and the other will be free in solution. Then, the two sequences will be placed in contact with one another under conditions that favor hydrogen bonding. Factors that affect this bonding include: the type and volume of solvent; reaction temperature; time of hybridization; agitation; agents to block the non-specific attachment of the liquid phase sequence to the solid support (Denhardt's reagent or BLOTTO); concentration of the sequences; use of compounds to increase the rate of association of sequences (dextran sulfate or polyethylene glycol); and the stringency of the washing conditions following hybridization. See Sambrook *et al.* [*supra*] Volume 2, chapter 9, pages 9.47 to 9.57.

“Stringency” refers to conditions in a hybridization reaction that favor association of very similar sequences over sequences that differ. For example, the combination of temperature and salt concentration should be chosen that is approximately 120 to 200°C below the calculated T_m of the hybrid under study. The temperature and salt conditions can often be determined empirically in preliminary experiments in which samples of genomic DNA immobilized on filters are hybridized to the sequence of interest and then washed under conditions of different stringencies. See Sambrook *et al.* at page 9.50.

Variables to consider when performing, for example, a Southern blot are (1) the complexity of the DNA being blotted and (2) the homology between the probe and the sequences being detected. The

- total amount of the fragment(s) to be studied can vary a magnitude of 10, from 0.1 to 1 µg for a plasmid or phage digest to 10^{-9} to 10^{-8} g for a single copy gene in a highly complex eukaryotic genome. For lower complexity polynucleotides, substantially shorter blotting, hybridization, and exposure times, a smaller amount of starting polynucleotides, and lower specific activity of probes can be used. For example, a single-copy yeast gene can be detected with an exposure time of only 1 hour starting with 1 µg of yeast DNA, blotting for two hours, and hybridizing for 4-8 hours with a probe of 10^8 cpm/µg. For a single-copy mammalian gene a conservative approach would start with 10 µg of DNA, blot overnight, and hybridize overnight in the presence of 10% dextran sulfate using a probe of greater than 10^8 cpm/µg, resulting in an exposure time of ~24 hours.
- Several factors can affect the melting temperature (T_m) of a DNA-DNA hybrid between the probe and the fragment of interest, and consequently, the appropriate conditions for hybridization and washing. In many cases the probe is not 100% homologous to the fragment. Other commonly encountered variables include the length and total G+C content of the hybridizing sequences and the ionic strength and formamide content of the hybridization buffer. The effects of all of these factors can be approximated by a single equation:

$$T_m = 81 + 16.6(\log_{10} C_i) + 0.4[\%(G + C)] - 0.6(\%\text{formamide}) - 600/n - 1.5(\%\text{mismatch}).$$

where C_i is the salt concentration (monovalent ions) and n is the length of the hybrid in base pairs (slightly modified from Meinkoth & Wahl (1984) *Anal. Biochem.* 138: 267-284).

- In designing a hybridization experiment, some factors affecting nucleic acid hybridization can be conveniently altered. The temperature of the hybridization and washes and the salt concentration during the washes are the simplest to adjust. As the temperature of the hybridization increases (*ie.* stringency), it becomes less likely for hybridization to occur between strands that are nonhomologous, and as a result, background decreases. If the radiolabeled probe is not completely homologous with the immobilized fragment (as is frequently the case in gene family and interspecies hybridization experiments), the hybridization temperature must be reduced, and background will increase. The temperature of the washes affects the intensity of the hybridizing band and the degree of background in a similar manner. The stringency of the washes is also increased with decreasing salt concentrations.

- In general, convenient hybridization temperatures in the presence of 50% formamide are 42°C for a probe with is 95% to 100% homologous to the target fragment, 37°C for 90% to 95% homology,

and 32°C for 85% to 90% homology. For lower homologies, formamide content should be lowered and temperature adjusted accordingly, using the equation above. If the homology between the probe and the target fragment are not known, the simplest approach is to start with both hybridization and wash conditions which are nonstringent. If non-specific bands or high background are observed
5 after autoradiography, the filter can be washed at high stringency and reexposed. If the time required for exposure makes this approach impractical, several hybridization and/or washing stringencies should be tested in parallel.

Nucleic Acid Probe Assays

Methods such as PCR, branched DNA probe assays, or blotting techniques utilizing nucleic acid
10 probes according to the invention can determine the presence of cDNA or mRNA. A probe is said to "hybridize" with a sequence of the invention if it can form a duplex or double stranded complex, which is stable enough to be detected.

The nucleic acid probes will hybridize to the Neisserial nucleotide sequences of the invention (including both sense and antisense strands). Though many different nucleotide sequences will
15 encode the amino acid sequence, the native Neisserial sequence is preferred because it is the actual sequence present in cells. mRNA represents a coding sequence and so a probe should be complementary to the coding sequence; single-stranded cDNA is complementary to mRNA, and so a cDNA probe should be complementary to the non-coding sequence.

The probe sequence need not be identical to the Neisserial sequence (or its complement) — some
20 variation in the sequence and length can lead to increased assay sensitivity if the nucleic acid probe can form a duplex with target nucleotides, which can be detected. Also, the nucleic acid probe can include additional nucleotides to stabilize the formed duplex. Additional Neisserial sequence may also be helpful as a label to detect the formed duplex. For example, a non-complementary nucleotide sequence may be attached to the 5' end of the probe, with the remainder of the probe
25 sequence being complementary to a Neisserial sequence. Alternatively, non-complementary bases or longer sequences can be interspersed into the probe, provided that the probe sequence has sufficient complementarity with the a Neisserial sequence in order to hybridize therewith and thereby form a duplex which can be detected.

The exact length and sequence of the probe will depend on the hybridization conditions, such as
30 temperature, salt condition and the like. For example, for diagnostic applications, depending on the

complexity of the analyte sequence, the nucleic acid probe typically contains at least 10-20 nucleotides, preferably 15-25, and more preferably at least 30 nucleotides, although it may be shorter than this. Short primers generally require cooler temperatures to form sufficiently stable hybrid complexes with the template.

- 5 Probes may be produced by synthetic procedures, such as the triester method of Matteucci *et al.* [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* (1981) 103:3185], or according to Urdea *et al.* [*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (1983) 80: 7461], or using commercially available automated oligonucleotide synthesizers.

- The chemical nature of the probe can be selected according to preference. For certain applications, DNA or RNA are appropriate. For other applications, modifications may be incorporated *eg.*
- 10 backbone modifications, such as phosphorothioates or methylphosphonates, can be used to increase *in vivo* half-life, alter RNA affinity, increase nuclease resistance *etc.* [*eg.* see Agrawal & Iyer (1995) *Curr Opin Biotechnol* 6:12-19; Agrawal (1996) *TIBTECH* 14:376-387]; analogues such as peptide nucleic acids may also be used [*eg.* see Corey (1997) *TIBTECH* 15:224-229; Buchardt *et al.* (1993) *TIBTECH* 11:384-386].

- 15 Alternatively, the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is another well-known means for detecting small amounts of target nucleic acids. The assay is described in: Mullis *et al.* [*Meth. Enzymol.* (1987) 155: 335-350]; US patents 4,683,195 and 4,683,202. Two "primer" nucleotides hybridize with the target nucleic acids and are used to prime the reaction. The primers can comprise sequence that does not hybridize to the sequence of the amplification target (or its complement) to aid with
- 20 duplex stability or, for example, to incorporate a convenient restriction site. Typically, such sequence will flank the desired Neisserial sequence.

- A thermostable polymerase creates copies of target nucleic acids from the primers using the original target nucleic acids as a template. After a threshold amount of target nucleic acids are generated by the polymerase, they can be detected by more traditional methods, such as Southern
- 25 blots. When using the Southern blot method, the labelled probe will hybridize to the Neisserial sequence (or its complement).

- Also, mRNA or cDNA can be detected by traditional blotting techniques described in Sambrook *et al* [*supra*]. mRNA, or cDNA generated from mRNA using a polymerase enzyme, can be purified and separated using gel electrophoresis. The nucleic acids on the gel are then blotted onto a solid
- 30 support, such as nitrocellulose. The solid support is exposed to a labelled probe and then washed

to remove any unhybridized probe. Next, the duplexes containing the labeled probe are detected. Typically, the probe is labelled with a radioactive moiety.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figures 1-20 show biochemical data obtained in the Examples, and also sequence analysis, for ORFs 37, 5, 2, 15, 22, 28, 32, 4, 61, 76, 89, 97, 106, 138, 23, 25, 27, 79, 85 and 132. M1 and M2 are molecular weight markers. Arrows indicate the position of the main recombinant product or, in Western blots, the position of the main *N.meningitidis* immunoreactive band. TP indicates *N.meningitidis* total protein extract; OMV indicates *N.meningitidis* outer membrane vesicle preparation. In bactericidal assay results: a diamond (◆) shows preimmune data; a triangle (▲) shows GST control data; a circle (●) shows data with recombinant *N.meningitidis* protein. Computer analyses show a hydrophilicity plot (upper), an antigenic index plot (middle), and an AMPHI analysis (lower). The AMPHI program has been used to predict T-cell epitopes [Gao *et al.* (1989) *J. Immunol.* 143:3007; Roberts *et al.* (1996) *AIDS Res Hum Retrovir* 12:593; Quakyi *et al.* (1992) *Scand J Immunol* suppl.11:9) and is available in the Protean package of DNASTAR, Inc. (1228 South Park Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53715 USA).

EXAMPLES

The examples describe nucleic acid sequences which have been identified in *N.meningitidis*, along with their putative translation products, and also those of *N.gonorrhoeae*. Not all of the nucleic acid sequences are complete *ie.* they encode less than the full-length wild-type protein.

The examples are generally in the following format:

- a nucleotide sequence which has been identified in *N.meningitidis* (strain B)
- the putative translation product of this sequence
- a computer analysis of the translation product based on database comparisons
- corresponding gene and protein sequences identified in *N.meningitidis* (strain A) and in *N.gonorrhoeae*
- a description of the characteristics of the proteins which indicates that they might be suitably antigenic
- results of biochemical analysis (expression, purification, ELISA, FACS *etc.*)

The examples typically include details of sequence identity between species and strains. Proteins that are similar in sequence are generally similar in both structure and function, and the sequence identity often indicates a common evolutionary origin. Comparison with sequences of proteins of known function is widely used as a guide for the assignment of putative protein function to a new sequence and has proved particularly useful in whole-genome analyses.

Sequence comparisons were performed at NCBI (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>) using the algorithms BLAST, BLAST2, BLASTn, BLASTp, tBLASTn, BLASTx, & tBLASTx [eg. see also Altschul *et al.* (1997) Gapped BLAST and PSI-BLAST: a new generation of protein database search programs. *Nucleic Acids Research* 25:2289-3402]. Searches were performed against the following databases: non-redundant GenBank+EMBL+DDBJ+PDB sequences and non-redundant GenBank CDS translations+PDB+SwissProt+SPupdate+PIR sequences.

To compare Meningococcal and Gonococcal sequences, the tBLASTx algorithm was used, as implemented at http://www.genome.ou.edu/gono_blast.html. The FASTA algorithm was also used to compare the ORFs (from GCG Wisconsin Package, version 9.0).

Dots within nucleotide sequences (eg. position 495 in SEQ ID 11) represent nucleotides which have been arbitrarily introduced in order to maintain a reading frame. In the same way, double-underlined nucleotides were removed. Lower case letters (eg. position 496 in SEQ ID 11) represent ambiguities which arose during alignment of independent sequencing reactions (some of the nucleotide sequences in the examples are derived from combining the results of two or more experiments).

Nucleotide sequences were scanned in all six reading frames to predict the presence of hydrophobic domains using an algorithm based on the statistical studies of Esposti *et al.* [Critical evaluation of the hydropathy of membrane proteins (1990) *Eur J Biochem* 190:207-219]. These domains represent potential transmembrane regions or hydrophobic leader sequences.

Open reading frames were predicted from fragmented nucleotide sequences using the program ORFFINDER (NCBI).

Underlined amino acid sequences indicate possible transmembrane domains or leader sequences in the ORFs, as predicted by the PSORT algorithm (<http://www.psорт.nibb.ac.jp>). Functional domains were also predicted using the MOTIFS program (GCG Wisconsin & PROSITE).

Various tests can be used to assess the *in vivo* immunogenicity of the proteins identified in the examples. For example, the proteins can be expressed recombinantly and used to screen patient sera by immunoblot. A positive reaction between the protein and patient serum indicates that the patient has previously mounted an immune response to the protein in question *ie.* the protein is an immunogen. This method can also be used to identify immunodominant proteins.

The recombinant protein can also be conveniently used to prepare antibodies *eg.* in a mouse. These can be used for direct confirmation that a protein is located on the cell-surface. Labelled antibody (*eg.* fluorescent labelling for FACS) can be incubated with intact bacteria and the presence of label on the bacterial surface confirms the location of the protein.

In particular, the following methods (A) to (S) were used to express, purify and biochemically characterise the proteins of the invention:

A) Chromosomal DNA preparation

N.meningitidis strain 2996 was grown to exponential phase in 100ml of GC medium, harvested by centrifugation, and resuspended in 5ml buffer (20% Sucrose, 50mM Tris-HCl, 50mM EDTA, pH8). After 10 minutes incubation on ice, the bacteria were lysed by adding 10ml lysis solution (50mM NaCl, 1% Na-Sarkosyl, 50µg/ml Proteinase K), and the suspension was incubated at 37°C for 2 hours. Two phenol extractions (equilibrated to pH 8) and one CHCl_3 /isoamylalcohol (24:1) extraction were performed. DNA was precipitated by addition of 0.3M sodium acetate and 2 volumes ethanol, and was collected by centrifugation. The pellet was washed once with 70% ethanol and redissolved in 4ml buffer (10mM Tris-HCl, 1mM EDTA, pH 8). The DNA concentration was measured by reading the OD at 260 nm.

B) Oligonucleotide design

Synthetic oligonucleotide primers were designed on the basis of the coding sequence of each ORF, using (a) the meningococcus B sequence when available, or (b) the gonococcus/meningococcus A sequence, adapted to the codon preference usage of meningococcus as necessary. Any predicted signal peptides were omitted, by deducing the 5'-end amplification primer sequence immediately downstream from the predicted leader sequence.

For most ORFs, the 5' primers included two restriction enzyme recognition sites (*Bam*HI-*Nde*I, *Bam*HI-*Nhe*I, or *Eco*RI-*Nhe*I, depending on the gene's own restriction pattern); the 3' primers included

a *XhoI* restriction site. This procedure was established in order to direct the cloning of each amplification product (corresponding to each ORF) into two different expression systems: pGEX-KG (using either *BamHI-XhoI* or *EcoRI-XhoI*), and pET21b+ (using either *NdeI-XhoI* or *NheI-XhoI*).

5' -end primer tail: CGCGGATCCCATATG (*BamHI-NdeI*)
 5 CGCGGATCCGCTAGC (*BamHI-NheI*)
 CCGGAATTCTAGCTAGC (*EcoRI-NheI*)
 3' -end primer tail: CCCGCTCGAG (*XhoI*)

For ORFs 5, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 27, 28, 65 & 89, two different amplifications were performed to clone each ORF in the two expression systems. Two different 5' primers were used for each ORF;
 10 the same 3' *XhoI* primer was used as before:

5' -end primer tail: GGAATTCCATATGGCCATGG (*NdeI*)
 5' -end primer tail: CGGGATCC (*BamHI*)

ORF 76 was cloned in the pTRC expression vector and expressed as an amino-terminus His-tag fusion. In this particular case, the predicted signal peptide was included in the final product. *NheI*-
 15 *BamHI* restriction sites were incorporated using primers:

5' -end primer tail: GATCAGCTAGCCATATG (*NheI*)
 3' -end primer tail: CGGGATCC (*BamHI*)

As well as containing the restriction enzyme recognition sequences, the primers included nucleotides which hybridized to the sequence to be amplified. The number of hybridizing
 20 nucleotides depended on the melting temperature of the whole primer, and was determined for each primer using the formulae:

$$T_m = 4 (G+C) + 2 (A+T) \quad (\text{tail excluded})$$

$$T_m = 64.9 + 0.41 (\% \text{ GC}) - 600/N \quad (\text{whole primer})$$

The average melting temperature of the selected oligos were 65-70°C for the whole oligo and
 25 50-55°C for the hybridising region alone.

Table I (page 487) shows the forward and reverse primers used for each amplification. In certain cases, it will be noted that the sequence of the primer does not exactly match the sequence in the ORF. When initial amplifications were performed, the complete 5' and/or 3' sequence was not

known for some meningococcal ORFs, although the corresponding sequences had been identified in gonococcus. For amplification, the gonococcal sequences could thus be used as the basis for primer design, altered to take account of codon preference. In particular, the following codons were changed: ATA→ATT; TCG→TCT; CAG→CAA; AAG→AAA; GAG→GAA; CGA→CGC; CGG→CGC; GGG→GGC. Italicised nucleotides in Table I indicate such a change. It will be appreciated that, once the complete sequence has been identified, this approach is generally no longer necessary.

Oligos were synthesized by a Perkin Elmer 394 DNA/RNA Synthesizer, eluted from the columns in 2ml NH₄OH, and deprotected by 5 hours incubation at 56°C. The oligos were precipitated by addition of 0.3M Na-Acetate and 2 volumes ethanol. The samples were then centrifuged and the pellets resuspended in either 100µl or 1ml of water. OD₂₆₀ was determined using a Perkin Elmer Lambda Bio spectrophotometer and the concentration was determined and adjusted to 2-10pmol/µl.

C) Amplification

The standard PCR protocol was as follows: 50-200ng of genomic DNA were used as a template in the presence of 20-40µM of each oligo, 400-800µM dNTPs solution, 1x PCR buffer (including 1.5mM MgCl₂), 2.5 units *TaqI* DNA polymerase (using Perkin-Elmer AmpliTaq, GIBCO Platinum, Pwo DNA polymerase, or Tahara Shuzo Taq polymerase).

In some cases, PCR was optimised by the addition of 10µl DMSO or 50µl 2M betaine.

After a hot start (adding the polymerase during a preliminary 3 minute incubation of the whole mix at 95°C), each sample underwent a double-step amplification: the first 5 cycles were performed using as the hybridization temperature the one of the oligos excluding the restriction enzymes tail, followed by 30 cycles performed according to the hybridization temperature of the whole length oligos. The cycles were followed by a final 10 minute extension step at 72°C.

The standard cycles were as follows:

	Denaturation	Hybridisation	Elongation
First 5 cycles	30 seconds 95°C	30 seconds 50-55°C	30-60 seconds 72°C
Last 30 cycles	30 seconds	30 seconds	30-60 seconds

	95°C	65-70°C	72°C
--	------	---------	------

The elongation time varied according to the length of the ORF to be amplified.

The amplifications were performed using either a 9600 or a 2400 Perkin Elmer GeneAmp PCR System. To check the results, 1/10 of the amplification volume was loaded onto a 1-1.5% agarose gel and the size of each amplified fragment compared with a DNA molecular weight marker.

- 5 The amplified DNA was either loaded directly on a 1% agarose gel or first precipitated with ethanol and resuspended in a suitable volume to be loaded on a 1% agarose gel. The DNA fragment corresponding to the right size band was then eluted and purified from gel, using the Qiagen Gel Extraction Kit, following the instructions of the manufacturer. The final volume of the DNA fragment was 30µl or 50µl of either water or 10mM Tris, pH 8.5.

10 **D) Digestion of PCR fragments**

The purified DNA corresponding to the amplified fragment was split into 2 aliquots and double-digested with:

- *NdeI/XhoI* or *NheI/XhoI* for cloning into pET-21b+ and further expression of the protein as a C-terminus His-tag fusion
- 15 – *BamHI/XhoI* or *EcoRI/XhoI* for cloning into pGEX-KG and further expression of the protein as N-terminus GST fusion.
- For ORF 76, *NheI/BamHI* for cloning into pTRC-HisA vector and further expression of the protein as N-terminus His-tag fusion.
- *EcoRI/PstI*, *EcoRI/SalI*, *SalI/PstI* for cloning into pGex-His and further expression of
- 20 the protein as N-terminus His-tag fusion

- Each purified DNA fragment was incubated (37°C for 3 hours to overnight) with 20 units of each restriction enzyme (New England Biolabs) in a either 30 or 40µl final volume in the presence of the appropriate buffer. The digestion product was then purified using the QIAquick PCR purification kit, following the manufacturer's instructions, and eluted in a final volume of 30 or
- 25 50µl of either water or 10mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.5. The final DNA concentration was determined by 1% agarose gel electrophoresis in the presence of titrated molecular weight marker.

E) Digestion of the cloning vectors (pET22B, pGEX-KG, pTRC-His A, and pGex-His)

10µg plasmid was double-digested with 50 units of each restriction enzyme in 200µl reaction volume in the presence of appropriate buffer by overnight incubation at 37°C. After loading the whole digestion on a 1% agarose gel, the band corresponding to the digested vector was purified
5 from the gel using the Qiagen QIAquick Gel Extraction Kit and the DNA was eluted in 50µl of 10mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.5. The DNA concentration was evaluated by measuring OD₂₆₀ of the sample, and adjusted to 50µg/µl. 1µl of plasmid was used for each cloning procedure.

The vector pGEX-His is a modified pGEX-2T vector carrying a region encoding six histidine residues upstream to the thrombin cleavage site and containing the multiple cloning site of the
10 vector pTRC99 (Pharmacia).

F) Cloning

The fragments corresponding to each ORF, previously digested and purified, were ligated in both pET22b and pGEX-KG. In a final volume of 20µl, a molar ratio of 3:1 fragment/vector was ligated using 0.5µl of NEB T4 DNA ligase (400 units/µl), in the presence of the buffer supplied by the manufacturer.
15 The reaction was incubated at room temperature for 3 hours. In some experiments, ligation was performed using the Boehringer "Rapid Ligation Kit", following the manufacturer's instructions.

In order to introduce the recombinant plasmid in a suitable strain, 100µl *E. coli* DH5 competent cells were incubated with the ligase reaction solution for 40 minutes on ice, then at 37°C for 3 minutes, then, after adding 800µl LB broth, again at 37°C for 20 minutes. The cells were then
20 centrifuged at maximum speed in an Eppendorf microfuge and resuspended in approximately 200µl of the supernatant. The suspension was then plated on LB ampicillin (100mg/ml).

The screening of the recombinant clones was performed by growing 5 randomly-chosen colonies overnight at 37°C in either 2ml (pGEX or pTC clones) or 5ml (pET clones) LB broth + 100µg/ml ampicillin. The cells were then pelleted and the DNA extracted using the Qiagen QIAprep Spin
25 Miniprep Kit, following the manufacturer's instructions, to a final volume of 30µl. 5µl of each individual miniprep (approximately 1g) were digested with either *NdeI/XhoI* or *BamHI/XhoI* and the whole digestion loaded onto a 1-1.5% agarose gel (depending on the expected insert size), in parallel with the molecular weight marker (1Kb DNA Ladder, GIBCO). The screening of the positive clones was made on the base of the correct insert size.

For the cloning of ORFs 110, 111, 113, 115, 119, 122, 125 & 130, the double-digested PCR product was ligated into double-digested vector using *EcoRI-PstI* cloning sites or, for ORFs 115 & 127, *EcoRI-SalI* or, for ORF 122, *SalI-PstI*. After cloning, the recombinant plasmids were introduced in the *E.coli* host W3110. Individual clones were grown overnight at 37°C in L-broth with 50µl/ml ampicillin.

G) Expression

Each ORF cloned into the expression vector was transformed into the strain suitable for expression of the recombinant protein product. 1µl of each construct was used to transform 30µl of *E.coli* BL21 (pGEX vector), *E.coli* TOP 10 (pTRC vector) or *E.coli* BL21-DE3 (pET vector), as described above. In the case of the pGEX-His vector, the same *E.coli* strain (W3110) was used for initial cloning and expression. Single recombinant colonies were inoculated into 2ml LB+Amp (100µg/ml), incubated at 37°C overnight, then diluted 1:30 in 20ml of LB+Amp (100µg/ml) in 100ml flasks, making sure that the OD₆₀₀ ranged between 0.1 and 0.15. The flasks were incubated at 30°C into gyratory water bath shakers until OD indicated exponential growth suitable for induction of expression (0.4-0.8 OD for pET and pTRC vectors; 0.8-1 OD for pGEX and pGEX-His vectors). For the pET, pTRC and pGEX-His vectors, the protein expression was induced by addition of 1mM IPTG, whereas in the case of pGEX system the final concentration of IPTG was 0.2mM. After 3 hours incubation at 30°C, the final concentration of the sample was checked by OD. In order to check expression, 1ml of each sample was removed, centrifuged in a microfuge, the pellet resuspended in PBS, and analysed by 12% SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Blue staining. The whole sample was centrifuged at 6000g and the pellet resuspended in PBS for further use.

H) GST-fusion proteins large-scale purification.

A single colony was grown overnight at 37°C on LB+Amp agar plate. The bacteria were inoculated into 20ml of LB+Amp liquid culture in a water bath shaker and grown overnight. Bacteria were diluted 1:30 into 600ml of fresh medium and allowed to grow at the optimal temperature (20-37°C) to OD₅₅₀ 0.8-1. Protein expression was induced with 0.2mM IPTG followed by three hours incubation. The culture was centrifuged at 8000rpm at 4°C. The supernatant was discarded and the bacterial pellet was resuspended in 7.5ml cold PBS. The cells were disrupted by sonication on ice for 30 sec at 40W using a Branson sonifier B-15, frozen and thawed twice and centrifuged again. The supernatant was collected and mixed with 150µl Glutathione-Sepharose 4B resin (Pharmacia)

(previously washed with PBS) and incubated at room temperature for 30 minutes. The sample was centrifuged at 700g for 5 minutes at 4°C. The resin was washed twice with 10ml cold PBS for 10 minutes, resuspended in 1ml cold PBS, and loaded on a disposable column. The resin was washed twice with 2ml cold PBS until the flow-through reached OD₂₈₀ of 0.02-0.06. The GST-fusion protein was eluted by addition of 700µl cold Glutathione elution buffer (10mM reduced glutathione, 50mM Tris-HCl) and fractions collected until the OD₂₈₀ was 0.1. 21µl of each fraction were loaded on a 12% SDS gel using either Biorad SDS-PAGE Molecular weight standard broad range (M1) (200, 116.25, 97.4, 66.2, 45, 31, 21.5, 14.4, 6.5 kDa) or Amersham Rainbow Marker (M2) (220, 66, 46, 30, 21.5, 14.3 kDa) as standards. As the MW of GST is 26kDa, this value must be added to the MW of each GST-fusion protein.

I) His-fusion solubility analysis (ORFs 111-129)

To analyse the solubility of the His-fusion expression products, pellets of 3ml cultures were resuspended in buffer M1 [500µl PBS pH 7.2]. 25µl lysozyme (10mg/ml) was added and the bacteria were incubated for 15 min at 4°C. The pellets were sonicated for 30 sec at 40W using a Branson sonifier B-15, frozen and thawed twice and then separated again into pellet and supernatant by a centrifugation step. The supernatant was collected and the pellet was resuspended in buffer M2 [8M urea, 0.5M NaCl, 20mM imidazole and 0.1M NaH₂PO₄] and incubated for 3 to 4 hours at 4°C. After centrifugation, the supernatant was collected and the pellet was resuspended in buffer M3 [6M guanidinium-HCl, 0.5M NaCl, 20mM imidazole and 0.1M NaH₂PO₄] overnight at 4°C. The supernatants from all steps were analysed by SDS-PAGE.

The proteins expressed from ORFs 113, 119 and 120 were found to be soluble in PBS, whereas ORFs 111, 122, 126 and 129 need urea and ORFs 125 and 127 need guanidinium-HCl for their solubilization.

J) His-fusion large-scale purification.

A single colony was grown overnight at 37°C on a LB + Amp agar plate. The bacteria were inoculated into 20ml of LB+Amp liquid culture and incubated overnight in a water bath shaker. Bacteria were diluted 1:30 into 600ml fresh medium and allowed to grow at the optimal temperature (20-37°C) to OD₅₅₀ 0.6-0.8. Protein expression was induced by addition of 1mM IPTG and the culture further incubated for three hours. The culture was centrifuged at 8000rpm at 4°C, the supernatant was discarded and the bacterial pellet was resuspended in 7.5ml of either (i) cold

buffer A (300mM NaCl, 50mM phosphate buffer, 10mM imidazole, pH 8) for soluble proteins or (ii) buffer B (urea 8M, 10mM Tris-HCl, 100mM phosphate buffer, pH 8.8) for insoluble proteins.

The cells were disrupted by sonication on ice for 30 sec at 40W using a Branson sonifier B-15, frozen and thawed two times and centrifuged again.

- 5 For insoluble proteins, the supernatant was stored at -20°C, while the pellets were resuspended in 2ml buffer C (6M guanidine hydrochloride, 100mM phosphate buffer, 10mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5) and treated in a homogenizer for 10 cycles. The product was centrifuged at 13000rpm for 40 minutes.

- Supernatants were collected and mixed with 150µl Ni²⁺-resin (Pharmacia) (previously washed with either buffer A or buffer B, as appropriate) and incubated at room temperature with gentle agitation
10 for 30 minutes. The sample was centrifuged at 700g for 5 minutes at 4°C. The resin was washed twice with 10ml buffer A or B for 10 minutes, resuspended in 1ml buffer A or B and loaded on a disposable column. The resin was washed at either (i) 4°C with 2ml cold buffer A or (ii) room temperature with 2ml buffer B, until the flow-through reached OD₂₈₀ of 0.02-0.06.

- The resin was washed with either (i) 2ml cold 20mM imidazole buffer (300mM NaCl, 50mM
15 phosphate buffer, 20mM imidazole, pH 8) or (ii) buffer D (urea 8M, 10mM Tris-HCl, 100mM phosphate buffer, pH 6.3) until the flow-through reached the O.D₂₈₀ of 0.02-0.06. The His-fusion protein was eluted by addition of 700µl of either (i) cold elution buffer A (300mM NaCl, 50mM phosphate buffer, 250mM imidazole, pH 8) or (ii) elution buffer B (urea 8M, 10mM Tris-HCl, 100mM phosphate buffer, pH 4.5) and fractions collected until the O.D₂₈₀ was 0.1. 21µl of each
20 fraction were loaded on a 12% SDS gel.

K) His-fusion proteins renaturation

- 10% glycerol was added to the denatured proteins. The proteins were then diluted to 20µg/ml using dialysis buffer I (10% glycerol, 0.5M arginine, 50mM phosphate buffer, 5mM reduced glutathione, 0.5mM oxidised glutathione, 2M urea, pH 8.8) and dialysed against the same buffer at 4°C for 12-
25 14 hours. The protein was further dialysed against dialysis buffer II (10% glycerol, 0.5M arginine, 50mM phosphate buffer, 5mM reduced glutathione, 0.5mM oxidised glutathione, pH 8.8) for 12-14 hours at 4°C. Protein concentration was evaluated using the formula:

$$\text{Protein (mg/ml)} = (1.55 \times \text{OD}_{280}) - (0.76 \times \text{OD}_{260})$$

L) His-fusion large-scale purification (ORFs 111-129)

500ml of bacterial cultures were induced and the fusion proteins were obtained soluble in buffer M1, M2 or M3 using the procedure described above. The crude extract of the bacteria was loaded onto a Ni-NTA superflow column (Quiagen) equilibrated with buffer M1, M2 or M3 depending on the solubilization buffer of the fusion proteins. Unbound material was eluted by washing the column with the same buffer. The specific protein was eluted with the corresponding buffer containing 500mM imidazole and dialysed against the corresponding buffer without imidazole. After each run the columns were sanitized by washing with at least two column volumes of 0.5 M sodium hydroxide and reequilibrated before the next use.

10 M) Mice immunisations

20µg of each purified protein were used to immunise mice intraperitoneally. In the case of ORFs 2, 4, 15, 22, 27, 28, 37, 76, 89 and 97, Balb-C mice were immunised with Al(OH)₃ as adjuvant on days 1, 21 and 42, and immune response was monitored in samples taken on day 56. For ORFs 44, 106 and 132, CD1 mice were immunised using the same protocol. For ORFs 25 and 40, CD1 mice were immunised using Freund's adjuvant, rather than Al(OH)₃, and the same immunisation protocol was used, except that the immune response was measured on day 42, rather than 56. Similarly, for ORFs 23, 32, 38 and 79, CD1 mice were immunised with Freund's adjuvant, but the immune response was measured on day 49.

N) ELISA assay (sera analysis)

The acapsulated MenB M7 strain was plated on chocolate agar plates and incubated overnight at 37°C. Bacterial colonies were collected from the agar plates using a sterile dracon swab and inoculated into 7ml of Mueller-Hinton Broth (Difco) containing 0.25% Glucose. Bacterial growth was monitored every 30 minutes by following OD₆₂₀. The bacteria were let to grow until the OD reached the value of 0.3-0.4. The culture was centrifuged for 10 minutes at 10000rpm. The supernatant was discarded and bacteria were washed once with PBS, resuspended in PBS containing 0.025% formaldehyde, and incubated for 2 hours at room temperature and then overnight at 4°C with stirring. 100µl bacterial cells were added to each well of a 96 well Greiner plate and incubated overnight at 4°C. The wells were then washed three times with PBT washing buffer (0.1% Tween-20 in PBS). 200µl of saturation buffer (2.7% Polyvinylpyrrolidone 10 in water) was added to each well and the plates incubated for 2 hours at 37°C. Wells were washed

three times with PBT. 200µl of diluted sera (Dilution buffer: 1% BSA, 0.1% Tween-20, 0.1% NaN₃ in PBS) were added to each well and the plates incubated for 90 minutes at 37°C. Wells were washed three times with PBT. 100µl of HRP-conjugated rabbit anti-mouse (Dako) serum diluted 1:2000 in dilution buffer were added to each well and the plates were incubated for 90 minutes at 37°C. Wells were washed three times with PBT buffer. 100µl of substrate buffer for HRP (25ml of citrate buffer pH5, 10mg of O-phenildiamine and 10µl of H₂O) were added to each well and the plates were left at room temperature for 20 minutes. 100µl H₂SO₄ was added to each well and OD₄₉₀ was followed. The ELISA was considered positive when OD₄₉₀ was 2.5 times the respective pre-immune sera.

10 **O) FACScan bacteria Binding Assay procedure.**

The acapsulated MenB M7 strain was plated on chocolate agar plates and incubated overnight at 37°C. Bacterial colonies were collected from the agar plates using a sterile dracon swab and inoculated into 4 tubes containing 8ml each Mueller-Hinton Broth (Difco) containing 0.25% glucose. Bacterial growth was monitored every 30 minutes by following OD₆₂₀. The bacteria were let to grow until the OD reached the value of 0.35-0.5. The culture was centrifuged for 10 minutes at 4000rpm. The supernatant was discarded and the pellet was resuspended in blocking buffer (1% BSA, 0.4% NaN₃) and centrifuged for 5 minutes at 4000rpm. Cells were resuspended in blocking buffer to reach OD₆₂₀ of 0.07. 100µl bacterial cells were added to each well of a Costar 96 well plate. 100µl of diluted (1:200) sera (in blocking buffer) were added to each well and plates incubated for 2 hours at 4°C. Cells were centrifuged for 5 minutes at 4000rpm, the supernatant aspirated and cells washed by addition of 200µl/well of blocking buffer in each well. 100µl of R-Phicoerytrin conjugated F(ab)₂ goat anti-mouse, diluted 1:100, was added to each well and plates incubated for 1 hour at 4°C. Cells were spun down by centrifugation at 4000rpm for 5 minutes and washed by addition of 200µl/well of blocking buffer. The supernatant was aspirated and cells resuspended in 200µl/well of PBS, 0.25% formaldehyde. Samples were transferred to FACScan tubes and read. The condition for FACScan setting were: FL1 on, FL2 and FL3 off; FSC-H threshold:92; FSC PMT Voltage: E 02; SSC PMT: 474; Amp. Gains 7.1; FL-2 PMT: 539; compensation values: 0.

P) OMV preparations

Bacteria were grown overnight on 5 GC plates, harvested with a loop and resuspended in 10 ml 20mM Tris-HCl. Heat inactivation was performed at 56°C for 30 minutes and the bacteria disrupted by sonication for 10 minutes on ice (50% duty cycle, 50% output). Unbroken cells were removed by centrifugation at 5000g for 10 minutes and the total cell envelope fraction recovered by centrifugation at 50000g at 4°C for 75 minutes. To extract cytoplasmic membrane proteins from the crude outer membranes, the whole fraction was resuspended in 2% sarkosyl (Sigma) and incubated at room temperature for 20 minutes. The suspension was centrifuged at 10000g for 10 minutes to remove aggregates, and the supernatant further ultracentrifuged at 50000g for 75 minutes to pellet the outer membranes. The outer membranes were resuspended in 10mM Tris-HCl, pH8 and the protein concentration measured by the Bio-Rad Protein assay, using BSA as a standard.

Q) Whole Extracts preparation

Bacteria were grown overnight on a GC plate, harvested with a loop and resuspended in 1ml of 20mM Tris-HCl. Heat inactivation was performed at 56°C for 30 minutes.

15 R) Western blotting

Purified proteins (500ng/lane), outer membrane vesicles (5µg) and total cell extracts (25µg) derived from MenB strain 2996 were loaded on 15% SDS-PAGE and transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane. The transfer was performed for 2 hours at 150mA at 4°C, in transferring buffer (0.3 % Tris base, 1.44 % glycine, 20% methanol). The membrane was saturated by overnight incubation at 4°C in saturation buffer (10% skimmed milk, 0.1% Triton X100 in PBS). The membrane was washed twice with washing buffer (3% skimmed milk, 0.1% Triton X100 in PBS) and incubated for 2 hours at 37°C with mice sera diluted 1:200 in washing buffer. The membrane was washed twice and incubated for 90 minutes with a 1:2000 dilution of horseradish peroxidase labelled anti-mouse Ig. The membrane was washed twice with 0.1% Triton X100 in PBS and developed with the Opti-4CN Substrate Kit (Bio-Rad). The reaction was stopped by adding water.

S) Bactericidal assay

MC58 strain was grown overnight at 37°C on chocolate agar plates. 5-7 colonies were collected and used to inoculate 7ml Mueller-Hinton broth. The suspension was incubated at 37°C on a nutator and let to grow until OD₆₂₀ was 0.5-0.8. The culture was aliquoted into sterile 1.5ml Eppendorf

tubes and centrifuged for 20 minutes at maximum speed in a microfuge. The pellet was washed once in Gey's buffer (Gibco) and resuspended in the same buffer to an OD₆₂₀ of 0.5, diluted 1:20000 in Gey's buffer and stored at 25°C.

50µl of Gey's buffer/1% BSA was added to each well of a 96-well tissue culture plate. 25µl of diluted mice sera (1:100 in Gey's buffer/0.2% BSA) were added to each well and the plate incubated at 4°C. 25µl of the previously described bacterial suspension were added to each well. 25µl of either heat-inactivated (56°C waterbath for 30 minutes) or normal baby rabbit complement were added to each well. Immediately after the addition of the baby rabbit complement, 22µl of each sample/well were plated on Mueller-Hinton agar plates (time 0). The 96-well plate was incubated for 1 hour at 37°C with rotation and then 22µl of each sample/well were plated on Mueller-Hinton agar plates (time 1). After overnight incubation the colonies corresponding to time 0 and time 1 hour were counted.

Table II (page 493) gives a summary of the cloning, expression and purification results.

Example 1

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 1>:

```

1  ATGAAACAGA CAGTCAA.AT GCTTGCCGCC GCCCTGATTG CCTTGGGCTT
51  GAACCGACCG GTGTGGNCGG ATGACGTATC GGATTTTCGG GAAAACTTGC
101 A.GCGGCAGC ACAGGGAAAT GCAGCAGCCC AATACAATTT GGGCGCAATG
151 TAT.TACAAA GGACGCGCGT GCGCCGGGAT GATGCTGAAG CGGTCAGATG
201 GTATCGGCAG CCGGCGGAAC AGGGGTTAGC CCAAGCCCAA TACAATTTGG
251 GCTGGATGTA TGCCAACGGG CGCGC.GTGC GCCAAGATGA TACCGAAGCG
301 GTCAGATGGT ATCGGCAGGC GGCAGCGCAG GGGGTTGTCC AAGCCCAATA
351 CAATTTGGGC GTGATATATG CCGAAGGACG TGGAGTGCGC CAAGACGATG
401 TCGAAGCGGT CAGATGGTTT CGGCAGGCGG CAGCGCAGGG GGTAGCCCAA
25 451 GCCCAAAACA ATTTGGGCGT GATGTATGCC GAAAGANCGC GCGTGCGCCA
501 AGACCG...
```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 2; ORF37>:

```

1  MKQTVXMLAA ALIALGLNRP VWXDDVSDFR ENLXAAAQGN AAAQYNLGAM
51  YXQRTVRVRD DAEAVRWYRQ PAEQGLAQAA YNLGWMYANG RXVRQDDTEA
101 VRWYRQAAQ GVVQAQYNLG VIYAEGRGVR QDDVEAVRWF RQAAAQGVAAQ
151 AQNNLGVMYA ERXRVQRD...
```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 3>:

```

1  ATGAAACAGA CAGTCAAATG GCTTGCCGCC GCCCTGATTG CCTTGGGCTT
51  GAACCGAGCG GTGTGGGCGG ATGACGTATC GGATTTTCGG GAAAACTTGC
101 AGGCGGCAGC ACAGGGAAAT GCAGCAGCCC AATACAATTT GGGCGCAATG
151 TATTACAAAG GACGCGGCGT GCGCCGGGAT GATGCTGAAG CGGTCAGATG
201 GTATCGGCAG GCGGCGGAAC AGGGGTTAGC CCAAGCCCAA TACAATTTGG
251 GCTGGATGTA TGCCAACGGG CGCGGCGTGC GCCAAGATGA TACCGAAGCG
301 GTCAGATGGT ATCGGCAGGC GGCAGCGCAG GGGGTTGTCC AAGCCCAATA
40 351 CAATTTGGGC GTGATATATG CCGAAGGACG TGGAGTGCGC CAAGACGATG
401 TCGAAGCGGT CAGATGGTTT CGGCAGGCGG CAGCGCAGGG GGTAGCCCAA
451 GCCCAAAACA ATTTGGGCGT GATGTATGCC GAAAGACGCG GCGTGCGCCA
501 AGACCGCGCC CTTGCACAAG AATGTTTGG CAAGGCTTGT CAAAACGGAG
551 ACCAAGACGG CTGCGACAAT GACCAACGCC TGAAGGCGGG TTATTGA
```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 4; ORF37-1>:

```

      1  MKQTVKWLAA ALIALGLNRA VWADDVSDFR ENLQAAAQGN AAAQYNLGAM
    51  YYKGRGVRD DAEAVRWYRQ AAEQGLAQAO YNLGWMYANG RGVRQDDTEA
   101  VRWYRQAAQ GVVQAQYNLG VIYAEGRGVR QDDVEAVRWF RQAAAQGVAAQ
   151  AQNNLGVMYA ERGVRQDRA LAQEWFGKAC QNGDQDGCND DQRLKAGY*

```

Further work identified the corresponding gene in strain A of *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 5>:

```

      1  ATGAAACAGA CAGTCAAATG GCTTGCCGCC GCCCTGATTG CCTTGGGCTT
    51  GAACCAAGCG GTGTGGGCGG ATGACGTATC GGATTTTCGG GAAAACCTGC
   101  AGGCGGCAGC ACAGGGAAAT GCAGCAGCCC AAAACAATTT GGGCGTGATG
   151  TATGCCGAAA GACGCGGCGT GCGCCAAGAC CGCGCCCTTG CACAAGAATG
   201  GCTTGGCAAG GCTTGTCAAA ACGGATACCA AGACAGCTGC GACAATGACC
   251  AACGCCTGAA AGCGGGTTAT TGA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 6; ORF37a>:

```

      1  MKQTVKWLAA ALIALGLNQA VWADDVSDFR ENLQAAAQGN AAAQNNLGVM
    51  YAERRGVQRD RALAQEWLKG ACQNGYQDSC DNDQRLKAGY *

```

The originally-identified partial strain B sequence (ORF37) shows 68.0% identity over a 75aa overlap with ORF37a:

```

20      orf37.pep      10      20      30      40      50      60
      MKQTVXMLAAALIALGLNRPVWXDDVSDFRENLXAAAQGNAAAQYNLGAMYXQRTVRD
      orf37a          10      20      30      40      50      60
      MKQTVKWLAAALIALGLNQAVWADDVSDFRENLQAAAQGNAAAQNNLGVMYAERRGVQRD

25      orf37.pep      70      80      90      100     110     120
      DAEAVRWYRQPAEQGLAQAYNLGWMYANGRXVRQDDTEAVRWYRQAAAQGVVQAQYNLG
      orf37a          70      80      90
      RALAQEWLKGACQNGYQDSCDNDQRLKAGYX

```

Further work identified the corresponding gene in *N.gonorrhoeae* <SEQ ID 7>:

```

      1  ATGAAACAGA CAGTCAAATG GCTTGCCGCC GCCCTGATTG CCTTGGGCTT
    51  GAACCAAGCG GTGTGGGCGG GTGACGTATC GGATTTTCGG GAAAACCTGC
   101  AGgcggaGAA ACaggGAAAT GCAGCAGCCC AATTCAATTT GGGCGTGATG
   151  TATGAAAATG GACAAGGAGT TCGTCAAGAT TATGTACAGG CAGTGCAAGT
   201  GTATCGCAAG GCTTCAGAAC AAGGGGATGC CCAAGCCCAA TACAATTGG
   251  GCTTGATGTA TTACGATGGA CGCGGCGTGC GCCAAGACCT TGCCTCGCT
   301  CAACAATGGC TTGGCAAGGC TTGTCAAAAC GGAGACCAA ACAGCTGCGA
   351  CAATGACCAA CGCTGAAGG CGGGTTATTA A

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 8; ORF37ng>:

```

    40      1  MKQTVKWLAA ALIALGLNQA VWAGDVSDFR ENLQAAEQGN AAAQFNLGVM
      51  YENGQGVQRD YVQAVQWYRK ASEQDAQAQ YNLGLMYDGR RGVRQDLALA
     101  QQWLKGACQN GDQNSCDNDQ RLKAGY*

```

The originally-identified partial strain B sequence (ORF37) shows 64.9% identity over a 111aa overlap with ORF37ng:

```

45      orf37.pep      MKQTVXMLAAALIALGLNRPVWXDDVSDFRENLXAAAQGNAAAQYNLGAMYXQRTVRD      60
      orf37ng          MKQTVKWLAAALIALGLNQAVWAGDVSDFRENLQAAEQGNAAAQFNLGVMYENGQGVQRD      60

50      orf37.pep      DAEAVRWYRQPAEQGLAQAYNLGWMYANGRXVRQDDTEAVRWYRQAAAQGVVQAQYNLG      120
      orf37ng          YVQAVQWYRKASEQDAQAQYNLGLMYDGRGVQRDLALAQQWLKGACQNGDQNSCDNDQ      120

      orf37.pep      VIYAEGRGVQRDDVEAVRWFQAAAQGVAAQNNLGVMYAERXVRQRD      168
      orf37ng          RLKAGY                                          126

```

The complete strain B sequence (ORF37-1) and ORF37ng show 51.5% identity in 198 aa overlap:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
5	orf37-1.pep	MKQTVKWLAAALIALGLNRAVWADDVSD	FRENLQAAAQGNAAQYNLGAMYYKGRGVR	RD			
	orf37ng	MKQTVKWLAAALIALGLNQAVWAGDVSD	FRENLQAAEQGNAAQFNLGVMYENGQGV	RQD			
		10	20	30	40	50	60
10	orf37-1.pep	DAEAVRWYRQAAEQGLAQYNLGWMYANGRGVRQDD	TEAVRWYRQAAAQGVVQAQYNLG				
	orf37ng	YVQAVQWYRKASEQGDAAQYNLGLMYDGRGVRQD	-----				
		70	80	90			
15	orf37-1.pep	VIYAEGRGVRQDDVEAVRWFRQAAAQGVQAQNNLGVMYAERRGVRQDR	ALAQEWFGKAC				
	orf37ng	-----	LALAQWLKGKAC				
			100				
20	orf37-1.pep	QNGDQDGCNDNDQRLKAGYX					
	orf37ng	QNGDQNSCDNDQRLKAGYX					
		110	120				

Computer analysis of these amino acid sequences indicates a putative leader sequence, and it was predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

ORF37-1 (11kDa) was cloned in pET and pGex vectors and expressed in *E.coli*, as described above. The products of protein expression and purification were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Figure 1A shows the results of affinity purification of the GST-fusion protein, and Figure 1B shows the results of expression of the His-fusion in *E.coli*. Purified GST-fusion protein was used to immunise mice, whose sera were used for ELISA (positive result), FACS analysis (Figure 1C), and a bactericidal assay (Figure 1D). These experiments confirm that ORF37-1 is a surface-exposed protein, and that it is a useful immunogen.

Figure 1E shows plots of hydrophilicity, antigenic index, and AMPHI regions for ORF37-1.

Example 2

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 9>:

	TTCGGCGA	CATCGGCGGT	TTGAAGGTCA	ATGCCCCCGT	CAAATCCGCA
40	GGCGTATTGG	TCGGGCGCGT	CGGCGCTATC	GGACTTGACC	CGAAATCCTA
	TCAGGCGAGG	GTGCGCCTCG	ATTGGACGG	CAAGTATCAG	TTCAGCAGCG
	ACGTTTCCGC	GCAAATCCTG	ACTTCsGGAC	TTTGGGCGA	GCAGTACATC
	GGGCTGCAGC	AGGGCGGCGA	CACGGAAAAC	CTTGCTGCCG	GCGACACCAT
	CTCCGTAACC	AGTTCTGCAA	TGTTCTGGA	AAACCTTATC	GGCAAATTCA
45	TGACGAGTTT	TGCCGAGAAA	AATGCCGACG	GCGCAATGC	GGAAAAAGCC
	GCCGAATAA				

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 10>:

1 FGDIGGLKVN APVKSAGVLV GRVGAIGLDP KSYQARVRLD LDGKYQFSSD
51 VSAQILTSGL LGEQYIGLQQ GGDENLAAG DTISVTSSAM VLENLIGKFM

101 TSFAEKNADG GNAEKAAE*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a hypothetical *H.influenzae* protein (ybrd.haein; accession number p45029)

SEQ ID 9 and ybrd.haein show 48.4% aa identity in 122 aa overlap:

```

5      20      30      40      50      60      70
yrbd.h LGIGALVFLGLRVANVQGFATKSYTVTATFDNIGGLKVRAPLKIGGVVIGRVSAITLDE
N.m      FGDIGGLKVNAPVKSAGVLVGRVGAIGLDP
              10      20      30

10     80      90      100     110     120     130
yrbd.h KSYLPKVSIAINQEYNEIPENSSLSIKTSGLLGEQYIALTMGFDDGDTAMLKNGSQIQDT
N.m      KSYQARVRLDLGKY-QFSSDVSAQILTSGLLGEQYIGLQQG--GDTENLAAGDTISVT
              40      50      60      70      80

15     140     150     160
yrbd.h TSAMVLEDLIGQFL--YGSKKSDGNEKSESTEQ
N.m      SSAMVLENLIGKFMTSFAEKNADGGNAEKAAEX
              90      100     110     120

```

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

SEQ ID 9 shows 99.2% identity over a 118aa overlap with a predicted ORF from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

```

25     20      30      40      50      60      70
yrbd      GAAAVAFLAFRVAGGAFFGSDKTYAVYADFGDIGGLKVNAPVKSAGVLVGRVGAIGLDP
N.m      FGDIGGLKVNAPVKSAGVLVGRVGAIGLDP
              10      20      30

30     80      90      100     110     120     130
yrbd      KSYQARVRLDLGKYQFSSDVSAQILTSGLLGEQYIGLQQGGDTENLAAGDTISVTSSAM
N.m      KSYQARVRLDLGKYQFSSDVSAQILTSGLLGEQYIGLQQGGDTENLAAGDTISVTSSAM
              40      50      60      70      80      90

35     140     150     160
yrbd      VLENLIGKFMTSFAEKNADGGNAEKAAEX
N.m      VLENLIGKFMTSFAEKNADGGNAEKAAEX
              100     110     120

```

The complete yrbd *H.influenzae* sequence has a leader sequence and it is expected that the full-length homologous *N.meningitidis* protein will also have one. This suggests that it is either a membrane protein, a secreted protein, or a surface protein and that the protein, or one of its epitopes, could be a useful antigen for vaccines or diagnostics.

Example 3

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 11>:

```

50      1  ..ATTTTGATAT ACCTCATCCG CAAGAATCTA GGTTGCGCCG TCTTCTTCTT
      51  TCAGGAACGC CCCGGAAGG ACGGAAAACC TTTTAAAATG GTCAAATTCC
      101 GTTCCATGCG CGACGGCTTG TATTCAGACG GCATTCCGCT GCCCGACGGA
      151 GAACGCCTGA CACCGTTCGG CAAAAAATG CGTGCCGcCA GTwTGGACGA
      201 ACTGCCTGAA TTATGGAATA TCTTAAAAGG CGAGATGAGC CTGGTCGGCC
      251 CCCGCCCGCT GCTGATGCAA TATCTGCCGC TGTACGACAA CTTCCAAAC
      301 CGCCGCCACG AAATGAAACC CGGCATTACC GGCTGGGCGC AGGTCAACGG

```

351 GCGCAACGCG CTTCGTGGG ACGAAAAATT CGCCTGCGAT GTTTGGTATA
 401 TCGACCACIT CAGCCTGTGC CTCGACATCA AAATCCTACT GCTGACGGTT
 451 AAAAAAGTAT TAATCAAGGA AGGGATTTC GCACAGGCG AACA.aCCAT
 501 GCCCCCTTTC ACAGGAAAAC GCAAACCTGC CGTCGTGGT GCGGGCGGAC
 5 551 ACGGAAAAGT CGTTGCCGAC CTTGCCGCG CACTCGGCG GTACAGGGAA
 601 ATCGTTTTTC TGGACGACCG CGCACAAGGC AGCGTCAACG GCTTTTCCGT
 651 CATCGGCACG ACGCTGCTGC TTGAAAACAG TTTATCGCCC GAACAATACG
 701 ACGTCGCCGT CGCCGTCGGC AACAACCGCA TCCGCCGCCA AATCGCCGAA
 751 AAAGCCGCG CGTCGGCTT CGCCCTGCC GTACTGGTTC ATCCGGACGC
 10 801 GACCGTCTCG CCTTCTGCAA CAGTCGGACA AGGCAGCGTC GTTATGGCGA
 851 AAGCGGTCG.

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 12; ORF3>:

1 . . I L I Y L I R K N L G S P V F F F Q E R P G K D G K P F K M V K F R S M R D G L Y S D G I P L P D G
 51 E R L T P F G K K L R A A S X D E L P E L W N I L K G E M S L V G P R P L L M Q Y L P L Y D N F Q N
 15 101 R R H E M K P G I T G W A Q V N G R N A L S W D E K F A C D V W Y I D H F S L C L D I K I L L L T V
 151 K K V L I K E G I S A Q G E X T M P P F T G K R K L A V V G A G G H G K V V A D L A A L G R Y R E
 201 I V F L D D R A Q G S V N G F S V I G T L L L E N S L S P E Q Y D V A V A V G N N R I R R Q I A E
 251 K A A L G F A L P V L V H P D A T V S P S A T V G Q G S V V M A K A V . .

Further sequence analysis revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 13>:

20 1 ATGAGTAAAT TCTTCAAACG CCTGTTTGAC ATTGTTGCCT CCGCCTCGGG
 51 ACTGATTTTC CTCTCGCCAG TATTTTGTAT TTTGATATAC CTCATCCGCA
 101 AGAATCTAGG TTCGCCCCGTC TTCTTCTTTC AGGAACGCCC CGGAAAGGAC
 151 GGAAAACCTT TTAATAATGGT CAAATTCCGT TCCATGCGCG ACGCGCTTGA
 201 TTCAGACGGC ATTCCGCTGC CCGACGGAGA ACGCCTGACA CCGTTCGGCA
 25 251 AAAAACTGCG TGCCGCCAGT TTGGACGAAC TGCTGAATT ATGGAATATC
 301 TTAAGAGCG AGATGAGCCT GGTCCGCCCC CGCCCGCTGC TGATGCAATA
 351 TCTGCCGCTG TACGACAAC TCCAAAACCG CCGCCACGAA ATGAAACCCG
 401 GCATTACCGG CTGGGCGCAG GTCAACGGGC GCAACGCGCT TTCGTGGGAC
 451 GAAAAATTCG CCTGCCATGT TTGGTATATC GACCACTTCA GCCTGTGCCT
 30 501 CGACATCAAA ATCCTACTGC TGACGGTTAA AAAAGTATTA ATCAAGGAAG
 551 GGATTTCCGC ACAGGGCGAA GCCACCATGC CCCCTTTCAC AGGAAACGCG
 601 AACTCGCCG TCGTCGGTGC GGGCGGACAC GGAAGTTCG TTGCCGACCT
 651 TGCCGCCGCA CTCGGCCGGT ACAGGGAAT CGTTTTTCTG GACGACGCGC
 701 CACAAGGCAG CGTCAACGGC TTTTCCGTCA TCGGCACGAC GCTGCTGCTT
 35 751 GAAACAGTT TATCGCCCGA ACAATACGAC GTCGCCGTCG CCGTCCGCAA
 801 CAACCGCATC CGCCGCCAAA TCGCCGAAAA AGCCGCCGCG CTCGGCTTCG
 851 CCCTGCCCGT TCTGGTTCAT CCGGACGCGA CCGTCTCGCC TTCTGCAACA
 901 GTCGGACAAG GCAGCGTCGT TATGGCGAAA GCCGTCGTAC AGGCAGGCAG
 951 CGTATTGAAA GACGGCGTGA TTGTGAACAC TGCCGCCACC GTCGATCACG
 40 1001 ACTGCCTGCT TAACGCTTTC GTCCACATCA GCCCAGGCGC GCACCTGTGC
 1051 GGCAACACGC ATATCGCGCA AGAAAGCTGG ATAGGCACGG GCGCGTGCAG
 1101 CCGCCAGCAG ATCCGTATCG GCAGCCGCGC AACCATTGGA GCGGGCGCAG
 1151 TCGTCGTACG CGACGTTTCA GACGGCATGA CCGTCGCGGG CAATCCGGCA
 1201 AAGCCGCTGC CGCGCAAAAA CCCCAGAGACC TCGACAGCAT AA

45 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 14; ORF3-1>:

1 M S K F F K R L F D I V A S A S G L I F L S P V F L I L I Y L I R K N L G S P V F F F Q E R P G K D
 51 G K P F K M V K F R S M R D A L D S D G I P L P D G E R L T P F G K K L R A A S L D E L P E L W N I
 101 L K G E M S L V G P R P L L M Q Y L P L Y D N F Q N R R H E M K P G I T G W A Q V N G R N A L S W D
 151 E K F A C D V W Y I D H F S L C L D I K I L L L T V K K V L I K E G I S A Q G E A T M P P F T G K R
 50 201 K L A V V G A G G H G K V V A D L A A A L G R Y R E I V F L D D R A Q G S V N G F S V I G T L L L L
 251 E N S L S P E Q Y D V A V A V G N N R I R R Q I A E K A A A L G F A L P V L V H P D A T V S P S A T
 301 V G Q G S V V M A K A V V Q A G S V L K D G V I V N T A A T V D H D C L L N A F V H I S P G A H L S
 351 G N T H I G E E S W I G T G A C S R Q Q I R I G S R A T I G A G A V V V R D V S D G M T V A G N P A
 401 K P L P R K N P E T S T A *

55 Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF3 shows 93.0% identity over a 286aa overlap with an ORF (ORF3a) from strain A of *N. meningitidis*:

orf3.pep
 orf3a
 5
 10
 15
 20
 25
 30
 35

MSKFFKRLFDIVASASGLIFLSPVFLILIIYLIRKNLGSPVFFFQERPGKD GPKFPMVKFR
 SMHDALDSGILLPDGERLTPFGKKLRAASLDELPELWNVLKGDMSLVGPRPLLMQYLPL
 YDNFQNRHEMKPGITGWAQVNGRNALSWDEKFCADVWYIDHFSLCCLDIKILLTVKKVL
 YDNFQNRHEMKPGITGWAQVNGRNALSWDEKFCADIWYIDHFSLCCLDIKILLTVKKVL
 IKEGISAQGEATMPFFTGKRKLAVVGAGGHGKVVADLAAALGRYREIVFLDDRVQGSVNG
 IKEGISAQGEATMPFFTGKRKLAVVGAGGHGKVVAEALAAALGTGEIVFLDDRVQGSVNG
 FSVIGTTLLENLSLSPQFDIAVAVGNNRIRRQIAEKAAALGFALPVLVHPDATVSPSAT
 FSVIGTTLLENLSLSPQFDIAVAVGNNRIRRQIAEKAAALGFALPVLVHPDATVSPSAT
 VGQGSVVMKAV
 VGQGSVVMKAVVQADSVLKDGVIVNTAATVDHDCLLDAFVHISPGAHLNTRIGEEESW

100 110 120 130 140 150
 160 170 180 190 200 210
 220 230 240 250 260 270
 280 290 300
 310 320 330 340 350 360

35 The complete length ORF3a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 15> is:

1 ATGAGTAAAT TCTTCAAACG CCTGTTTGAC ATTGTTGCCT CCGCCTCGGG
 51 ACTGATTTTC CTCTCGCCAG TATTTTGTAT TTTGATATAC CTCATCCGCA
 101 AGAATCTGGG TTCGCCGTC TTCTCTTTC AGGAACGCC CGGAAAGGAC
 151 GGAACCTT TTAATGGT CAAATCCGT TCCATGCACG ACGCGCTTGA
 40 201 TTCAGACGGC ATTCTGCTGC CCGACGGAGA ACGCCTGACA CCGTTCGGCA
 251 AAAAATGCG TGCCGCCAGT TTGGACGAAC TGCCGAAC TGTGAACGTC
 301 CTCAAAGGCG ACATGAGCCT GTCGCCGCC CGCCGCTGC TGATGCAATA
 351 TCTGCCGCTG TACGACAACT TCCAAAACCG CCGCCACGAA ATGAAACCGG
 401 GCATTACCGG CTGGCGCAG GTCAACGGGC GCAACGCGCT TTCGTGGGAC
 45 451 GAACGCTTCG CATGCGACAT CTGGTATATC GACCACTTCA GCCTGTGCCT
 501 CGACATCAAA ATCCTACTGC TGACGGTTAA AAAAGTATTA ATCAAAGAAG
 551 GGATTTCGCG ACAGGGCGAA GCCACCATGC CCCCTTTCAC AGGAAACGCG
 601 AAATGCGCG TCGTCGGTGC GGGCGGACAC GGCAAAGTCG TTGCCGAGCT
 651 TGCCGCCGCA CTCGGCACAT ACGGCGAAAT CGTTTTTCTG GACGACCGCG
 50 701 TCCAAGGCAG CGTCAACGGC TTCCCCGTCA TCGGCACGAC GCTGTGCTT
 751 GAAAACAGTT TATCGCCCGA ACAATTCGAC ATCGCCGTCG CCGTCGGCAA
 801 CAACCGCATC CGCCGCCAAA TCGCCGAAAA AGCCGCCGCG CTCGGCTTCG
 851 CCCTGCCCGT CCTGATTTCAT CCGGACTCGA CCGTCTCGCC TTCTGCAACA
 901 GTCGGACAAG GCGGCGTCGT TATGGCGAAA GCCGTCTGAC AGGCTGACAG
 55 951 CGTATTGAAA GACGGCGTAA TTGTGAACAC TGCCGCCACC GTCGATCAGC
 1001 ATTGCCTGCT TGATGCTTTC GTCCACATCA GCGCGGCGC GCACCTGTCG
 1051 GGCAACACGC GTATCGGCGA AGAAAGCTGG ATAGGCACAG GCGCGTCGAG
 1101 CCGCCAGCAG ATCCGTATCG GCAGCCGCGC AACCATTGGA GCGGGCGCAG
 1151 TCGTCGTGCG CGACGTTTCA GACGGCATGA CCGTCGCGG CAACCCGGCA
 60 1201 AAACCATTTG CAGGCAAAAA TACCGAGACC CTGCGGTCGT AA

This is predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 16>:

1 MSKFFKRLFD IVASASGLIF LSPVFLILII LIRKNLGSPV FFFQERPGKD
 51 GPKFPMVKFR SMHDALDSG ILLPDGERLT PFGKKLRAAS LDELPELWNV
 101 LKGDMSLVGP RPLLMQYLPL YDNFQNRHE MKPGITGWAQ VNGRNALSWD
 65 151 ERFACDIWYI DHFSLCLDIK ILLLTVKKVL IKEGISAQGE ATMPFFTGKR
 201 KLAVVGAGGH GKVVAELAAA LGTYGEIVFL DDRVQGSVNG FSVIGTTLIL
 251 ENSLSPEQFD IAVAVGNNRI RRQIAEKAAA LGFALPVLII PDSTVSPSAT

301 VGQGGVVMK AVVQADSVLK DGVIVNTAAT VDHDCLLDAF VHISPGAHL
 351 GNTRIGESW IGTGACSRQQ IRIGSRATIG AGAVVVRDVS DGMTVAGNPA
 401 KPLAGKNTET LRS*

Two transmembrane domains are underlined.

5 ORF3-1 shows 94.6% identity in 410 aa overlap with ORF3a:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
	orf3a.pep	MSKEFFKRLFDIVASASGLIFLSPVFLILYLIRKNLGSPVFFFQERPGKDGKPFKMKVFR					
	orf3-1	MSKEFFKRLFDIVASASGLIFLSPVFLILYLIRKNLGSPVFFFQERPGKDGKPFKMKVFR					
10		10	20	30	40	50	60
	orf3a.pep	SMHDA LDSGILLPDGERLTPFGKKLRAASLDELPELWNVLKGDMSLVGPRPLLMQYLPL					
	orf3-1	SMRDA LDSGILPLDGERLTPFGKKLRAASLDELPELWNILKGEMSLVGPRPLLMQYLPL					
15		70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf3a.pep	YDNFQNRHMKPGITGWAQVNGRNALS WDERFACDIWYIDHFSCLCLDIKILLTVKKVL					
	orf3-1	YDNFQNRHMKPGITGWAQVNGRNALS WDEKFCADVWYIDHFSCLCLDIKILLTVKKVL					
20		130	140	150	160	170	180
	orf3a.pep	IKEGISAQGEATMPFFTGKRKLAVVGAGGHGKVVAAALGTYGEIVFLDDRQGSVNG					
	orf3-1	IKEGISAQGEATMPFFTGKRKLAVVGAGGHGKVVADLAAALGRYREIVFLDDRQGSVNG					
25		190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf3a.pep	FPVIGTTLLLENSLSPEQFDIAVAVGNNRIRRQIAEKAAALGFALPVLHPDSTVSPSAT					
	orf3-1	FSVIGTTLLLENSLSPEQYDVAVAVGNNRIRRQIAEKAAALGFALPVLHPDSTVSPSAT					
30		250	260	270	280	290	300
	orf3a.pep	VGQGGVVMKAVVQADSVLK DGVIVNTAATVDHDCLLDAFVHISPGAHL SGNTRIGESW					
	orf3-1	VGQGSVVMKAVVQAGSVLK DGVIVNTAATVDHDCLLNAFVHISPGAHL SGNTHIGESW					
35		310	320	330	340	350	360
	orf3a.pep	IGTGACSRQQIRIGSRATIGAGAVVVRDVS DGMTVAGNPAKPLAGKNTETLRSX					
	orf3-1	IGTGACSRQQIRIGSRATIGAGAVVVRDVS DGMTVAGNPAKPLPRKNPETSTAX					
40		370	380	390	400	410	
	orf3a.pep	IGTGACSRQQIRIGSRATIGAGAVVVRDVS DGMTVAGNPAKPLPRKNPETSTAX					
	orf3-1	IGTGACSRQQIRIGSRATIGAGAVVVRDVS DGMTVAGNPAKPLPRKNPETSTAX					

Homology with hypothetical protein encoded by *yyfc* gene (accession Z71928) of *B. subtilis*

ORF3 and YVFC proteins show 55% aa identity in 170 aa overlap (BLASTp):

50	ORF3	3	IYLIRKNLGSPVFFFQERPGKDGKPFKMKVFRSMRDGLYSDGIPLPDGERLTPFGKKLRA	62
	yyfc	27	IAVVRKIGSPVFFKQVRPGLHGKPFITYKFRMTDERDSKGNLLPDEVRLTKTGRLIRK	86
55	ORF3	63	ASXDELPELWNILKGEMSLVGPRPLLMQYLPLYDNFQNRHMKPGITGWAQVNGRNALS	122
	yyfc	87	LSIDELPQLLNVLKGDLSLVGPRPLLMQYLPLYTEKQARRHEVKPGITGWAQINGRNAIS	146
60	ORF3	123	WDEKFCADVWYIDHFSCLCLDXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXEGISAQGEATMPFFTG	172
	yyfc	147	WEKKFELDVWYVDNWSFFLDLKLCLTVRKVLVSEGIQQTNHVTAERFTG	196

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF3 shows 86.3% identity over a 286aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF3.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

5	orf3	ILIYLIIRKKNLGSPVFFFQERPGKDGKPFKMKVFR	34
	orf3ng	MSKAVKRLFDIIASASGLIVLSPVFLVLIYLIIRKKNKGSFVFIRERPGKDGKPFKMKVFR	60
10	orf3	SMRDGLYSDGIPLPDGERLTPFGKKLRAASXDELPELWNILKGEMSLVGPRPLLMQYLPL	94
	orf3ng	SMRDALDSGDIPLPDSERLTDGFKKLRLATSLDELPELWNVLKGEMSLVGPRPLLMQYLPL	120
15	orf3	YDNFQNRHEMKPGITGWAQVNGRNLASWDEKFCADVWYIDHFSCLDIKILLTVKKVL	154
	orf3ng	YNKFQNRHEMKPGITGWAQVNGRNLASWDEKFSVDVWYTDNFSFWLDMKILEFTVKKVL	180
20	orf3	IKEGISAQGEEXTMPPTGKRKLAVVGAGGHGKVVADLAAALGRYREIVFLDDRAQGSVNG	214
	orf3ng	IKEGISAQGEATMPPFAGNRKLAVIGAGGHGKVVAAELAAALGTYGEIVFLDRTQGSVNG	240
25	orf3	FSVIGTLLLENSLSPEQYDVAVAVGNRRIRRQIAEKAAALGFALPVLVHPDATVSPSAT	274
	orf3ng	FPVIGTLLLENSLSPEQFDITVAVGNRRIRRQITENAAALGFALPVLVHPDATVSPSAI	300
25	orf3	VGQGSVVMKAV	286
	orf3ng	IGQGSVVMKAVVQAGSVLKDGVIIVNTAATVDHCLLDFAVHISPGAHLGNGTRIGESR	360

The complete length ORF3ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 17> is:

1	ATGAGTAAAG	CCGTCAAACG	CCTGTTGCGAC	ATCATCGCAT	CCGCATCGGG
51	GCTGATTGTC	CTGTGCGCCG	TGTTTTTGGT	TTTAATATAC	CTCATCCGCA
101	AAAACCTTAG	TTGCGCCGTC	TTCTTCattC	GGGAACGCCc	cgGAAAGGAC
151	ggaaaacCTT	TTAAATGGT	CAAATCCGT	TCCAtgcgcg	acgcgcttGA
201	TTCAGACGGC	ATTCCGCTGC	CCGATAGCGA	ACGCCTGACC	GATTTCGGCA
251	AAAAATTACG	CGCCACCACT	TTGGACGAAC	TTCTGAATT	ATGGAATGTC
301	CTCAAAGGCG	AGATGAGCCT	GGTCGGCCCC	CGCCCGCTTT	TGATGCAGTA
351	TCTGCCGCTT	TACAACAAAT	TTCAAACCG	CCGCCACGAA	ATGAAACCGG
401	GCATTACCGG	CTGGGCGCAG	GTCAACGGGC	GCAACGCGCT	TTCGTGGGAC
451	GAAAAGTTCT	CCTGCGATGT	TTGGTACACC	GACAATTCA	GCTTTTGGCT
501	GGATATGAAA	ATCCTGTTTC	TGACAGTCAA	AAAAGTCTTG	ATTAAAGAAG
551	GCAATTCGCG	GCAAGGGGAA	GCCACCATGC	CCCCTTTCGC	GGGGAATCGC
601	AAACTCGCCG	TTATCGGCGC	GGGCGGACAC	GGCAAAGTCG	TTGCCGAGCT
651	TGCCGCCGCA	CTCGGCACAT	ACGGCGAAAT	CGTTTTTCTG	GACGACCGCA
701	CCCAAGGCAG	CGTCAACGGC	TTCCCCGTCA	TCGGCACGAC	GCTGCTGCTT
751	GAAAACAGTT	TATCGCCCGA	ACAATTCGAC	ATCACCGTCG	CCGTCCGGCA
801	CAACCGCATC	CGCCGCCAAA	TCACCGAAAA	CGCCGCCGCG	CTCGGCTTCA
851	AACTGCCCCG	TCTGATTCAT	CCCAGCGCGA	CCGTCTCGCC	TTCTGCAATA
901	ATCGGACAAG	GCAGCGTCGT	AATGGCGAAA	GCCGTCTGAC	AGGCCGGCAG
951	CGTATTGAAA	GACGCGGTGA	TTGTGAACAC	TGCCGCCACC	GTCTGATCACG
1001	ACTGCCTGCT	TGACGCTTTC	GtccaCATCA	GCCCCGGCGC	GCACCTGTCTG
1051	GGCAACACGC	GTATCGGCGA	AGAAAGCCGG	ATAGGCACGG	GCGCGTGCAG
1101	CCGCCAGCAG	ACAACCGTCG	GCAGCGGGGT	TACCgccgGT	GCAGGGgcGG
1151	TTATCGTATG	CGACATCCCG	GACGGCATGA	CCGTCCGCGG	CAACCCGGCA
1201	AAGCCCCTTA	CGGGCAAAAA	CCCCAAGACC	GGGACGGCAT	AA

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 18>:

55	1	MSKAVKRLFD	IIASASGLIV	LSPVFLVLIY	LIRKNLGSPV	FFIRERPGKD
	51	GKPFKMKVFR	SMRDALDSG	IPLPDSERLT	DFGKKLRATS	LDELPELWNV
	101	LKGEMSLVGP	RPLLMQYLPL	YNKFQNRHE	MKEGITGWAQ	VNGRNLASWD
	151	EKFSCDVWYT	DNFSFWLDMK	ILFLTIVKKVL	IKEGISAQGE	ATMPPFAGNR
	201	KLAVIGAGGH	GKVVAAELAAA	LGTYGEIVFL	DDRTQGSVNG	FPVIGTLLLL
	251	ENSLSPEQFD	ITVAVGNMRI	RRQITENAAA	LGFKLPVLIH	PDATVSPSAI
60	301	IGQGSVVMK	AVVQAGSVLK	DGVIVNTAAT	VDHCLLDFA	VHISPGAHL
	351	GNTRIGESR	IGTGACSRQ	TTVGSVGTAG	AGAVIVCDIP	DGMTVAGNPA
	401	KPLTGKNPKT	GTA*			

This protein shows 86.9% identity in 413 aa overlap with ORF3-1:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
	orf3-1.pep	MSKFFKRLFDIVASASGLIFLSPVFLIILIYLRKKNLGS	PVFFFQERPGKDGKPFKMKVKFR				
5	orf3ng	MSKAVKRLFDIIASASGLIVLSPVFLVLIYLRKKNLGS	PVFFFIRERPGKDGKPFKMKVKFR				
		10	20	30	40	50	60
		70	80	90	100	110	120
10	orf3-1.pep	SMRDALDSDGIPLPDGERLTPFGKKLRASLDELPELWNILKGEMSLVGPRPLLMQYLPL					
	orf3ng	SMRDALDSDGIPLPDSERLTDFGKKLRATSLDELPELWNVLKGEMSLVGPRPLLMQYLPL					
		70	80	90	100	110	120
		130	140	150	160	170	180
15	orf3-1.pep	YDNFQNRHMKPGITGWAQVNGRNALSWDEKFACDVWYIDHFSCLDIIKILLTVKKVL					
	orf3ng	YNKFQNRHMKPGITGWAQVNGRNALSWDEKFSQDVWYTDNFSFWLDMKILFLTVKKVL					
		130	140	150	160	170	180
20		190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf3-1.pep	IKEGISAQGEATMPPTGKRKLAVVGAGGHGKVVADLAAALGRYREIVFLDDRAQGSVNG					
	orf3ng	IKEGISAQGEATMPPFAGNRKLAVIGAGGHGKVVAAELAAALGTYGEIVFLDDRTQGSVNG					
25		190	200	210	220	230	240
		250	260	270	280	290	300
	orf3-1.pep	FSVIGTTLLLENSLSPEQYDVAVAVGNRRIRQAIAEKAAALGFALPVLVHPDATVSPSAT					
30	orf3ng	FPVIGTTLLLENSLSPEQFDITAVAVGNRRIRQITENAAALGFKLPVLVHPDATVSPSAI					
		250	260	270	280	290	300
		310	320	330	340	350	360
35	orf3-1.pep	VGQGSVVMKAVVQAGSVLKDGVIVNTAATVDHDCLLNAFVHISFGAHLGSGNTHIGESW					
	orf3ng	IGQGSVVMKAVVQAGSVLKDGVIVNTAATVDHDCLLDAFVHISFGAHLGSGNTRIGESR					
		310	320	330	340	350	360
40		370	380	390	400	410	
	orf3-1.pep	IGTGACSRQQIRIGSRATIGAGAVVVRDVSDGMTVAGNPAKPLPRKNPETSTAX					
	orf3ng	IGTGACSRQQTTVGSGVTAGAGAVIVCDIPDGMTVAGNPAKPLTGKNPKTGTX					
		370	380	390	400	410	

In addition, ORF3ng shows significant homology with a hypothetical protein from *B.subtilis*:

45	gnl PID e238668 (Z71928) hypothetical protein [Bacillus subtilis]	
	>gi 1945702 gnl PID e313004 (Z94043) hypothetical protein [Bacillus subtilis]	
	>gi 2635938 gnl PID e1186113 (Z99121) similar to capsular polysaccharide biosynthesis [Bacillus subtilis]Length = 202	
	Score = 235 bits (594), Expect = 3e-61	
50	Identities = 114/195 (58%), Positives = 142/195 (72%)	
	Query: 5 VKRLFDIIASASGLIVLSPVFLVLIYLRKKNLGS	PVFFFIRERPGKDGKPFKMKVKFRSMRD 64
	+KRLFD+ A+ L S + L I ++R +GSPVFF + RPG GKFF + KER+M D	
	Sbjct: 3 LKRLFDLTAAIFLLCCTSVIILFTIIVRLKIGSPVFFKQVRPGLHGKFFTLTKERTMTD 62	
55	Query: 65 ALDSDGIPLPDSERLTDFGKKLRATSLDELPELWNVLKGEMSLVGPRPLLMQYLPLYNKF 124	
	DS G LPD RLT G+ +R S+DELP+L NVLKG++SLVGPRLLM YLPLY +	
	Sbjct: 63 ERDSKGNLLPDEVRLTKTGRILRKLSIDELPQLLNVLKGDSLVLGPRPLLMYDLYLPLYTEK 122	
60	Query: 125 QNRHMKPGITGWAQVNGRNALSWDEKFSQDVWYTDNFSFWLDMKILFLTVKKVL	LIKEG 184
	Q RRHE+KPGITGWAQ+NGRNA+SW++KF DVWY DN+SF+LD+KIL LTV+KVL+ EG	
	Sbjct: 123 QARRHEVKPGITGWAQINGRNAISWEKKFELDVWYVDNWSFFLDLKLCLTVRKVLVSEG 182	
	Query: 185 ISAQGEATMPPFAGN 199	
	I T F G+	
65	Sbjct: 183 IQQTNHVTAEERFTGS 197	

The hypothetical product of *yyfc* gene shows similarity to EXOY of *R.meliloti*, an exopolysaccharide production protein. Based on this and on the two predicted transmembrane regions in the homologous *N.gonorrhoeae* sequence, it is predicted that these proteins, or their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

5 Example 4

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 19>:

```

1  ..AACCATATGG CGATTGTCAT CGACGAATAC GCGGCACAT CCGCTTGGT
51  CACCTTTGAA GACATCATCG AGCAAATCGT CCGCGAAATC GAAGACGAGT
101 TTAGCAAGA CGATAGCGCC GACAATATCC ATGCCGTTTC TTCAGACACG
151 TGGCGCATCC ATGCAGCTAC CGAAATCGAA GACATCAACA CCTTCTTCGG
201 CACGGAATAC AGCATCGAAG AAGCCGACAC CATT.GGCGG CCTGGTCATT
251 CAAGAGTTGG GACATCTGCC CGTGC GCGGC GAAAAAGTCC TTATCGGCGG
301 TTTGCAGTTC ACCGTCGCAC GCGCCGACAA CCGCCGCTG CATACGCTGA
351 TGGCGACCCG CGTGAAGTAA GC..... ACCGC CGTTTCTGCA
15 401 CAGTTTAG

```

This corresponds to amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 20; ORF5>:

```

1  ..NHMAIVIDEY GGTSGLVTFE DIIEQIVGEI EDEFDEDDSA DNIHAVSSDT
51  WRIHAATEIE DINTFFGTEY SIEEADTIXR PGHSRVGTSA RARRKSPYRR
101 FAVHRRTRRQ PPPAYADGDP REVS....XR RFCTV*

```

20 Further sequence analysis revealed the complete DNA sequence to be <SEQ ID 21>:

```

1  ATGGACGGCG CACAACCGAA AACGAATTTT TTGAACGCC TGATTGCCCCG
51  ACTCGCCCGC GAACCGGATT CCGCCGAAGA CGTATTAAAC CTGCTTCGGC
101 AGGCGCACGA GCAGGAAGTT TTTGATGCGG ATACGCTTTT AAGATTGGAA
151 AAAGTCTCTG ATTTTCTCGA TTTGGAAGTG CGCGACGCGA TGATTACGCG
25 201 CAGCGGTATG AACGTTTAA AAGAAAACGA CAGCATCGAG CGCATCACCG
251 CCTACGTTAT CGATACCGCC CATTGCGGCT TCCCCGTCAT CCGCGAAGAC
301 AAAGACGAAG TTTTGGGCAT TTTGCACGCC AAAGACCTGC TCAATATATAT
351 GTTTAACCCC GAGCAGTTCC ACCTCAAATC CATTCTCCGC CCCGCCGTCT
401 TCGTCCCCGA AGGCAAATCG CTGACCGCCC TTTTAAAAGA GTTCGCGGAA
30 451 CAGCGCAACC ATATGGCGAT TGTCATCGAC GAATACGGCG GCACATCCGG
501 CTGGGTCACC TTTGAAGACA TCATCGAGCA AATCGTCGCG GAAATCGAAG
551 ACAGGTTTGA CGAAGACGAT AGCGCCGACA ATATCCATGC CGTTTCTTCC
601 GAACGCTGGC GCATCCATGC AGTACCGAA ATCGAAGACA TCAACACCTT
651 CTTCGGCAGC GAATACAGCA GCGAAGAAGC CGACACCATT CCGCCTGGTC
35 701 ATTCAAGAGT TGGGACATCT GCCCGTGCGC GGCGAAAAAG TCCTTATCGG
751 CGGTTTGCAG TTCACCGTCG CACGCGCCGA CAACCGCCGC CTGCATACGC
801 TGATGGCGAC CCGCGTGAAG TAAGCACCGC CGTTTCTGCA CAGTTTAGGA
851 TGACGGTACG GGCGTTTTCT GTTCAATCC GCCCATCCG CCAACATAA

```

This corresponds to amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 22; ORF5-1>:

```

40 1  MDGAQPKTNF FERLIARLAR EPDSAEDVLN LLROAHEQEV FDADTLRLLE
51  KVLDFSLEV RDAMITRSRM NVLKENDSIE RITAYVIDTA HSRFPVIGED
101 KDEVLGILHA KDLLKYMENP EQFHLKSILR PAVFVPEGKS LTALLKEFRE
151 QRNHMAIVID EYGGTSGLVF FEDIIEQIVG EIEDEFDEDD SADNIHAVSS
201 ERWRIHAATE IEDINTFFGT EYSSEADTI RPHGSRVGTS ARARRKSPYR
45 251 RFAVHRRTRR QPPPAYADGD PREVSTAVSA QFRMTVRAFS VSIRPIRQT*

```

Further work identified the corresponding gene in strain A of *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 23>:

```

1  ATGGACGGCG CACAACCGAA AACAAATTTT TTNNAACGCC TGATTGCCCCG
51  ACTCGCCCGC GAACCGGATT CCGCCGAAGA CGTATTGACC CTGTTGCGCC
101 AAGCGCACGA ACAGGAAGTA TTTGATGCGG ATACGCTTTT AAGATTGGAA
151 AAAGTCTCTG ATTTTCTTGA TTTGGAAGTG CGCGACGCGA TGATTACGCG
50 201 CAGCGGTATG AACGTTTAA AAGAAAACGA CAGCATCGAA CGCATCACCG
251 CCTACGTTAT CGATACCGCC CATTGCGGCT TCCCCGTCAT CCGTGAAGAC
301 AAAGACGAAG TTTTGGGTAT TTTGCACGCC AAAGACCTGC TCAATATATAT
351 GTTCAACCCC GAGCAGTTCC ACCTCAAATC GATATTGCGC CCTGCCGTCT

```

10

15

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

60

orf5a.pep PARARRKSXYRRXAXHXRXRQPPPAYADGDPREVSSAVSVQFRMTVRAFSVSIRPIRXT
||| | | : ||||| : |||
orf5-1 SARARRKSPYRRFAVHRRTRRQPPPAYADGDPREVSTAVSAQFRMTVRAFSVSIRPIRQT
240 250 260 270 280 290

5 Further work identified the a partial DNA sequence in *N.gonorrhoeae* <SEQ ID 25> which encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 26; ORF5ng>:

	1	MDGAQPKTNF	FERLIARLAR	EPDSAEDVLN	LLRQAHEQEV	FDADTTTRLE
	51	KVLDFAAELE	RDAMITRSRM	NVLKENDSIE	RITAYVIDTA	HSRFPVIGED
10	101	KDEVLGILHA	KDLLKYMFPN	EQFHLKSVL	PAVFVPEGTA	LTALLKEFRE
	151	QRNHMAIVID	EYGGTSGLV	FEDIEQIVG	DIEDEFDEDE	SADDIHSVSA
	201	ERWRIHAATE	IEDINAFFGT	EYGESEADT	RLRGHSGIGT	PARARRKSPY
	251	RRFAVHRRPR	RQPPPAHADG	DRPREVSACP	HRRECTV*	

Further analysis revealed the complete gonococcal nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 27> to be:

15	1	ATGGACGGCG	CACAACCGAA	AACAAATTTT	TTTGAACGCC	TGATTGCCCG
	51	ACTCGCCCGC	GAACCCGATT	CGCCCGAAGA	CGTATTAAAC	CTGCTTCGGC
	101	AGGCGCATTG	ACAGGAAGTT	TTTGTATGCC	ACACACTGAC	CCGGCTGGAA
	151	AAAGTATTCA	ACTTTGCCGA	GCTGGAAGTG	CGCGATCGCA	TGATTACGCG
	201	CAGCCGCATG	AACGTATTGA	AAGAAAACGA	CAGCATCGAA	CGCATCACCG
20	251	CCTACGTCAT	CGATACCGCC	CATTGCGCCT	TCCCCGTCAT	CGGCGAAGAC
	301	AAAGACGAAG	TTTTGGGCAT	TTTGCACGCC	AAAGACCTGC	TCAAATATAT
	351	GTTCAACCCC	GAGCAGTTCC	ACCTGAAATC	CGTCTTCGCG	CTCGCCGTTT
	401	TCGTGCCCCG	AGGCAAATCT	TTGACCGCCC	TTTTAAAAGA	GTTCCGCGAA
	451	CAGCGCAACC	ATATGGCAAT	CGTCATCGAC	GAAATACGGC	GCACGTGGA
25	501	TTTGCTCACC	TTTGAAGACA	TCATCGAGCA	AATCGTCGGT	GACATCGAAG
	551	ACGAGTTTGA	CGAAGACGAA	AGCGccgacg	acatCCACTC	cgTTTccgCC
	601	GAACGCTGGC	GCATCCacgc	ggctaCCGAA	ATCGAAGaca	TCAACGCCTT
	651	TTTCGGTACG	GAatacggca	gcgaagaagc	cgcaccattc	cgccgcttTG
	701	GTCATTACAG	AATTTGGGACA	CCTGCCCGTG	CGCGCGAATA	AAGTCTTAT
30	751	cggcgGTTTG	Cagttcaccg	tCGCCCGCGC	CGACAACCGC	CGCCTGCACA
	801	CGCTGATGGC	GACCCCGGTG	AAGTAAGCAG	AGCCTGCCcg	AccgcgcttT
	851	CTGCacAGTT	TAGGatgACG	gtaCGGTCTG	TTTCTGTTTC	AATCCGCCCC
	901	ATCCGCCAAA	CATAA			

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 28; ORF5ng-1>:

35	1	MDGAQPKTNF	FERLIARLAR	EPDSAEDVLN	LLRQAHEQEV	FDADTLTRLE
	51	KVLDFAELEV	RDAMITSRM	NVLKENDSIE	RTAYVIDTA	HSRFPVIGED
	101	KDEVLGILHA	KDLLKYMFPN	EQFHLKSVLR	PAFVFPBGKS	LTALLKEFRE
	151	QRNHMAIVID	EYGGTSGLVT	FEDIIIEQIVG	DIEDFEDFEDE	SADDTHSVSA
40	201	ERWRIHAATE	IEDINAFFGT	EYGSEEDTI	RRLGHSIGT	PARARRKSPY
	251	RRFAVHRRRP	RQPPAHADG	DPREVSRACP	TAVSAQFRMT	VRSFSVSIRP
	301	IRQT*				

The originally-identified partial strain B sequence (ORF5) shows 83.1% identity over a 135aa overlap with the partial gonococcal sequence (ORF5ng):

	orf5	NHMAIVIDEYGGTSGLVTFEDIIEQIVGEI	30
45	orf5ng	FHLKSVLRPAVFVPEGKSLTALLKEFREQRNHMAIVIDEYGGTSGLVTFEDIIEQIVGDI	182
	orf5	EDEFDEDDSDNIHAVSSDTWRIHAATEIEDINTFFGTEYSIEEADTIXRPGHSRVGTSA	90
50	orf5ng	EDEFDEDESADDIHVSVAERWRHAATEIEDINAFFGTEYGSEEDTIRRLGHSGIGTPA	242
	orf5	RARRKSPYRRFAVHRRTRRQPPPAYADGDPREVSX----RRFCTV	131
	orf5ng	RARRKSPYRRFAVHRPRRQPPPAHADGDPREVSRACPHRFCTV	287

55 The complete strain B and gonococcal sequences (ORF5-1 & ORF5ng-1) show 92.4% identity in 304 aa overlap:

10 20 30 40 50 60
orf5nq-1.pep MDGAOPKTNFFERLIARLAREPDSAEDVLNLIROAHEOEVFADTLTRLEKVLDFAELEV

10

15

20

25

30

35

Homology with hemolysin homolog TlyC (accession U32716) of *H.influenzae*

ORF5 and TlyC proteins show 58% aa identity in 77 aa overlap (BLASTp).

40

45

50

55

60

```

                    130      140      150      160      170      180
1   orf5ng-1.pep 170      180      190      200      210      220
      ||:||||:|||||||:||||:| || |::| : : :| |:|:|:| | |:|:| :||:|
      tlyc_haein  VTIEDILEQIVGDIIEDEFDEEEIAD-IRQLSRHTYAVRALTDIDDFNAQFNTDFDDEEVD
                    190      200      210      220      230
10  orf5ng-1.pep 230      240      250      260      270      280
      || | : :| | :|
      tlyc_haein  TIGGLIMQTFGYLPKRGEIILKNLQFKVTSADSRRLIQLRVTVPDEHLAEMNNVDEKSE
                    240      250      260      270      280      290

```

15 Homology with a hypothetical secreted protein from *E.coli*:

ORF5a shows homology to a hypothetical secreted protein from *E.coli*:

```

sp|P77392|YBEX_ECOLI HYPOTHETICAL 33.3 KD PROTEIN IN CUTE-ASNB INTERGENIC REGION
>gi|1778577 (U82598) similar to H. influenzae [Escherichia coli] >gi|1786879
(AE000170) f292; This 292 aa ORF is 23% identical (9 gaps) to 272 residues of an
20 approx. 440 aa protein YTFL_HAEIN SW: P44717 [Escherichia coli] Length = 292

```

```

Score = 212 bits (533), Expect = 3e-54
Identities = 112/230 (48%), Positives = 149/230 (64%), Gaps = 3/230 (1%)

```

```

25 Query: 2   DGAQPKTNFXXRLIARLAR-EPDSAEDVLTLLRQAHEQEVFDADTLLRLEKVLDFSDLEV 60
      D   K   F   L+++L   EP + +++L L+R + + ++ D DT   LE V+D +D V
Sbjct: 10   DTISNKKGFFSLLLSQLFHGEPKNRDELLALIRDSGQNDLIDEDTRDMLEGVMDIADQQRV 69

30 Query: 61   RDAMITRSRMNVLKENDSIERITAYVIDTAHSRFPVIGEDKDEVILGILHAKDLLKYM-FN 119
      RD MI RS+M   LK N +++   +I++AHSRFPVI EDKD + GIL AKDLL +M +
Sbjct: 70   RDIMIPRSQMITLKRNTLDECLDVIIESAHSRFPVISEDKDHIEGILMAKDLLPFMRSD 129

35 Query: 120  PEQFHLKSILRPAVFVPEGKSLTALLKEFREQRNHMAIVIDEYGGTSGLVTFEDIIEQIV 179
      E F + +LR AV VPE K + +LKEFR QR HMAIVIDE+GG SGLVT EDI+E IV
Sbjct: 130  AEAFSMDKVLQRQAVVVPESKRVDRLMKEFRSQRVYHMAIVIDEFGGVSGLVTTIEDILELIV 189

Query: 180  GDIEDEFDEDESADNIHAVSAERWRIHAATEIEDINAFFGTEYSSEEADT 229
      G+IEDE+DE++ D   +S   W + A   IED N FGT +S EE DT
Sbjct: 190  GEIEDEYDEEDDID-FRQLSRHTWTVRALASIEDFNEAFGTHFSDEEVDT 238

```

40 Based on this analysis, including the amino acid homology to the TlyC hemolysin-homologue from *H. influenzae* (hemolysins are secreted proteins), it was predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae* are secreted and could thus be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics.

ORF5-1 (30.7kDa) was cloned in the pGex vector and expressed in *E.coli*, as described above. The products of protein expression and purification were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Figure 2A shows the results of affinity purification of the GST-fusion protein. Purified GST-fusion protein was used to immunise mice, whose sera were used for Western blot analysis (Figure 1B). These experiments confirm that ORF5-1 is a surface-exposed protein, and that it is a useful immunogen.

Example 5

50 The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 29>:

```

1   ATGCGCGGCG GCAGGCCGGA TTCCGTTACC GTGCAGATTA TCGAAGGTTG
51  GCGTTTTTCG CATATGAGGA AAGTCATCGA CGCAACGCCC GACATCGGAC

```

5
10
151

```

101  ACGACACCAA AGGCTGGAGC AATGAAAAAC TGATGGCGGA AGTTGCGCCC
151  GATGCCTTCA GCGGCAATCC TGAAGGGCAG TTTTTCCTCC ACAGCTACGA
201  AATCGATGCG GCGGCGAGTG ATTGCGAGAT TTACCAAACC GCCTACAAGG
251  GCGATGCAAC GCCGCCGTGAA TGAAGGCATG GGAAGCAGG CAGGACGGGC
301  TGCCTTATAA AAACCCCTTAT GAAATGCTGA TTATGGCGAr CCTGGTCGAA
351  AAGGAAACAG GGCATGAAGC CGAsCsCGAC CATGTcGCTT CCGTCTTCGT
401  CAACCGCCTG AAAATCGGTA TGGCCTGCA AACCgAssCG TCCGTGATTT
451  ACGGCATGGG TCGGCGATAC AAGGGCAAAA TCCGTAAAGC CGACCTCGGC
501  CGCGACACGC CGTACAACAC CTACACGCGC GCGGTCTGCG CGCCAACCCC
551  GATTGCGCTG CCC..

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 30; ORF7>:

15
151

```

1  MRGGRPDSVT VOIIEGSRFS HMRKVIDATP DIGHDTKGWS NEKLMAEVAP
51  DAFSGNPEGQ FFPDSYEIDA GGS DLQIYQT AYKAMQRRLN EAWESRQDGL
101 PYKNPYEMLI MAXLVEKETG HEAXXDHVAS VFNRLKIGM RLQTXSVIY
151 GMGAAYKGKI RKADLRDTP YNTYTRGGLP PTPIALP..

```

Further sequence analysis revealed the complete DNA sequence <SEQ ID 31>:

20
25
30
35

```

1  ATGTTGAGAA AATTGTTGAA ATGGTCTGCC GTTTTTTTGA CCGTGTGCGC
51  AGCCGTTTTT GCCGCGCTGC TTTTGTTC TAAGGATAAC GGCAGGGCAT
101 ACCGAATCAA AATTGCCAAA AACCAGGGTA TTTCTCGGT CGGCAGGAAA
151 CTTGCCGAAG ACCGCATCGT GTTCAGCAGG CATGTTTTGA CGGCGGCGGC
201 CTACGTTTTG GGTGTGCACA ACAGGCTGCA TACGGGACG TACAGATTGC
251 CTTCCGAAGT GTCTGCTTGG GATATCTTGC AGAAAATGCG CGGCGGCAGG
301 CCGGATCCG TTACCGTGCA GATTATCGAA GGTTCGCGTT TTTCCGATAT
351 GAGGAAAGTC ATCGACGCAA CGCCGACAT CGGACACGAC ACCAAAGGCT
401 GGAGCAATGA AAAACTGATG GCGGAAGTTG CGCCCGATGC CTTACGCGGC
451 AATCCTGAAG GGCAGTTTTT CCCCACAGC TACGAAATCG ATGCGGGCGG
501 CAGTGATTTG CAGATTTACC AAACCGCCTA CAAGGCGATG CAACGCGGCC
551 TGAATGAGGC ATGGGAAAGC AGGCAGGACG GGCTGCCTTA TAAAAACCTT
601 TATGAAATGC TGATTATGGC GAGCCTGGTC GAAAAGGAAA CAGGGCATGA
651 AGCCGACCGC GACCATGTCG CTTCGCTCTT CGTCAACCGC CTGAAATCG
701 GTATGCGCCT GCAAACCGAC CCGTCCGTGA TTTACGGCAT GGGTGCGGCA
751 TACAAGGGCA AAATCCGTAA AGCCGACCTG CGCCGCGACA CGCCGTACAA
801 CACCTACACG CGCGCGGTC TGCCGCCAAC CCCGATTGCG CTGCCCGCA
851 AGCGGCACT CGATGCCGCC GCCCATCCGT CCGGCGAAAA ATACCTGTAT
901 TTCGTGTCCA AAATGGACGG CACGGGCTTG AGCCAGTTCA GCCATGATTT
951 GACCGAACAC AATGCCGCCG TCCGCAATA TATTTTGAAA AAATAA

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 32; ORF7-1>:

40
45

```

1  MLRKLLKWSA VFLTVSAAVF AALLFVPKDN GRAYRIKIAK NQGISSVGRK
51  LAEDRIVFSR HVLTAAYVL GVHNLHTGT YRLPSEVSAW DILQKMRGGR
101 PDSVTVQIIE GSRFSMRKV IDATPDIGHD TKGWSNEKLM AEVAPDAFSG
151 NPEGQFFPDS YEIDAGGSDL QIYQTAYKAM QRRLEAWES RQDGLPYKNP
201 YEMLIIMASLV EKETGHEADR DHVASVFNRL KIGMRLQTD PSVIYGMGAA
251 YKGKIRKADL RRDTPYNTYT RGGLPPTPIA LPGAALDAA AHPSGEKYLY
301 FVSKMDGTGL SQFSDHDLTEH NAAVRKYILK K*

```

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with hypothetical protein encoded by *yceg* gene (accession P44270) of *H.influenzae*

ORF7 and yceg proteins show 44% aa identity in 192 aa overlap:

50
55

```

ORF7 1  MRGGRPDSVTVQIIEGSRFSHMRKVIDATPDIGHDTKGWSNEKLMA-----EVAPDAFSG 55
      + G+   V+ IEG F  RK ++ P +   K SNE++ A   ++ +
yceg 102 LNSGKEVQFNVKWIEGKTFKDWKRDLENAPHLVQTLKDKSNEEIFALLDLDPIDIGQNLELK 161

ORF7 56  NPEGQFFPDSYEIDAGGSDLQIYQTAYKAMQRRLEAWESRQDGLPYKNPYEMLIIMAXLV 115
      N EG  +PD+Y   +DL++ + + + M++ LN+AW  R + LP  NPYEMLI+A +V
yceg 162 NVEGWLYPDTYNTYTPKSTDLELLKRS AERMKKALNKAWNERDEDLPLANPYEMLILASIV 221

ORF7 116 EKETGHEAXXDHVASVFNRLKIGMRLQTXSVIYGMGAAYKGKIRKADLRDTPYNTYT 175
      EKETG      VASVF+NRLK M+LQT +VIYGMG Y G IRK DL  TPYNTY
yceg 222 EKETGIANERAKVASVFINRLKAKMKLQTDPTVIYGMGENYNGNIRKKDLTKTPYNTYV 281

```


ORF7	176	RGGLPPTPIALP	187
		GLPPTPIA+P	
yceq	282	IDGLPPTPIAMP	293

The complete length YCEG protein has sequence:

5	1	<u>MKKFLIAILL</u>	<u>LILILAGVAS</u>	<u>FSYYKMTEFV</u>	KTPVNVQADE	LLTIERGTTT
	51	SKLATLFEQE	KLIADGKLLP	YLLKLKPELN	KIKAGTYSLE	NVKTVQDLLD
	101	LLNSGKEVQL	NVKWIEGKTF	KDWRKDLNA	PHLVQTLKDK	SNEEIFALLD
	151	LPDIGQVNF	KNVEGWLYPD	TYNYPKSTD	LELLKRSAPER	MKKALNKAWN
	201	ERDEDLPMAN	PYEMILIASI	VEKETGIANE	RAKAVSVFIN	RLKAKMKLQT
10	251	DPTVIYGMGE	NYNGNIRKKD	LETKTPTYNT	VIDGLPPTPI	AMPSESSLQA
	301	VANPEKTDFF	YFVADSGSGH	KFTRNLNEHN	KAVQGYLRWY	RSQKNNAK

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF7 shows 95.2% identity over a 187aa overlap with an ORF (ORF7a) from strain A of *N.*

15 *meningitidis:*

```

    orf7.pep          MRGGRPDSVTVQIIEGSRFSHMRKVIDATP
                                |||||
20   orf7a            AAYVLGVHNRNLHTGTYRLPSEVSAWDILQKMRGGRPDSVTVQIIEGSRFSHMRKVIDATP
                        70      80      90     100     110     120

                             40       50        60         70         80         90
25   orf7.pep          DIGHDTKGWSNEKLMAEVAPDAFSGNPEGQFFPDSEIDAGGSDLQIYYQTAYKAMQRRLN
                               |||||||
                                   :|||
orf7a           DIEHDTKGWSNEKLMAEVAPDAFSGNPEGQFFPDSEIDAGGSDLR IY QI AY K AM QR RL N
                           130      140      150      160      170      180

                              100       110       120       130       140       150
30   orf7.pep          EAWESRQDGLPYKNPYEMLIMAXLVEKETGHEAXXDHVASVFVNRLKIGMRLQTXXXSVII
                               |||||
orf7a           EAWESRQDGLPYKNPYEMLIMASL IEKET G HEADRDHV AS VF VN R L K IG M RL QT D P SV II
                          190      200      210      220      230      240

                            160       170       180
35   orf7.pep          GMGAAYKGKIRKADLRDTPYN TYTRGGLPPTPIALP
                               |||||
orf7a           GMGAAYKGKIRKADLRDTPYN TYTRGGLPPTPIALPGKAALDAAAHPSGEKYLYFVSKM
                         250      260      270      280      290      300

                                     310      320      330
40   orf7a           DGTGLSQFS HDLTEHNNAAVRK Y ILKKX
```

The complete length ORF7a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 33> is:

45	1	ATGTTGAGAA	AATGTTGAA	ATGGTCTGCC	GTTTTTTTGA	CCGTATCGGC
	51	AGCCGTTTTT	GCCGCGTGC	TTTTCGTCCC	TAAAGACAAC	GGCAGGGCAT
	101	ACAGGATTAA	AATTGCCAAA	AACCAGGGTA	TTTCGTGCGT	CGGCAGGAAA
	151	CTTGCCGAAT	ACCGCATCGT	GTTCAGCAGG	CATTCTTTGA	CGGCGGCGG
	201	CTACGTTTTG	GGTGTGCACA	ACAGGCTGCA	TACGGGGACG	TACAGACTGC
50	251	CTTCGGGAAGT	GTCGTCTGG	GATATCTTGC	AGAAAATGCG	CGGCGGCGAG
	301	CCGGATTCCG	TTACCGTGCA	GATTATCGAA	GGTTCGCGTT	TTTCGCATAT
	351	GAGGAAAGTC	ATCGAGACAA	CGCCGACAT	CGAACACGAC	ACCAAAGGCT
	401	GGAGCAATGA	AAAACGTATG	GCGGAAGTTG	CCCCTGATGC	CTTCAGCGGC
	451	AATCCTGAAG	GGCAGTTTTT	CCCCGACAGC	TACGAAATCG	ATCGGGGCGG
55	501	CAGCGATTTA	CGGATTTACC	AAATCGCCTA	CAAGGCGATG	CAAGCCCGAC
	551	TGAATGAGGC	ATGGGAAAGC	AGGCAGGACG	GGCTGCCTTA	TAAAAACCCCT
	601	TATGAAATGC	TGATTATGGC	GAGCCTGATC	GAAAAGGAAA	CAGGGCATGA
	651	AGCCGACCGC	GACCATGTGC	CTTCCGTCTT	CGTCAACCGC	CTGAAAATCG
	701	GTATGCGCCT	GCAAACCCAG	CCGTCCGTGA	TTTACGGCAT	GGGTGCGGCA
60	751	TACAAGGGCA	AAATCCGTAA	AGCCGACCTG	CGCCGCGACA	CGCCGTACAA
	801	CACCTACACG	CGCGGCGGTC	TGCCGCCAAC	CCCGATCGCG	CTGCCCGGCA
	851	AGGCGGCACT	CGATGCCGCC	GCCCATCCGT	CCGGTGAAAA	ATACCTGTAT
	901	TTCGTGTCCA	AAATGGACGG	TACGGGCTTG	AGCCGAGTTCA	GCCATGATTT
	951	GACCGAACAC	AACCCGCGG	TTTCGCAATA	TATTTTGA	AAATAA

This is predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 34>:

```

      1 MLRKLLKWSA VFLTVSAAVF AALLFVPKDN GRAYRIKIAK NQGISSVGRK
    51 LAEDRIVFSR HVLTAAYVL GVHNRLHTGT YRLPSEVSAW DILQKMRGGR
   101 PDSVTVQIIE GSRFSHMRKV IDATPDIEHD TKGWSNEKLM AEVAPDAFSG
    151 NPEGQFFPDS YEIDAGGSDL RIYQIAYKAM QRRLEAWES RQDGLPYKNP
    201 YEMLIMASLI EKETGHEADR DHVASVFNRL KIGMRLQTD PSVIYGMGAA
    251 YKGKIRKADL RRDTPYNTYT RGGLPPTPIA LPGAALDAA AHPSGEKYLY
    301 FVSKMDGTGL SQFSDLTEH NAAVRKYILK K*

```

A leader peptide is underlined.

10 ORF7a and ORF7-1 show 98.8% identity in 331 aa overlap:

```

      10      20      30      40      50      60
or7a.pep MLRKLLKWSAVFLTVSAAVFAALLFVPKDNGRAYRIKIAKNQGISSVGRKLAEDRIVFSR
      |||
or7-1    MLRKLLKWSAVFLTVSAAVFAALLFVPKDNGRAYRIKIAKNQGISSVGRKLAEDRIVFSR
      |||
      10      20      30      40      50      60

      70      80      90     100     110     120
or7a.pep HVLTAAYVLGVHNRLHTGT YRLPSEVSAWDILQKMRGGRPDSVTVQIIEGSRFSHMRKV
      |||
or7-1    HVLTAAYVLGVHNRLHTGT YRLPSEVSAWDILQKMRGGRPDSVTVQIIEGSRFSHMRKV
      |||
      70      80      90     100     110     120

      130     140     150     160     170     180
or7a.pep IDATPDIEHDTKGWSNEKLMAEVAPDAFSGNPEGQFFPDSYEIDAGGSDLRIYQIAYKAM
      |||
or7-1    IDATPDIGHDTKGWSNEKLMAEVAPDAFSGNPEGQFFPDSYEIDAGGSDLQIYQTAYKAM
      |||
      130     140     150     160     170     180

      190     200     210     220     230     240
or7a.pep QRRLEAWESRQDGLPYKNPYEMLIMASLIEKETGHEADRDHVASVFNRLKIGMRLQTD
      |||
or7-1    QRRLEAWESRQDGLPYKNPYEMLIMASLVEKETGHEADRDHVASVFNRLKIGMRLQTD
      |||
      190     200     210     220     230     240

      250     260     270     280     290     300
or7a.pep PSVIYGMGAAYKGKIRKADLRRDTPYNTYTRGGLPPTPIALPGAALDAAAHPSGEKYLY
      |||
or7-1    PSVIYGMGAAYKGKIRKADLRRDTPYNTYTRGGLPPTPIALPGAALDAAAHPSGEKYLY
      |||
      250     260     270     280     290     300

      310     320     330
or7a.pep FVSKMDGTGLSQFSDLTEHNAAVRKYILKXX
      |||
or7-1    FVSKMDGTGLSQFSDLTEHNAAVRKYILKXX
      |||
      310     320     330

```

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF7 shows 94.7% identity over a 187aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF7.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

```

    50   orf7      MRGGRPDSTVTVQIIEGSRFSHMRKVVIDATPDIGHDTKGWSNEKLMAEVAPDAFSGNPEGQ   60
        orf7ng   MRGGRPDSTVTVQIIEGSRFSHMRKVVIDATPDIGHDTKGWSNEKLMAEVAPDAFSGNPEGQ   60

        orf7      FFPDSYEIDAGGSDLQIYQTAYKAMQRRLEAWESRQDGLPYKNPYEMLIMASLVEKETG   120
    55   orf7ng   FFPDSYEIDAGGSDLQIYQTAYKAMQRRLEAWAGRQDGLPYKNPYEMLIMASLIEKETG   120

        orf7      HEAXDHVASVFNRLKIGMRLQTXSVIYGMGAAYKGKIRKADLRRDTPYNTYTRGGLP   180
    60   orf7ng   HEADRDHVASVFNRLKIGMRLQTDPSVIYGMGAAYKGKIRKADLRRDTPYNTYTGGGLP   180

        orf7      PTPIALP

```

187

5

1	MRGGRPDSVT	VQIIEGSRFS	HMRKVIDATP	DIGHDTKGWS	NEKLMAEVAP
51	DAFSGNPEGQ	FFPDSYEIDA	GGSDLQIYQT	AYKAMQRRLN	EAWAGRQDGL
101	PYKNPYEMLI	MASLIEKETG	HEADRDHVAS	VFVNRLKIGM	RLQTDPSVIY
151	GMGAAYKGGI	RKADLRDTP	YNTYTGGGLP	PTRIALPGKA	AMDAAAHPSG
201	EKYLIVFSKM	DGTGLSQFSH	DLTEHNAAVR	KYILKK*	

	1	..taccgaatca	AGATTGCCAA	AAATCAGGGT	ATTTCTGTCG	TCGGCAGGAA
	51	ACTTGCCgaA	GACCGCATCG	TGTTTCAGCAG	GCATGTTTTG	ACAGCGGCGG
	101	CCTACGTTTT	GGGTGTGCAC	AACAGGCTCG	ATACGGGGAC	gTACAGATTG
15	151	CCTTCGGAAG	TGTCTGCTTG	GGATACTTTG	CAGAAATGTC	GCGGCGGCGAG
	201	GCCGGAATTCC	GTTACCGTGC	AGATTATCGA	AGGTTTCGCGT	TTTTTCGCATA
	251	TGAGGAAAGT	CATCGACGCA	ACGCCCCACA	TCGGACACGA	CACCAAAGGC
	301	TGGAGCAATG	AAAAACTGAT	GGCGGAAGTT	GCGCCCGATG	CCTTTCAGCGG
	351	CAATCCTGAA	GGCAGTTTTT	TTCCCGACAG	CTACGAAATC	GATGCGGGCG
20	401	GCACGGAATT	GCAGATTTAC	CAAACCGCCT	ACAAGCGCAT	GCAACGCCGC
	451	CTGAACGAGG	CATGGGCAGG	CAGGCAGGAC	GGGCTGCCTT	ATAAAAAACC
	501	TTATGAAATG	CTGATTATGG	CGAGCCTGAT	CGAAAAGGAA	ACGGGGCATG
	551	AGGCCGACCG	GCACCATGTC	GCTTCCGTCT	TCGTCAACCG	CTGAAAAATC
	601	GGTATGCGCC	TGCAAAACGA	CCCGTCCGTG	ATTACACGGA	TGGGTGCGGC
25	651	ATACAAGGGC	AAAATCCGTA	AAGCCGACCT	GCGCCGCGAC	ACGCCGTACA
	701	aCAccTAtac	gggcgggggc	ttgccgcgcaa	cccggaattgc	gctgcccggc
	751	Aaggcggaac	tggatgccgc	cgccccccgc	tccgcggaAa	aataacctgTa
	801	tttcgtgtcC	AAAATGGACG	GCACGGGCTT	GAGCCAGTTT	AGCCATGATT
	851	TGACGGAACA	CACGCCGCGc	qTcCGCAAAAT	ATATTTTGAa	AAAAATAA

30	1	..YRIKIAKNQG	ISSVGRKLAE	DRIVFSRHVL	TAAAYVLGVH	NRLHTGTYRL
	51	PSEVSAWDIL	QKMRGGRPDS	VTVQIIEGSR	FSHMRKVIDA	TPDIGHDTKG
	101	WSNEKLMAEV	APDAFSGNPE	GQFFPDSYEI	DAGGSDLQIY	QTAYKAMQRR
	151	LINEAWAGRD	GLPKYKNFYEM	LIMASLIEKE	TGHEADRDHV	ASVFNRLKI
	201	GMRLQTDPSV	IYGMGAAYKG	KIRKADLRD	TPYNTYTGCG	LPPTRIALPG
35	251	KAAMDAAAHP	SGEKLYLFVS	KMDGDTGLSQF	SHDLTEHNAA	VRKYILKK*

		10	20	30	40	50	60
	orf7-1.pep	KKLKWSAVFLTVSAAVF	AALLFV	PKDNGRAYRIKIAKNQGISSVGRKLAEDRIVFSRHVL			
40	orf7ng-1				YRIKIAKNQGISSVGRKLAEDRIVFSRHVL		
					10	20	30
		70	80	90	100	110	120
45	orf7-1.pep	TAAAYVLGVHNRLHTGT	YRLPSEVS	AWDILQKMRGGRPD	SVTVQII	EGSRFSHMRKVIDA	
	orf7ng-1	TAAAYVLGVHNRLHTGT	YRLPSEVS	AWDILQKMRGGRPD	SVTVQII	EGSRFSHMRKVIDA	
		40	50	60	70	80	90
		130	140	150	160	170	180
50	orf7-1.pep	TPDIGHDTKGWSNEKLM	AEVAPDA	FGSNPEGQFFPD	SYEIDAGGSD	LQIYQTAYKAMQRR	
	orf7ng-1	TPDIGHDTKGWSNEKLM	AEVAPDA	FGSNPEGQFFPD	SYEIDAGGSD	LQIYQTAYKAMQRR	
		100	110	120	130	140	150
55		190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf7-1.pep	LNEAWESRQDGLPYKN	PYEMLI	MASLVEKETG	HEADRDH	VASVFVNRLKIGMRLQ	TDPSV
	orf7ng-1	LNEAWAGRQDGLPYKN	PYEMLI	MASLIEKETG	HEADRDH	VASVFVNRLKIGMRLQ	TDPSV
60		160	170	180	190	200	210
		250	260	270	280	290	300
	orf7-1.pep	IYGMGAAYK	GKIRKADLRRD	TPYNTYTRGGLPPT	PIALPGKAALD	AAAHPSGEKYLYFVS	

-78-

```

      |||
orf7ng-1  IYGMGAAYKGKIRKADLRDTPYNTYTGGGLPPTRIALPGKAAMDAAAHPSGEKYLYFVS
      220      230      240      250      260      270
5
      310      320      330
orf7-1.pep  KMDGTGLSQFSHDLTEHNAAVRKYLKKX
      |||
orf7ng-1  KMDGTGLSQFSHDLTEHNAAVRKYLKKX
      280      290
10

```

In addition, ORF7ng-1 shows significant homology with a hypothetical *E. coli* protein:

```

15  sp|P28306|YCEG ECOLI HYPOTHETICAL 38.2 KD PROTEIN IN PABC-HOLB INTERGENIC REGION
    gi|1787339 (AE000210) o340; 100% identical to fragment YCEG ECOLI SW: P28306 but
    has 97 additional C-terminal residues [Escherichia coli] Length = 340
    Score = 79 (36.2 bits), Expect = 5.0e-57, Sum P(2) = 5.0e-57
    Identities = 20/87 (22%), Positives = 40/87 (45%)

```

```

20  Query:   10  GISSVGRKLAEDRIVFSRHLVTAAYVLGVHNRLLHTGTYRLPSEVSAWDILQKMRGGRPD 69
      G  ++G +L  D+I+   V      +      +      GTYR  +++  ++L+  +  G+
    Sbjct:  49  GRLALGEQLYADKIINRPRVFQWLLRIEPLDLSHFKAGTYRFTPMQMTVREMLKLLESGKEA 108

```

```

25  Query:   70  SVTVQIIIEGSRFSHRKVIDATPDIGH 96
      ++++EG R S   K +   P I H
    Sbjct:  109 QFPLRLVEGMRLSDYILKQLREAPYIKH 135

```

```

    Score = 438 (200.7 bits), Expect = 5.0e-57, Sum P(2) = 5.0e-57
    Identities = 84/155 (54%), Positives = 111/155 (71%)

```

```

30  Query:  120  EGQFFPDSEYIDAGGSDLIYQYKAMQRRLEAWAGRQDGLPYKNPYEMLIMASLIEK 179
      EG F+PD++   A  +D+ + + A+K M + ++ AW GR DGLPYK+  +++ MAS+IEK
    Sbjct:  158  EGWFWDPTWMTANTTDVALLKRAHKMKVKAVDSAWEGRADGLPYKDKNQLVTMASIIEK 217

```

```

35  Query:  180  ETGHEADRDHVASVFVNRLKIGMRLQTDPSVIYGMGAAYKGKIRKADLRDTPYNTYTGG 239
      ET  ++RD VASVF+NRL+IGMRLQTD+VIYGMG Y GK+ +ADL T YNTYT
    Sbjct:  218  ETAVASERDKVASVFINRLRIGMRLQTDPTVIYGMGERYNGKLSRADLETPTAYNTYTIT 277

```

```

40  Query:  240  GLPPTRIALPGKAAMDAAAHPSGEKYLYFVSKMDG 274
      GLP  IA PG  ++ AAAHP+  YLYFV+  G
    Sbjct:  278  GLPPGAIATPGADSLKAAAHPAKTPYLYFVADGKG 312

```

Based on this analysis, including the fact that the *H. influenzae* YCEG protein possesses a possible leader sequence, it is predicted that the proteins from *N. meningitidis* and *N. gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 6

45 The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N. meningitidis* <SEQ ID 39>:

```

      1  CGTTTCAAAA TGTTAACTGT GTTGACGGCA ACCTTGATTG CCGGACAGGT
    51  ATCTGCCGCC GGAGGCGGTG CGGGGGATAT GAAACAGCCC AAGGAAGTCG
   101  GAAAGGTTTT CAGAAAGCAG CAGCGTTACA GCGAGGAAGA AATCAAAAAC
   151  GAACGCGCAC GGCTTGCGGC AGTGGGCGAG CGGGTTAATC AGATATTAC
   201  GTTGCTGGGA GGGGAAACCG CCTTGCAAAA GGGGCAGGCG GGAACGGCTC
   251  TGGCAACCTA TATGCTGATG TTGGAACGCA CAAAATCCCC CGAAGTCGCC
   301  GAACGCGCCT TGGAAATGGC CGTGTGCTG AACCGGTTT AACAGGCGGA
   351  AATGATTAT CAGAAATGGC GGCAGATTGA GCCTATACCG GGTAAGGCGC
   401  AAAAACGGGC GGGGTGGCTG CGGAACGTGC TGAGGGAAAG AGGAAATCAG
   451  CATCTGACG GACGGGAAGA AGTGCTGGCT CAGGCGGACG AAGGACAG

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 40; ORF9>:

```

      1  ..RFKMLTVLTA TLIAGQVSAA GGGAGDMKQP KEVGKVERKQ QRYSEEEIKN
    51  ERARLAAVGE RVNQIFTLG GETALQKGQA GTALATYMLM LERTKSPEVA
   101  ERALEMAVSL NAFEQAEMIIY QKWRQIEPIP GKAQKRAEWL RNVLRERGNQ

```

151 HLDGREEVLA OADEGO

Further sequence analysis revealed the complete DNA sequence <SEQ ID 41>:

5	1	ATGTTACCTA	ACCGTTTCAA	AATGTAACT	GTGTTGACGG	CAACCTTGAT
	51	TGCCGGACAG	GTATCTGCCG	CCGGAGGCGG	TGCCGGGGAT	ATGAAACAGC
	101	CGAAGGAAGT	CGGAAAGGTT	TTCAGAAAGC	AGCAGCGTTA	CAGCGAGGAA
	151	GAAATCAAAA	ACGAACGCGC	ACGGCTTGCG	CGAGCTGGCG	AGCGGGTTAA
	201	TCAGATATTT	ACGTTGCTGG	GAGGGGAAAC	CGCCTTGCAA	AAGGGGCAAG
10	251	CGGGAACGGC	TCTGGCAACC	TATATGCTGA	TGTTGGAACG	CACAAAATCC
	301	CCCGAAGTCG	CCGAACGCGC	CTTGAAATG	GCCCTGTGCG	TGAACGCGTT
	351	TGAACAGCGC	GAAATGATTT	ATCAGAAATG	CGCGGAGATT	GAGCCTATAC
	401	CGGGTAAGGC	GCAAAAACGG	GCGGGGTGGC	TGCGGAACGT	GCTGAGGGAA
	451	AGAGGAAATC	AGCATCTGGA	CGGACTGGAA	GAAGTGCTGG	CTCAGGCGGA
15	501	CGAAGGACAG	AACCGCAGGG	TGTTTTTATT	GTTTGCACAA	GCCGCCGTGC
	551	AACAGGACGG	GTTGGCGCAA	AAAGCATCGA	AAGCGGTTCC	CCGCGCGGCG
	601	TTGAAATATG	AACATCTGCC	CGAAGCGGCG	GATGCCGATG	TGGTGTTTCA
	651	CGTACAGGGA	CGCGAAAAGG	AAAAGGCAAT	CGGAGCTTTG	CAGCGTTTGG
	701	CGAAGCTCGA	TACGGAAATA	TTGCCCCCA	CTTTAATGAC	GTTGCGTCTG
20	751	ACTGCACGCA	AATATCCCGA	AATACTCGAC	GGCTTTTGAC	AGCAGACAGA
	801	CACCCAAAAC	TTTCCGCGCG	TCTGGCAGGA	AATGGAATTT	ATGAATCTGG
	851	TTTCCCTGCA	CAGGCTGGAT	GATGCCTATG	CGCGTTTGAA	CGTGCTGTTG
	901	GAACGCAATC	CGAATGCAGA	CCTGTATATT	CAGGCAGCGA	TATTGGCGGC
	951	AAACCGAAAA	GAAAGTGCTT	CCGTTATCGA	CGGCTACGCC	GAAAAGGCAT
25	1001	ACGGCAGGGG	CAGCGAGGAA	CAGCGGAGCA	GGGCGGCGCT	AACGGCGGCG
	1051	ATGATGTATG	CCGACCGCAG	GGATTACGCC	AAAGTCAGGC	AGTGGCTGAA
	1101	AAAAGTATCC	GCGCCGGAAT	ACCTGTTCCA	CAAAGGTGTG	CTGGCGGCTG
	1151	CGGCGGCTGT	CGAGTTGGAC	GGCGGCAGGG	CGGCTTTGCG	GCCAGATCGG
	1201	AGGGTGCGGA	AACTTCCCGA	ACAGCAGGGG	CGGTATTTTA	CGGACAGCAA
30	1251	TTTGTCCAAA	ATACAGATGC	TCGCCCTGTC	GAAGCTGCCC	GATAAACGGG
	1301	AGGCTTTGAG	GGGGTTGGAC	AAGATTATCG	AAAACCCGCC	TGCCCGCAGT
	1351	AATACAGAGT	TACAGGCGCA	GGCATTGGTA	CAGCGGTCAG	TGTTTTCAGA
	1401	TCGGCTTGGC	AAGCGGAAAA	AAATGATTTC	AGATCTTGAA	AGGGCGTTCA
	1451	GGCTTGCAAC	CGATAACGCT	CAGATTATGA	ATAATCTGGG	CTACAGCCTG
35	1501	CTGACCGATT	CCAAACGTTT	GGACGAAGGT	TTCCGCCCTG	TTCAGACGGC
	1551	ATACCAAAAT	AACCCGGACG	ATACCGCTGT	CAACGACAGC	ATAGGCTGGG
	1601	CGTATTACCT	GAAAGGCGAC	GCGGAAAGCG	CGCTGCCGTA	TCTGCGGTAT
	1651	TCGTTTGAAA	ACGACCCCGA	GCCCGAAGTT	GCCGCCCATT	TGGGCGAAGT
	1701	GTTGTGGGCA	TTGGGCGAAC	GCGATCAGCG	GGTTGACGTA	TGGACGACGG
	1751	CGGCACACCT	TACGGGAGAC	AAGAAAAATAT	GGCGGGAAAC	GCTCAAACGT
	1801	CACGGGATCG	CATTGCCCCA	ACCTTCCCGA	AAACCTCGGA	AATAAA

40 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 42; ORF9-1>:

```

1      MLPNRFKMLT VLTATLIAGQ VSAAGGGAGD MKQPKEVGKV FRKQQRYSSE
51     EIKNERARLA AVGERVNQIF TLLGGETALQ KGQAGTALAT YMLMLERTKS
101    PEVAERALEM AVSLNAFEQA EMIYQKWQRI EPIFGKAQKR AGWLRNVLRE
151    RGNQHLDGLE EVLAQADEGQ NRRVFLLAQ AAVQQDGLAQ KASKAVRRRA
201    LKYEHLPEAA VADVVFVSQG REKEKAIGAL QRLAKLDTETI LPLPTMLTRLR
251    TARKYPEILD GFFEQTDTQN LSAVWQEMEI MNLVSLHRLD DAYARLNVLL
301    ERNPADLYI QAAILAANRK EGASVIDGYA EKAYGRGTEE QRSRAALTAA
351    MMYADRRDYA KVRQWLKKVS APEYLFDKGV LAAAAAVELD GGRAALRQIG
401    RVRKLPEQGG RYFTADNLSK IQMLALSCLP DKREALRGLD KIIEKPPAGS
451    NTELQAEALV QRSVVYDRLG KRKKMISDLE RAFRLAPDNA QIMNNLGYSL
501    LTDSKRLLDEG FALLQTAYQI NPDDTAVNDS IGWAYYLGKD AESALPYLRY
551    SFENDPEFEV AAHLGEVLWA LGERDQAVDV WTQAAHLTGD KKIWRETLKR
601    HGIALPOPSR KPRK*

```

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

55 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF9 shows 89.8% identity over a 166aa overlap with an ORF (ORF9a) from strain A of *N. meningitidis*:

```

10      20      30      40      50
60 orf9.pep      RFKMLTVLTATLIAGQVSAAGGGAGDMKQPKEVGKVF60RKQORYSEEEIKNERARLA
      ||::||::||::||: || ||:| | |||||
orf9a      MLPARFTILSVLAAALLAGQAYAA--GAADAKPPKEVGKVF60RKQORYSEEEIKNERARLA

```

-80-

		10	20	30	40	50
	60	70	80	90	100	110
5	orf9.pep	AVGERVNIQIFTLGGETALQKGQAGTALATYMLMLERTKSPEVAERALEMAVSLNAFEQA				
	orf9a	AVGERVNIQIFTLGGETALQKGQAGTALATYMLMLERTKSPEVAERALEMAVSLNAFEQA				
		60	70	80	90	100
	120	130	140	150	160	
10	orf9.pep	EMIQKWRQIEPIPGKAQKRAGWLRNVLRERGNQHLDGREEVLAQADEGQ				
	orf9a	EMIQKWRQIEPIPGKAQKRAGWLRNVLRERGNQHLDGLEEXLAQADEXQNRVFLLLAQ				
		120	130	140	150	160
15	orf9a	AAVQQDGLAQKASKAVRRAALRYEHLPEAAVADVVSQXREKEKAIGALQRLAKLDTEI				
		180	190	200	210	220
					230	

The complete length ORF9a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 43> is:

	1	ATGTTACCCG	CCCGTTTCAC	CATTTTATCT	GTGCTCGCGG	CAGCCCTGCT
	51	TGCCGGGCAG	GCGTATGCCG	CCGGCGCGGC	GGATGCGAAG	CCGCCGAAGG
20	101	AAGTCGGAAG	GGTTTTCAGA	AAGCAGCAGC	GTTACAGCGA	GGAAGAAATC
	151	AAAAACGAAC	GCGCACGGCT	TGCGGCAGTG	GGCGAGCGGG	TTAATCAGAT
	201	ATTTACGTTG	CTGGGANGGG	AAACCGCCTT	GCAAAAAGGGG	CAGGCGGGAA
	251	CGGCTCTGGC	AACCTATATG	CTGATGTTGG	AACGCACAAA	ATCCCCCGAA
	301	GTCGCCGAAC	GCGCCTTGGA	AATGGCCGTG	TCNCTGAACG	CGTTTGAACA
25	351	GGCGGAAATG	ATTATATCAG	AATGGCGGCA	GATTGAGCCT	ATACCGGGTA
	401	AGGCGCAAAA	ACGGGCGGGG	TGGCTGCGGA	ACGTGCTGAG	GGAAAGAGGA
	451	AATCAGCATC	TAGACGGACT	GGAAGAANTG	CTGGCTCAGG	CGGACGAANG
	501	ACAGAACCGC	AGGCTGTTTT	TATTGTTGGC	ACAAGCCGCC	GTGCAACAGG
	551	ACGGGTGCGC	GCAAAAAGCA	TCGAAAGCGG	TTCGCCGCGC	GGCGTTGAGA
30	601	TATGAACATC	TGCCGAAGC	GGCGTTGCC	GATGTGTTGT	TCAGCGTACA
	651	GGNACGCGAA	AAGGAAAAGG	CAATCGGAGC	TTTGCAGCGT	TTGGCGAAGC
	701	TCGATACGGA	AATATTGCCC	CCCACCTTAA	TGACGTGCGG	TCGACTTGCA
	751	CGCAAAATATC	CCGAAATACT	CGACGGCTTT	TTCGAGCAGA	CAGACACCCA
	801	AAACCTTTCC	GCCGTCTGGC	AGGAAATGGA	AATTATGAAT	CTGGTTTCCC
35	851	TGCACAGGCT	GGATGATGCC	TATGCGCGTT	TGAACGTGCT	GTGGAACGCG
	901	AATCCGAATG	CAGACCTGTA	TATTCAGGCA	GCGATATTGG	CGGCAAACCG
	951	AAAAGAANGT	GCTTCCGTTA	TCGACGGCTA	CGCCGAAAAG	GCATACGGCA
	1001	GGGGGACGGG	GGAACAGCGG	GGCAGGGCGG	CAATGACGGC	GGCGATGATA
40	1051	TATGCCGACC	GAAGGGATTA	CACCAAAGTC	AGGCAGTGGT	TGAAAAAAGT
	1101	GTCCGCGCCG	GAATACCTGT	TCGACAAAGG	TGTGCTGGCG	GCTGCGGCGG
	1151	CTGTGAGATT	GGACNCGCGC	AGGGCGGCTT	TGCGGCAGAT	CGGCAGGGTG
	1201	CGGAAACTTC	CCGAACAGCA	GGGGCGGTAT	TTTACGGCAG	ACAATTTGTC
	1251	CAAAATACAG	ATGTTGCCCC	TGTCGAAGCT	GCCCGACAAA	CGGGAGGCTT
	1301	TGAGGGGGTT	GGACAAGATT	ATCGAAAAAC	CGCCTGCCGG	CAGTAATACA
45	1351	GAGTTACAGG	CAGAGGCATT	GGTACAGCGG	TCAGTTGTTT	ACGATCGGCT
	1401	TGGCAAGCGG	AAAAAATGA	TTTCAGATCT	TGAAAGGGCG	TTCAGGCTTG
	1451	CACCCGATAA	CGCTCAGATT	ATGAATAATC	TGGGCTACAG	CCTGCTTTCC
	1501	GATTCCAAAC	GTTTGGACGA	AGGCTTCGCC	CTGCTTCAGA	CGGCATACCA
	1551	AATCAACCCG	GACGATACCG	CTGTCAACGA	CAGCATAGGC	TGGGCGTATT
50	1601	ACCTGAAANG	CGACGCGGAA	AGCGCGCTGC	CGTATCTGCG	GTATTCTGTT
	1651	GAAAACGACC	CCGAGCCCGA	AGTTGCCGCC	CATTTGGGCG	AAGTGTGTGT
	1701	GGCATTGGGC	GAACGCGATC	AGGCGGTTGA	CGTATGGACG	CAGGCGGCAC
	1751	ACCTTACGGG	AGACAAGAAA	ATATGGCGGG	AAACGCTCAA	ACGTCACGGC
	1801	ATCGCATTGC	CCCAACCTTC	CCGAAAACCT	CGGAAATAA	

55 This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 44>:

	1	MLPARFTILS	VLAALLLAGQ	AYAAGAADAK	PPKEVGKVFR	KQORYSEEEI
	51	KNERARLAAV	GERVNIQIFTL	LGXETALQKG	QAGTALATYM	LMLERTKSPE
	101	VAERALEMAV	SLNAFEQAEM	IYQKWRQIEP	IPGKAQKRAG	WLRNVLRERG
60	151	NQHLDGLEEX	LAQADEXQNR	RVFLLLAQAA	VQQDGLAQKA	SKAVRRAALR
	201	YEHLPAAAVA	DVVFVSQXRE	KEKAIGALQR	LAKLDTEILP	PTLMTLRLTA
	251	RKYPEILDGF	FEQDTONLS	AVWQEMEIMN	LVSLHRLDDA	YARLNVLLER
	301	NPNADLYTQA	AILAANRKEK	ASVIDGYAEK	AYGRGTGEQR	GRAMTAAAMI
	351	YADRRDYTKV	RQWLKKVSAP	EYLFDKGVLA	AAAVELDXG	RAALRQIGRV
	401	RKLPEQQGRY	FTADNLSKIQ	MFALSKLPDK	REALRGLDKI	IEKPPAGSNT
65	451	ELQAEALVQR	SVVYDRLGKR	KKMISDLERA	FRLAPDNAQI	MNNLGYSLLS
	501	DSKRLDEGFA	LLQTAYQINP	DDTAVNDSIG	WAYYLKXDAE	SALPYLRYSF
	551	ENDPEPEVAA	HLGEVLWALG	ERDQAVDVWT	QAAHLTGDKK	IWRETLKRHG

601 IALPQPSRKPK RK*

ORF9a and ORF9-1 show 95.3% identity in 614 aa overlap:

5	orf9a.pep	10 20 30 40 50	MLPARFTILSVLAAALLAGQAYAAG--AADAKPPKEVGKVF
	orf9-1	10 20 30 40 50 60	MLPNRFKMLTVLTATLIAGQVSAAGGGAGDMKQPKEVGKVF
10	orf9a.pep	60 70 80 90 100 110	AVGERVNQIFTLLGXETALQKGAGTALATYMLMLERTKSPEVAERALEMAVSLNAFEQA
	orf9-1	70 80 90 100 110 120	AVGERVNQIFTLLGGETALQKGAGTALATYMLMLERTKSPEVAERALEMAVSLNAFEQA
15	orf9a.pep	120 130 140 150 160 170	EMIQKWRQIEPIPGKAQKRAGWLRNVLRERGNQHLDGLEEXLAQADEXQNRVFLLLAQ
	orf9-1	130 140 150 160 170 180	EMIQKWRQIEPIPGKAQKRAGWLRNVLRERGNQHLDGLEEVLAQADEGQNRVFLLLAQ
20	orf9a.pep	180 190 200 210 220 230	AAVQQDGLAQKASKAVRRAALRYEHLPEAAVADVFSVQXREKEKAIGALQRLAKLDTEI
	orf9-1	190 200 210 220 230 240	AAVQQDGLAQKASKAVRRAALKYEHLPEAAVADVFSVQGREKEKAIGALQRLAKLDTEI
25	orf9a.pep	240 250 260 270 280 290	LPPTLMTLRLTARKYPEILDGFFEQTDTQNL SAVWQEMEIMNLVSLHRLDDAYARLNVLL
	orf9-1	250 260 270 280 290 300	LPPTLMTLRLTARKYPEILDGFFEQTDTQNL SAVWQEMEIMNLVSLHRLDDAYARLNVLL
30	orf9a.pep	300 310 320 330 340 350	ERNPNADLYIQAAILAANKEXASVIDGYAEKAYGRGTGEQRGRAAMTAAMIYADRRDYT
	orf9-1	310 320 330 340 350 360	ERNPNADLYIQAAILAANKEGASVIDGYAEKAYGRGTEEQRSRAALTAAMMYADRRDYA
35	orf9a.pep	360 370 380 390 400 410	KVRQWLKKVSAPEYLFDKGVLAAAAVELDXGRAALRQIGRVKRLPEQQGRYFTADNLSK
	orf9-1	370 380 390 400 410 420	KVRQWLKKVSAPEYLFDKGVLAAAAVELDGGRAALRQIGRVKRLPEQQGRYFTADNLSK
40	orf9a.pep	420 430 440 450 460 470	IQMFALSKLPDKREALRGLDKIEKPPAGSNTLQAEALVQRSVVYDRLGKRKKMISDLE
	orf9-1	430 440 450 460 470 480	IQMLALSKLPDKREALRGLDKIEKPPAGSNTLQAEALVQRSVVYDRLGKRKKMISDLE
45	orf9a.pep	480 490 500 510 520 530	RAFRLAPDNAQIMNNLGYSLLSDSKRLDEGFALLQTAYQINPDDTAVNDSIGWAYYLKXD
	orf9-1	490 500 510 520 530 540	RAFRLAPDNAQIMNNLGYSLLTDSKRLDEGFALLQTAYQINPDDTAVNDSIGWAYYLKGD
50	orf9a.pep	540 550 560 570 580 590	AESALPYLRYSFENDPEPEVAHLGEVLWALGERDQAVDVWTQAAHLTGDKKIWRETLKR
	orf9-1	550 560 570 580 590 600	AESALPYLRYSFENDPEPEVAHLGEVLWALGERDQAVDVWTQAAHLTGDKKIWRETLKR
55	orf9a.pep	600 610	HGIALPQPSRKPKRX
	orf9-1	610	HGIALPQPSRKPKRX

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF9 shows 82.8% identity over a 163aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF9.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

5	Orf9	RFKMLTVLTATLIAGQVSAAGGGAGDMKQPKVEVGKVFRRKQQRYSSEEEIKNERAR	54
	orf9ng	MIMLPARFTILSVLAAALLAGQAYAA--GAADVLPKEVGKVLRRKHRRYSSEEEIKNERAR	58
10	orf9	LAAVGERVNIQIFTLGGGETALQKGQAGTALATYMLMLERTKSPVAERALEMAVSLNAFE	114
	orf9ng	LAAVGERVNRVFTLLGGGETALQKGQAGTALATYMLMLERTKSPVAERALEMAVSLNAFE	118
	orf9	QAEIMYQKWRQIEPIPGKAQKRAWLRNVLRRGNQHLDGREEVLAQADEGQ	166
	orf9ng	QAEIMYQKWRQIEPIPGEAQKPAGWLRNVLKEGGNPHLDRLEEVPQSDYVHQPMIFLLL	178

15 The ORF9ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 45> was predicted to encode a protein having including acid sequence <SEQ ID 46>:

20	1	MIMLPARFTI	LSVLAAALLA	GQAYAGAAD	VELPKEVGKV	LRKHRRYSEE
	51	EIKNERARLA	AVGERVNRVF	TLLGGETALQ	KGOAGTALAT	YMLMLERTKS
	101	PEVAERALEM	AVSLNAFEQA	EMIYQKWRQI	EPIPGEAQKP	AGWLRNVLKE
	151	GGNPHLDRLE	EVPAQSDYVH	QPMIFLLLVQ	AAVQHGGVQAQ	KPSKAVRPAA
	201	YNYEVLPEA	GADAVFCVQG	PQYEKAIQSF	PFCGRNPQTE	NIAPPFNELF
	251	RPTARPIPK	LLQRFRTPEP	NLAKPFRFP	PEMETYQTGF	PRPLTRNNPT

Amino acids 1-28 are a putative leader sequence, and 173-189 are predicted to be a transmembrane domain.

25 Further sequence analysis revealed the complete length ORF9ng DNA sequence <SEQ ID 47>:

30	1	ATGTTACCCG	CCCGTTTCAC	TATTTTATCT	GTCCTCGCAG	CAGCCCTGCT
	51	TGCCGGACAG	GCGTATGCTG	CCGGCGCGGC	GGATGTGGAG	CTGCCGAAGG
	101	AAGTCGGAAC	GGTTTTAAGG	AAACATCGGC	GTTACAGCGA	GGAAGAAATC
	151	AAAAACGAAC	GCGCACGGCT	TGCGGCAGTG	GGCGAACGGG	TCAACAGGGT
	201	GTTTACGCTG	TTGGGCGGTG	AAACGGCTTT	GCAGAAAGGG	CAGGCGGGAA
	251	CGGCTCTGGC	AACCTATATG	CTGATGTTGG	AACGCACAAA	ATCCCCGAA
35	301	GTCGCCGAAC	GCGCCTTGA	AATGGCCGTG	TCGCTGAACG	CGTTTGAACA
	351	GGCGGAAATG	ATTTATCAGA	AATGgcggca	gatcgagcct	ataCcggtg
	401	agcgcaaaaa	accgGcggtg	tggctgcgga	acgtattgaa	ggaagggGga
	451	aatCAGCATC	TGGAacgggt	gaaagaggTG	CtggcgcaAT	cggacgatGT
	501	GCAAAAacgc	aggaTATTTT	TGCTGCTGGT	GCAAGCCGCC	GTGCagcagg
	551	gTGGGTGGC	TCAAAAAGCA	TCGAAAGCGG	TTCGcgtgc	GGcgttgaAG
40	601	TATGAACATC	TGCCcgaagc	ggcggTTGCC	GATGcggTGT	TCGGCGTACA
	651	GGGACGCGAA	AAGGAAAagg	caaTCGAAGC	TTTGCAGCGT	TTGGCGAAGC
	701	TCGATACGGA	AATATTGCCC	CCCACTTTAA	TGACGTTGCG	TCTGACTGCA
	751	CGCAAATATC	CCGAAATACT	CGACGGCTTT	TTCGAGCAGA	CAGACACCCA
	801	AAACCTTTTCG	GCCGCTCTGGC	AGGAAATGGA	AATTATGAAT	CTGGTTTCCC
	851	TGCGTAAGCC	GGATGATGCC	TATGCGCGTT	TGAACGTGCT	GTTGGAACAC
45	901	AACCCGAATG	CAAACTGTGA	TATTCAGGCG	GCGATATTGG	CGGCAAAACCG
	951	AAAAGAAGGT	GCGTCCGTTA	TCGACGGCTA	CGCCGAAAAG	GCATACGGCA
	1001	GGGGGACGGG	GGAACAGCGG	GGCagggcgg	caATgacggc	GGCGATGATA
	1051	TATGCCGACC	GCAGGGATTA	CGCCAAAGTC	AGGCAGTGGT	TGAAAAAGT
	1101	GTCGCGCCG	GAATACCTGT	TCGACAAAGG	CGTCTGGCG	GCTGCGCGCG
	1151	CTGCCGAATT	GGACGGAGGC	CGGGCGGCTT	TGCGGCAGAT	CGGCAGGGTG
50	1201	CGGAAACTTC	CCGAACAGCA	GGGGCGGTAT	TTTACGGCAG	ACAATTTGTC
	1251	CAAAATACAG	ATGCTCGCCC	TGTCGAAGCT	GCCCGACAAA	CGGGAAGCCC
	1301	TGATCGGGCT	GAACAACATC	ATCGCCAAAC	TTTCGGCGGC	GGGAAGCACG
	1351	GAACCTTTGG	CGGAAGCATT	GGCACAGCGT	TCCATTATTT	ACGaacAGTT
	1401	cggCAAACGG	GGAAAAATGA	TTGCCGACCT	tgaAACcgcg	CTCAAACTTA
	1451	CGCCCGATAA	TGCACAAATT	ATGAATAATC	TGGGCTACAG	CCTGCTTTCC
55	1501	GATTCCAAAC	GTTTGGACGA	GGGTTTCGCC	CTGCTTCAGA	CGGCATACCA
	1551	AATCAACCCG	GACGATACCG	CCGTTAACGA	CAGCATAGGC	TGGGCGTATT
	1601	ACCTGAAAGG	CGACgcggaA	AGCGCGCTGC	CGTATCTGcg	gtattcggtt
	1651	gAAAACGACC	CCGAGCCCGA	AGTTGCCGCC	CATTTGGGCG	AAGTGTGTGT

1701 GGCATTGGGC GAACGCGATC AGGCGGTTGA CGTATGGACG CAGGCGGCAC
 1751 ACCTTAGGGG AGACAAGAAA ATATGGCGGG AGACGCTCAA ACGCTACGGA
 1801 ATCGCCTTGC CCGAGCCTTC CCGAAAACCC CGGAAATAA

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 48>:

5 1 MLPARFTILS VLAAALLAGQ AYAAGAADVE LPKEVGKVLK KHRRYSEEEI
 51 KNERARLAAV GERVNRVFTL LGGETALQKG QAGTALATYM LMLERTKSPE
 101 VAERALEMAV SINAFEQAEM IYQKWRQIEP IPGEAQKPAW WLRNVLKEGG
 151 NQHLDGLKEV LAQSDDVQKR RIFLLLVQAA VQGGGVAQKA SKAVRRAALK
 201 YEHLPEAAVA DAVFGVQGRE KEKAIEALQR LAKLDTEILP PTLMTLRLTA
 10 251 RKYPEILDGF FEQTDTONLS AVWQEMEIMN LVSLRKPDDA YARLNVLLEH
 301 NPNANLYIQA AILAANRKEG ASVIDGYAEK AYGRGTGEQR GRAAMTAAMI
 351 YADRRDYAKV RQWLKKVSAP EYLFDKGVLA AAAAAELDGG RAALRQIGRV
 401 RKLPEQQGRY FTADNLSKIQ MLALSCLPDK REALIGLNNI IAKLSAAGST
 451 EPLAEALQR SIIYEQFGKR GKMIADLETA LKLTDPNAQI MNNLGYSLLS
 15 501 DSKRLDEGFA LLQATYQINP DDTAVNDSIG WAYYLGDAE SALPYLRYSE
 551 ENDPEPEVAA HLGVLWALG ERDQAVDVT QAHLRGDKK IWRETLKRYG
 601 IALPEPSRKP RK*

ORF9ng and ORF9-1 show 88.1% identity in 614 aa overlap:

20	orf9-1.pep	MLPNRFKMLTVLTATLIAGQVSAAGGGAGDMKQPKVEVGKVFVRKQQRYSEEEIKNERARLA
	orf9ng-1	MLPARFTILSVLAAALLAGQAYAAG--AADVELPKEVGKVLKHHRYSEEEIKNERARLA
		10 20 30 40 50 60
25	orf9-1.pep	AVGERVNIQIFTLGGETALQKGQAGTALATYMLMLERTKSPEVAERALEMAVSLNAFEQA
	orf9ng-1	AVGERVNRVFTLLGGETALQKGQAGTALATYMLMLERTKSPEVAERALEMAVSLNAFEQA
		60 70 80 90 100 110
30	orf9-1.pep	EMIQKWRQIEPIPGKAQKRAGWLRNVLREGRNQHLGLKEEVLAQADEGQNRVFLLLAQ
	orf9ng-1	EMIQKWRQIEPIPGEAQKPAWLRNVLKEGGNQHLGLKEVLAQSDDVQKRIFLLLVQ
35		120 130 140 150 160 170
40	orf9-1.pep	AAVQQDGLAQKASKAVRRAALKYEHLPEAAVADVVFVSVQGREKEKAIGALQRLAKLDTEI
	orf9ng-1	AAVQQGGVAQKASKAVRRAALKYEHLPEAAVADAVFGVQGREKEKAIEALQRLAKLDTEI
		180 190 200 210 220 230
45	orf9-1.pep	LPPTLMTLRLTARKYPEILDGFFEQTDTQNL SAVWQEMEIMNLVSLHRLDDAYARLNVL
	orf9ng-1	LPPTLMTLRLTARKYPEILDGFFEQTDTQNL SAVWQEMEIMNLVSLRKPDDAYARLNVL
		240 250 260 270 280 290
50	orf9-1.pep	ERNPNADLYIQAAILAANRKEGASVIDGYAEKAYGRGTGEQRRAALTAAMMYADRRDYA
	orf9ng-1	EHNPNANLYIQAAILAANRKEGASVIDGYAEKAYGRGTGEQRGRAAMTAAMIYADRRDYA
		300 310 320 330 340 350
55	orf9-1.pep	KVRQWLKKVSAPEYLFDKGVLA AAAAELDGGRAALRQIGRVRLPEQQGRYFTADNLSK
	orf9ng-1	KVRQWLKKVSAPEYLFDKGVLA AAAAELDGGRAALRQIGRVRLPEQQGRYFTADNLSK
		360 370 380 390 400 410
60	orf9-1.pep	IQMLALSCLPDKREALRGLDKIIEKPPAGSNTLQAEALVQRSVVYDRLGKRRKMSIDLE
	orf9ng-1	IQMLALSCLPDKREALIGLNIIIAKLSAAGSTEPLAEALQRSIIYEQFGKRGKMIADLE
65		420 430 440 450 460 470
		490 500 510 520 530 540

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

60

65

70

Sbjct: 335 GNYEDAKRLIEKAKVLA----PDKKEILFLEADYYSKTKQYDKALEILKKLEKDYPNDSR 390
 Query: 460 ----RSIIYEQFGKRGKMIADLETALKLTPDNAQIMNNLGYSLLS--DSKRLDEGFALLQ 513
 +I+Y+ G L A++L P+N N LGYSL L +R++E L++
 Sbjct: 391 VYFMEAIVYDNLGDIKNAEKALRKAEILDPENPDYNNYLGYSLLLWYGKERVEEAEELIK 450
 Query: 514 TAYQINPDDTAVNDSIGWAYYLKGD AESALPYLRYSF-ENDPEPEVA AHLGEVLWALGER 572
 A + +P++ A DS+GW YYLKGD E A+ YL + E +P V H+G+VL +G +
 Sbjct: 451 KALEKDPENPAYIDSMGWVYYLKGDYERAMQYLLKALREAYDDPVVNEHVGDVLLKMGYK 510
 Query: 573 DQAVDVWVTQAAHLRGDKK 590
 ++A + + +A L + K
 Sbjct: 511 EEARNYYERALKLLEEGK 528

- 15 Based on this analysis, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 7

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 49>:

1 AACCTCTACG CCGGCCCGCA GACCACATCC GTCATCGCAA ACATCGCCGA
 51 CAACCTGCAA CTGGCCAAAG ACTACGGCAA AGTACACTGG TTCGCCTCCC
 101 CGCTCTTCTG GCTCCTGAAC CAACTGCACA ACATCATCGG CAACTGGGGC
 151 TGGGCGATTA TCGTTTTAAC CATCATCGTC AAAGCCGTAC TGTATCCATT
 201 GACCAACGCC TCTTACCGCT CTATGGCGAA AATGCGTGCC GCCGCACCCA
 251 AACTGCAAGC CATCAAAGAG AAATACGGCG ACGACCGTAT GCGCAACAA
 301 CAGGCGATGA TGCAGCTTTA CACAGACGAG AAAATCAACC CG₂CTGGGCG
 351 GCTGCCTGCC TATGCTGTTG CAAATCCCCG TCTTCATCGG ATTGTATTGG
 401 GCATTGTTCG CCTCCGTAGA ATTGCGCCAG GCACCTTGGC TGGGTTGGAT
 451 TACCGACCTC AGCCGCGCCG ACCCTACTA CATCCTGCC ATCATTATGG
 501 CGGCAACGAT GTTCGCCCAA ACTTATCTGA ACCCGCCGCC GACCGACCCG
 30 ATGCagGCGA AAATGATGAA AATCATGCCG TTGGTTTCT CsGwCrTGTT
 601 CTTCTTCTTC CCTGCCGgks TGGTATTGTA CTGGGTAGTC AACAACTCC
 651 TGACCATCGC CCAGCAATGG CACATCAACC GCAGCATCGA AAAACAACGC
 701 GCCCAAGGCG AAGTCGTTTC CTAA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 50; ORF11>:

1 ..NLYAGPQTTS VIANIADNLQ LAKDYGKVHW FASPLEWLLN QLHNIIGNWG
 51 WAIIVLTIIV KAVLYPLTNA SYRSMAMRA AAPKLQAIKE KYGDDRMAQQ
 101 QAMMLYLTDE KINPLGGCLP MLLQIPVFIG LYWALFASVE LRQAPWLGI
 151 TDLRADPYY ILPII MAATM FAQTYLNPPP TDPMQAKMMK IMPLVFSXXF
 201 FFFPAGXVLY WVVNNLLTIA QQWHINRSIE KQRAQGEVVS *

- 40 Further sequence analysis revealed the complete DNA sequence <SEQ ID 51>:

1 ATGGATTTTA AAAGACTCAC GCGGTTTTTC GCCATCGCGC TGGTGATTAT
 51 GATCGGCTGG GAAAAGATGT TCCCCACTCC GAAGCCAGTC CCCGCGCCCC
 101 AACAGGCAGC ACAACAACAG GCCGTAACCG CTTCGCGCGA AGCCGCGCTC
 151 GCGCCCGCAA CGCGGATTAC CGTAACGACC GACACGGTTC AAGCCGTCAT
 45 201 TGATGAAAAA AGCGGCGACC TGGCGGGCT GACCTGCTC AAATACAAAG
 251 CAACCGGCGA CGAAAATAAA CCGTTCATCC TGTTTGGCGA CGGCAAGAA
 301 TACACCTACG TCGCCCAATC CGAACTTTTG GACGCGCAGG GCAACAACAT
 351 TCTAAAAGGC ATCGGCTTTA GCGCACCAG AAAACAGTAC AGCTTGGGAG
 401 GCGACAAAGT TGAAGTCCGC CTGAGCGCGC CTGAAACACG CGGTCTGAAA
 50 451 ATCGACAAAG TTTTACTTTT CACCAAGGC AGCTATCTGG TCACGTCGG
 501 CTTGACATC GCCAACGGCA GCGGTCAAAC CGCCAACCTG AGCGCGGACT
 551 ACGCATCGT CCGGACCCAC AGCGAACCCG AGGGTCAAGG TTACTTTTACC
 601 CACTCTTACG TCGGCCCTGT TGTTTATACC CCTGAAGGCA ACTTCCAAAA
 651 AGTCAGCTTT TCCGACTTGG ACGACGATGC CAAATCCGGC AAATCCGAGG
 55 701 CCGAATACAT CCGCAAAACC CCGACCGGCT GGCTCGGCAT GATTGAACAC
 751 CACTTCATGT CCACCTGGAT TCTCCAACCT AAAGGCAGAC AAAGCGTTTG
 801 CGCCGCGAGC GAGTGCAACA TCGACATCAA ACGCCGCAAC GACAAGCTGT
 851 ACAGCACCAG CGTCAGCGTG CCTTTAGCCG CCATCCAAAA CGGCGCGAAA
 901 GCCGAAGCCT CCATCAACCT CTACGCGGC CCGCAGACCA CATCCGTCAT
 60 951 CGCAACATC GCCGACAACC TGCAACTGGC CAAAGACTAC GGCAAGTAC

5
10
15
20
25

```

1001 ACTGGTTCGC CTCCCCGCTC TTCTGGCTCC TGAACCAACT GCACAACATC
1051 ATCGGCAACT GGGGCTGGGC GATTATCGTT TTAACCATCA TCGTCAAAGC
1101 CGTACTGTAT CCATTGACCA ACGCCTCTTA CCGCTCTATG GCGAAAATGC
1151 GTGCCGCCGC ACCCAAATG CAAGCCATCA AAGAGAAATA CGGCGACGAC
1201 CGTATGGCGC AACAAACAGG GATGATGCAG CTTTACACAG ACGAGAAAAT
1251 CAACCCGCTG GCGGGCTGCC TGCCTATGCT GTTGCAAATC CCCGTCTTCA
1301 TCGGATGTGA TTGGGCATTG TTCGCCTCCG TAGAATGCG CCAGGCACCT
1351 TGGCTGGGTT GGATTACCGA CCTCAGCCGC GCCGACCCCT ACTACATCCT
1401 GCCCATCATT ATGGCGGCAA CGATGTTTCG CCAAACCTAT CTGAACCCGC
1451 CGCCGACCGA CCCGATGCAG GCGAAAATGA TGAATCAT GCGGTTGGTT
1501 TTCTCCGTCA TGTTCTTCTT CTTCCCTGCC GGTCTGGTAT TGTAAGGGT
1551 AGTCAACAAC CTCCTGACCA TCGCCAGCA ATGGCACATC AACCGCAGCA
1601 TCGAAAAACA ACGCGCCCAA GGCGAAGTCG TTTCTCTAA

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 52; ORF11-1>:

15
20
25

```

1 MDFKRLTAFF AIALVIMIGW EKMFPPTPKPV PAPQQAQQQ AVTASAEAL
51 APATPITVTT DTVQAVIDEK SGLRRLTLL KYKATGDENK PFILFGDGKE
101 YTYVAQSELL DAQGNILKG IGFSAPKKQY SLEGDKVEVR LSAPETRGLK
151 IDKVYTFETG SYLVNVRFDI ANGSGQTANL SADYRIVRDH SEPEGQGYFT
201 HSYVGPVYVT PEGNFQKVSF SLDLDDAKSG KSEAEYIRKT PTGWLGMIEH
251 HFMSTWILQP KGRQSVCAAG ECNIDIKRRN DKLYSTSVSV PLAAIQNGAK
301 AEASINLYAG PQTTSVIANI ADNLQAKDY GKVHWFASPL FWLLNQLHNI
351 IGWGWAIIV LTIIIVKAVLY PLTNASYRSM AKMRAAAPKL QAIKEKYGDD
401 RMAQQQAMMQ LYTDEKINPL GGCLPMLLQI PVFIGLYWAL FASVELRQAP
451 WLGWITDLSR ADPYYILPII MAATMFAQTY LNPPPTDPMQ AKMMKIMPLV
501 FSVMFFFFPA GLVLYWVNN LLTIAQQWHI NRSIEKQRAQ GEVVS*

```

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a 60kDa inner-membrane protein (accession P25754) of *Pseudomonas putida*

ORF11 and the 60kDa protein show 58% aa identity in 229 aa overlap (BLASTp).

30
35
40
45

```

ORF11 2 LYAGPQTTSVIANIADNLQAKDYGKVHWFASPLFWLLNQLHNIIGNWGWAIIVLTIIIVK 61
LYAGP+ S + ++ L+L DYG + + A P+FWLL +H+++GNWGW+IIVLT+++K
60K 324 LYAGPKIQSKLKLSPGLELTVDYGFLWFIQPIFWLLQHIHSLGNWGWSTIIVLTMLIK 383

ORF11 62 AVLYPLTNASYRSMAMRAAAPKLQAIKEKYGDDRRXXXXXXXXXXLYTDEKINPLGGCLPM 121
+ +PL+ ASYRSMA+MRA APKL A+KE++GDDR LY EKNINPLGGCLP+
60K 384 GLFFPLSAASYRSMARMRAVAPKLAALKERFGDDRQKMSQAMMELYKKEKINPLGGCLPI 443

ORF11 122 LLQIPVFIGLYWALFASVELRQAPWLGWITDLSRADPYYILPII MAATMFAQTYLNPPPT 181
L+Q+PVF+ LYW L SVE+RQAPW+ WITDLS DP++ILPIIM ATMF Q LNP P
60K 444 LVQMPVFLALYWVLLSVEMRQAPWILWITDLSIKDPFFILPIIMGATMFIQQLNPTPP 503

ORF11 182 DPMQAKMMKIMPLVXXXXXXXXX PAGXVLYWVNNLLTIAQQWHINRSIE 230
DPMQAK+MK+MP++ PAG VLYWVNN L+I+QQW+I R IE
60K 504 DPMQAKVMKMPIIFTFFFLWFPAGLVLYWVNNCLSSISQQWYITRRIE 552

```

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF11 shows 97.9% identity over a 240aa overlap with an ORF (ORF11a) from strain A of *N. meningitidis*:

50
55

```

orfl1.pep                                10      20      30
NLYAGPQTTSVIANIADNLQAKDYGKVHW
|||||
orfl1a      IKRRNDKLYSTSVSVPLAAIQNGAKSXASINLYAGPQTTSVIANIADNLQXKDYGKVHW
280      290      300      310      320      330

orfl1.pep                                40      50      60      70      80      90
FASPLFWLLNQLHNIIGNWGWAIIVLTIIIVKAVLYPLTNASYRSMAMRAAAPKLQAIKE
|||||
orfl1a      FASPLFWLLNQLHNIIGNWGWAIIVLTIIIVKAVLYPLTNASYRSMAMRAAAPKLQAIKE
340      350      360      370      380      390

```

-87-

		100	110	120	130	140	150
5	orf11.pep	KYGD	RRMAQQQAMQ	LYTDEKINFLGGCLPMLLQIPVFIGLYWALFASVELRQAPWLGWI			
	orf11a	KYGD	RRMAQQQAMQ	LYTDEKINFLGGCLPMLLQIPVFIGLYWALFASVELRQAPWLGWI			
		400	410	420	430	440	450
10	orf11.pep	TDL	SRADPYIILPII	MAATMFAQTYLNPPPTDPMQAKMMKIMPLVFSXXXFFFPAGXVLY			
	orf11a	TDL	SRADPYIILPII	MAATMFAQTYLNPPPTDPMQAKMMKIMPLVFSXXXFFFPAGXVLY			
		460	470	480	490	500	510
15	orf11.pep	WV	VNNLLTIAQQWHINRSIEKQRAQGEVVSX				
	orf11a	WV	VNNLLTIAQQWHINRSIEKQRAQGEVVSX				
		520	530	540			

The complete length ORF11a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 53> is:

20	1	ANGGATTTTA	AAAGACTCAC	NGNGTTTTTC	GCCATCGCAC	TGGTGATTAT
	51	GATCGGATNG	NAAANGATGT	TCCCCACTCC	GAAGCCCGTC	CCCGCGCCCC
	101	AACAGACGGC	ACAACAACAG	GCCGTAANCG	CTTCCGCCGA	AGCCGCGCTC
	151	GCGCCCGNAN	CGCCGATTAC	CGTAACGACC	GACACGGTTC	AAGCCGTCAT
	201	TGATGAAAAA	AGCGGCGACC	TGCGCCGGCT	GACCCTGCTC	AAATACAAAG
25	251	CAACCGGCGA	CNAAAATAAA	CCGTTTCATCC	TGTTTGCGCA	CGGCAANAA
	301	TACACCTACN	TCGCCCANTC	CGAACTTTTG	GACGCGCAGG	GCAACAACAT
	351	TCTAAAAGGC	ATCGGCTTTA	GCGCACCGAA	AAAACAGTAC	AGCTTGGAAG
	401	GCGACAAAGT	TGAAGTCCGC	CTGAGCGCAC	CTGAAACACG	CGGTCTGAAA
	451	ATCGACAAAG	TTTATACTTT	CACCAAAGGC	AGCTATCTGG	TCAACGTCCG
30	501	CTTCGACATC	GCCAACGGCA	GCGGTCAAAC	CGCCAACCTG	AGCGCGGACT
	551	ACCGCATCGT	CCGCGACCAC	AGCGAACCCG	AGGGTCAAGG	CTACTTTACC
	601	CACCTCTACG	TCGGCCCTGT	TGTTTATACC	CCTGAAGGCA	ACTTCCAAAA
	651	ACTCAGCTTC	TCCGACTTGG	ACGACGATGC	CAANTCCGN	AAATCCGAGG
	701	CCGAATACAT	CCGCAAAACC	CNGACCGGCT	GGCTCGGCAT	GATTGAACAC
35	751	CACCTCATGT	CCACCTGGAT	CCTCCAACCC	AAAGGCGGAC	AAAGCGTTTG
	801	GCGCGCTGGC	GACTGCGNTA	TNGACATCAA	ACGCCGCAAC	GACAAGCTGT
	851	ACAGCACCAG	CGTCAGCGTG	CCTTTAGCCG	CTATCCAAAA	CGGTGCGAAA
	901	TCCNAAGCCT	CCATCAACCT	CTACGCCGGC	CCACAGACCA	CATCNGTTAT
	951	CGCAAACATC	GCCGACAACC	TGCAACTGGN	CAAAGACTAC	GGCAAAGTAC
40	1001	ACTGGTTTCG	CTCCCCCTC	TTTTGGCTTT	TGAACCAACT	GCACAACATC
	1051	ATCGGCAACT	GGGGCTGGGC	GATTATCGTT	TTAACCATCA	TCGTCAAAGC
	1101	CGTACTGTAT	CCATTGACCA	ACGCCTCTTA	CCGTTTCGATG	GCGAAAATGC
	1151	GTGCCGCCGC	GCCCAAACATG	CAAGCCATCA	AAGAGAAATA	CGGCGACGAC
	1201	CGTATGGCGC	AGCAACAAGC	CATGATGCAG	CTTTACACAG	ACGAGAAAAAT
45	1251	CAACCCGCTG	GGCGGCTGCC	TGCCTATGCT	GTTGCAAATC	CCCGTCTTCA
	1301	TCGGATTGTA	TTGGGCATTG	TTGCCTCCG	TAGAATTGCG	CCAGGCACCT
	1351	TGGCTGGGTT	GGATTACCGA	CCTCAGCCGC	GCCGACCNT	ACTACATCCT
	1401	GCCCATCATT	ATGGCGGCAA	CGATGTTTCG	CCAAACCTAT	CTGAACCCGC
	1451	CGCCGACCGA	CCCGATGCAG	GCGAAAATGA	TGAAAATCAT	GCCTTTGGTT
50	1501	NTNTCNNNNA	NGTCTTCNN	CTTCCCTGCC	GGTCTGGTAT	TGTACTGGGT
	1551	GATCAACAAC	CTCCTGACCA	TCGCCAGCA	ATGGCACATC	AACCGCAGCA
	1601	TCGAAAAACA	ACGCGCCCAA	GGCGAAGTCG	TTTCCTAA	

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 54>:

55	1	XDFKRLTXFF	AIALVIMIGX	XXMFPTPKPV	PAPQQTAAQQ	AVXASAEAL
	51	APXXPITVTT	DTVQAVIDEK	SGDLRLRLTL	KYKATGDXNK	PFILFGDGKX
	101	YTYXAXSELL	DAQNNILKG	IGFSAPKKQY	SLEGDKVEVR	LSAPETRGLK
	151	IDKVYTFTEK	SYLVNVRFDI	ANGSGQTANL	SADYRIVRDH	SEPEGQGYFT
	201	HSYVGPVVYT	PEGNFQKVSF	SDLDDAXSG	KSEAEYIRKT	XTGWLGMIEH
	251	HEMSTWILQP	KGGQSVCAAG	DCXXDIKRRN	DKLYSTSVSV	PLAAIQNGAK
60	301	SXASINLYAG	PQTTSVIANI	ADNLQLXKDY	GKVHWFASPL	FWLLNQLHNI
	351	IGNWGWALIV	LTIIIVKAVLY	PLTNASYRSM	AKMRAAAPKL	QAIKEKYGDD
	401	RMAQQQAMMQ	LYTDEKINPL	GGCLPMLLQI	PVFIGLYWAL	FASVELRQAP
	451	HEMWITDLR	ADPYIILPII	MAATMFAQTY	LNPPPTDPMQ	AKMMKIMPLV
	501	XSXXFFXFPA	GLVLYWVINN	LLTIAQQWHI	NRSIEKQRAQ	GEVVS*

ORF11a and ORF11-1 show 95.2% identity in 544 aa overlap:

65	10	20	30	40	50	60
----	----	----	----	----	----	----

-88-

5	orf11a.pep	XDFKRLTXFFAIALVIMIGXXMFPTPKPVPAPQQTAAQQAVXASAEALAPXXPITVTT
	orf11-1	: : : :
10	orf11a.pep	MDFKRLTAFFAIALVIMIGWEKMFPTPKPVPAPQQAQQAVTASAEALAPATPITVTT
	orf11-1	10 20 30 40 50 60
15	orf11a.pep	70 80 90 100 110 120
	orf11-1	DTVQAVIDEKSGDLRRLTLLKYKATGDXNKPFIILFGDGKXYTYXAXSELLDAQGNNILKG
20	orf11a.pep	: : : :
	orf11-1	DTVQAVIDEKSGDLRRLTLLKYKATGDENKPFILFGDGKEYTYVAQSELLDAQGNNILKG
25	orf11a.pep	70 80 90 100 110 120
	orf11-1	130 140 150 160 170 180
30	orf11a.pep	IGFSAPKKQYSLEGDKVEVRLSAPETRGLKIDKVYFTTKGSYLVNVRFDIANGSGQTANL
	orf11-1	: : : :
35	orf11a.pep	IGFSAPKKQYSLEGDKVEVRLSAPETRGLKIDKVYFTTKGSYLVNVRFDIANGSGQTANL
	orf11-1	130 140 150 160 170 180
40	orf11a.pep	190 200 210 220 230 240
	orf11-1	SADYRIVRDHSEPEGQGYFTHSYVGPVVYTPEGNFQKVSFSDLDLDDAXSGKSEAEYIRKT
45	orf11a.pep	: : : :
	orf11-1	SADYRIVRDHSEPEGQGYFTHSYVGPVVYTPEGNFQKVSFSDLDLDDAKSGKSEAEYIRKT
50	orf11a.pep	190 200 210 220 230 240
	orf11-1	250 260 270 280 290 300
55	orf11a.pep	XTGWLGMIEHHFMSTWILQPKGGQSVCAAGDCXXDIKRRNDKLYSTSVSVPLAAIQNGAK
	orf11-1	: : : :
60	orf11a.pep	PTGWLGMIEHHFMSTWILQPKGRQSVCAAGECNIDIKRRNDKLYSTSVSVPLAAIQNGAK
	orf11-1	250 260 270 280 290 300
65	orf11a.pep	310 320 330 340 350 360
	orf11-1	SXASINLYAGPQTTSVIANIADNLQLXKDYGKVHWFASPLFWLLNQLHNIIGNWGWAIIV
70	orf11a.pep	: : : : :
	orf11-1	AEASINLYAGPQTTSVIANIADNLQLAKDYGKVHWFASPLFWLLNQLHNIIGNWGWAIIV
75	orf11a.pep	310 320 330 340 350 360
	orf11-1	370 380 390 400 410 420
80	orf11a.pep	LTIIIVKAVLYPLTNASYRSMAMKRAAPKLQAIKEKYGDDRMAQQQAMMQLYTDEKINPL
	orf11-1	: : : :
85	orf11a.pep	LTIIIVKAVLYPLTNASYRSMAMKRAAPKLQAIKEKYGDDRMAQQQAMMQLYTDEKINPL
	orf11-1	370 380 390 400 410 420
90	orf11a.pep	430 440 450 460 470 480
	orf11-1	GGCLPMLLQIPVFIGLYWALFASVELRQAPWLGWITDLSRADPFYIILPIIMAATMFAQTY
95	orf11a.pep	: : : :
	orf11-1	GGCLPMLLQIPVFIGLYWALFASVELRQAPWLGWITDLSRADPFYIILPIIMAATMFAQTY
100	orf11a.pep	430 440 450 460 470 480
	orf11-1	490 500 510 520 530 540
105	orf11a.pep	LNPPPTDPMQAKMMKIMPLVXSXXFFXFPAGLVLYWVNNLLTIAQQWHINRSIEKQRAQ
	orf11-1	: : : :
110	orf11a.pep	LNPPPTDPMQAKMMKIMPLVFSVMFFFFPAGLVLYWVNNLLTIAQQWHINRSIEKQRAQ
	orf11-1	490 500 510 520 530 540
115	orf11a.pep	GEVVSX
	orf11-1	
120	orf11a.pep	GEVVSX
	orf11-1	GEVVSX

60 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF11 shows 96.3% identity over a 240aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF11.ng) from *N.gonorrhoeae*:

65	Orf11	NLYAGPQTTSVIANIADNLQLAKDYGKVHWFASPLFWLLNQLHNIIGNWGWAIIVLT	57
	orf11ng	MAVNLYAGPQTTSVIANIADNLQLAKDYGKVHWFASPLFWLLNQLHNIIGNWGWAIIVLT	60

10

15

An ORF11ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 55> was predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 56>:

20

Further sequence analysis revealed the complete gonococcal DNA sequence <SEO ID 57> to be:

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 58; ORF11ng-1>:

60

1	IIIVKAVLYPLTNASYRSMAKMRAAAPKLQAIKEKYGDDRMAQQQAMQLYTDEKINPLGG	117
ing	IIIVKAVLYPLTNASYRSMAKMRAAAPQLQTIKEKYGDDRMAQQQAMQLFEDEEINPLGG	120
1	CLPMLLQIPVFIGLYWALFASVELRQAPWLGWITDLSRADPYYILPIIMAATMFAQTYLN	177
ing	CLPMLLQIPVFIGLYWALFASVELRQAPWLGWITDLSRADPYYILPIIMAATMFAQTYLN	180
1	PPPTDPMQAKMMKIMPLVFSXXFFFFFPAGXVLYWVVNLLTIAQQQWHINRSIEKQRAQGE	237
ing	PPPTDPMQAKMMKIMPLVFSVMFFFFFFPAGLVLYWVVNLLTIAQQQWHINRSIEKQRAQGE	240
1	VVS 240	
ing	VVS 243	

1	MAVNLYAGFQ	TTSVIANIAD	NLQLAKDYGK	VHWFASPLFW	LLNQLHNIIG
51	NWGWAIVVL	IIVKAVLYPL	TNASYRSMK	MRAAAPQLT	IKEYGDDRM
101	AQQQAMQFL	EDEEINPLG	CLPMLQIPL	FIGLYWALFA	SVELRQAPWL
151	GWITDLSRAD	PYYILPIGA	ATMFALQIYV	FPPTDPMQAK	SMKIMPLVFS
201	VVFFFFFFAGL	VLYWVNNLL	TIAQQWHINR	SIEKROAQGE	VVS*

1	ATGGATTTTA	AAAGACTCAC	GGCGTTTTTC	GCCATCGCGC	TGGTGATTAT
51	GATCGGCTGG	GAAAAAATGT	TCCCAACCCC	GAAACCCGTC	CCCGCGCCCC
101	AACAGGCGCG	ACAAAACAG	CGAGCAACCG	GTCACGCGGA	AGCGCGCTCT
151	CGCGCGCGCAA	CGCGGATTAC	CTTAACGACC	CATCCGGTTC	AAGCCGGTAT
201	TGATGAAAAA	AGTGGCGACC	TGCGCCGGCT	GACCCTGCTC	AAATACAAAG
251	CAACCGGCGA	CGAAAACAAA	CCGTTCTGTC	TGTTTGGCGA	CGGCAAGAGA
301	TACACCTACG	TCGCCCAATC	CGAACTTTTG	GACGCGCAGG	GCAACAACAT
351	TCTGAAAGGC	ATCGGCTTTA	GCGCACCGAA	AAAACAGTAC	ACCTCTAACG
401	GCGACACAGT	CGAAGTCCGC	CTGAGCGCGC	CCGAAACCAA	CGGACTGAAA
451	ATCGACAAG	TCTATACCTT	TACCAAAAGC	AGCTATCTGG	TCAACGTCCG
501	CTTCGACATC	GCCAAACGGCA	GCGGTCAAAC	GCCCAACCTG	AGCGCGAGAT
551	ACCGCATCGT	CCGCGACCAC	AGCGAACC CG	AGGGTCAAGG	CTACTTTACC
601	CACCTCTTAC	TCGGCCCTGT	TGTTTATATC	CCTGAAGGCA	ACTTCCAAAA
651	AGTCAGCTTC	TCCgacTTgg	acgACGATGC	gaaaTccggc	aaATccgagg
701	ccgaatacaT	CCGCAAAACC	ccgacccggtt	ggctcggcat	gattgaacac
751	cacttcatgt	ccacctggat	cctccAAcct	aaaggcggcc	aaaacgtttg
801	cgcccaggga	gactgccgta	tcgacatttaa	aCgcgcgaac	gacaagctgt
851	acagcgcaag	ctgcagcgtg	cccttaaccg	ctatcccAAC	ccggggggcCA
901	aaaccgaaaa	tggcggTCAA	CCTGTATGCC	GGTCCGCAAA	CCACATCCGT
951	TATCGCAAAC	ATCGCCgacA	ACCTCGCAAT	GGCAAAAGAC	TACGGTTAAG
1001	TACACTGGTT	CGCTGCGCCG	CTCTTCTGGC	TCCTGAACCA	ACTGCACCAAC
1051	ATTACTGGCA	AGTGGGGCTG	GGCAATCGTC	TTTTTGACCA	TATCTGCTFAA
1101	AGCCGTA CTG	TATCCATTGA	CCAACGctc	ctACCGTTCTG	ATGGCGAAAA
1151	TGCGTGccgc	cgcaacCaaaA	CTGCAGACCA	TCAAAGAAAA	ATAcgCGGAC
1201	GACCGTATGG	CGCAACAGCA	AGCGCATGATG	CAGCTTTACA	AagacgAGAA
1251	AATCAACCCG	CTGGGCGGCT	GTctgcctat	gctgttgCAA	ATCCCCGTCT
1301	TCATCGGCTT	GTACTGGGCA	TTGTTTCGCT	CCGTAGAATT	CGGCCAGGCA
1351	CCTTGCGTGG	GCTGGATTAC	CGACCTCAGC	CGCGCCGACC	CCTACTACAT
1401	CTTGCCCATC	ATTATGGCGG	CAACGATGTT	CGCCCAAAAC	TATCTGAACC
1451	CGCCGCCGAC	CGACCCGATG	CAGGCGAAAA	TGATGAAAT	CATGCCGTTG
1501	GTTTTCTCCG	TCATGTTCTT	CTTCTTCCCT	GCCCGTTTGG	TTCTCTACTG
1551	GGTGGTCAAC	AACCTCTGTA	CCATCGCCCA	GCGAGTGGCA	ATCAACCGCA
1601	GCATCGAAAA	ACAACGCGCC	CAAGGCGAAG	TCGTTTCTTA	A

1	MDFKRLTAFF	AIALVIMIGW	EKMFTPKPV	PAPOQAAQKO	AATASAEAAAL
51	AFATPITVTT	DTVQVAID EK	SGDLRRLTLL	KYKATGDENK	PFVLFGDGKE
101	YTYVAQSELL	DAQNNILKG	IGFSAPKKQY	TLNGDTVEVR	LSAPETNGLK
151	IDKVYTFTKD	SYLVNVRFDI	ANGSQQTANL	SADYRIVRDH	SEPEGQGYFT
201	HSYVGVPVYT	PEGNFQKVSF	SLDDDDAKSG	KSEAEYIRKT	PTGWLGMIEH
251	HFMSTWILQP	KGGQNVCAQG	DCRIDIKRRN	DKLYSASVSU	FLTAIPTMRP
301	KPKMAVNLVA	GPTTTSVAIN	IADNLOLAKD	YGVKWHFASP	LFWLLNLQHN

-90-

```

351 IIGNWGWAIIV VLTIIIVKAVL YPLTNASYRS MAKMRAAAPK LQTIKEKYGD
401 DRMAQQQAMM QLYKDEKINP LGGCLPMLLQ IPVFIGLYWA LFASVELRQA
451 PWLGWITDLS RADPYYILPI IMAATMFAQT YLNPPPTDPM QAKMMKIMPL
501 VFSVMFFFFFFP AGLVLYWVVN NLLTIAQQWH INRSIEKQRA QGEVVS*

```

5 ORF11ng-1 and ORF11-1 shown 95.1% identity in 546 aa overlap:

```

10 orf11ng-1.pep      10      20      30      40      50      60
    MDFKRLTAFFAIALVIMIGWEKMFPTPKPVPAPQQAQQAATASAEALAPATPITVTT
    orf11-1          10      20      30      40      50      60
    MDFKRLTAFFAIALVIMIGWEKMFPTPKPVPAPQQAQQAATASAEALAPATPITVTT

15 orf11ng-1.pep      70      80      90     100     110     120
    DTVQAVIDEKSGDLRLRLTLKLYKATGDEKPFVLFQDGKEYTYVAQSELLDAQNNILKG
    orf11-1          70      80      90     100     110     120
    DTVQAVIDEKSGDLRLRLTLKLYKATGDEKPFVLFQDGKEYTYVAQSELLDAQNNILKG

20 orf11ng-1.pep     130     140     150     160     170     180
    IGFSAPKKQYTLNGDVEVRLSAPETNGLKIDKVYFTTKDSYLVNVRFDIANGSGQTANL
    orf11-1          130     140     150     160     170     180
    IGFSAPKKQYSLEGDKVEVRLSAPETRGLKIDKVYFTTKGSYLVNVRFDIANGSGQTANL

25 orf11ng-1.pep     190     200     210     220     230     240
    SADYRIVRDHSEPEGQGYFTHSYVGPVVYTPEGNFQKVSFSDLDDDAKSGKSEAEYIRKT
    orf11-1          190     200     210     220     230     240
    SADYRIVRDHSEPEGQGYFTHSYVGPVVYTPEGNFQKVSFSDLDDDAKSGKSEAEYIRKT

30 orf11ng-1.pep     250     260     270     280     290     300
    PTGWLGMIEHHFMSTWILQPKGGQNVCAQGD CRIDIKRRNDKLYSASVSVPLTAIPTRGP
    orf11-1          250     260     270     280     290
    PTGWLGMIEHHFMSTWILQPKGRQSVCAAGECNIDIKRRNDKLYSTSVSVPLAAIQN-GA

35 orf11ng-1.pep     310     320     330     340     350     360
    KPKMAVNLYAGPQTTSVIANIADNLQLAKDYGKVHWFASPLFWLLNLQHNIIIGNWGWAIIV
    orf11-1          310     320     330     340     350
    KAEASINLYAGPQTTSVIANIADNLQLAKDYGKVHWFASPLFWLLNLQHNIIIGNWGWAIIV

40 orf11ng-1.pep     370     380     390     400     410     420
    VLTIIIVKAVLYPLTNASYRSMAKMRAAAPKLQTIKEKYGDDRMAQQQAMMQLYKDEKINP
    orf11-1          370     380     390     400     410
    VLTIIIVKAVLYPLTNASYRSMAKMRAAAPKLQAIKEKYGDDRMAQQQAMMQLYTDEKINP

45 orf11ng-1.pep     430     440     450     460     470     480
    LGGCLPMLLQIPVFIGLYWALFASVELRQAPWLGWITDLSRADPYYILPIIIMATMFAQT
    orf11-1          430     440     450     460     470
    LGGCLPMLLQIPVFIGLYWALFASVELRQAPWLGWITDLSRADPYYILPIIIMATMFAQT

50 orf11ng-1.pep     490     500     510     520     530     540
    YLNPPPTDPMQAKMMKIMPLVFSVMFFFFFFPAGLVLYWVVNNLLTIAQQWHINRSIEKQRA
    orf11-1          490     500     510     520     530
    YLNPPPTDPMQAKMMKIMPLVFSVMFFFFFFPAGLVLYWVVNNLLTIAQQWHINRSIEKQRA

55 orf11ng-1.pep      QGEVVSX
    orf11-1          QGEVVSX
    540

```

65 In addition, ORF11ng-1 shows significant homology with an inner-membrane protein from the database (accession number p25754):

-91-

ID 60IM_PSEPU STANDARD; PRT; 560 AA.
 AC P25754;
 DT 01-MAY-1992 (REL. 22, CREATED)
 DT 01-MAY-1992 (REL. 22, LAST SEQUENCE UPDATE)
 DT 01-NOV-1995 (REL. 32, LAST ANNOTATION UPDATE)
 DE 60 KD INNER-MEMBRANE PROTEIN. . . .

SCORES Init1: 1074 Initn: 1293 Opt: 1103
 Smith-Waterman score: 1406; 41.5% identity in 574 aa overlap

10	orfl1ng-1.pep	MDFKR---LTAFFAIALVIMIGW-----EKMFP-----PKPVPAPQQAQKQ
	p25754	MDIKRTILIAALAVSVYVMVLKWNDDYGQAALPTQNTAASTVAPGLPDGVPAGNNGASAD
15		
20	orfl1ng-1.pep	AATASAEALAPATPIT-----VTTDTVQAVIDEKSGDLRLTLKLYKATGDE-NKPF
	p25754	VPSANAESSPAELAPVALSKDLIRVKTDVLELAIDPVGGDIVQLNLPKYPRRQDHPNIPF
25	orfl1ng-1.pep	VLFGDGKEYTYVAQSELLDAQGNILKIGIG---FSAPKKQYTL-NGD---TVEVRLSAPE
	p25754	QLFDNGGERVYLAQSLTGTGDPDA-RASGRPLYAAEQKSYQLADGQEQLVVDLKFS---
30	orfl1ng-1.pep	TNGLKIDKVYFTTKDSYLVNVRFDIANGSGQTANLSADYRIVRDHS-EPEGQGYF-THSY
	p25754	DNGVNYIKRFSEFKRGEYDLNVSYLIDNQSGQAWNGNMFAQLKRDASGDPSSSTATGTATY
35	orfl1ng-1.pep	VGPVVYTPEGNFQKVSFSDLDLDDAKSGKSEAERYIRKTPGTWLGMIIEHHFMSWILQPKGG
	p25754	LGAALWTASEPYKKVSMKIDID---KGSLE-----NVSGGWVAWLQHYFVTAWI-PAKSD
40	orfl1ng-1.pep	QNVCAQGDRCRIDIKRRNDKLYSASVSVPLTAIPTRGPKPKMAVNLYAGPQTTSVIANIAD
	p25754	NNV-----VQTRKDSQGNYYIGYTGPIVSVPA-GGKVETSALLYAGPKIQSKLKELSP
45	orfl1ng-1.pep	NLQLAKDYGVHWF-ASPLFWLLNQLHNIIGNWGWAIIVLTIIVKAVLYPLTNASYRMA
	p25754	GLELTVDYGF-LWFIAQPIFWLLQHIHSLGNWGWSTIIVLTMLIKGLFFPLSAASYRMA
50	orfl1ng-1.pep	KMRAAAPKLQTIKEKYGDDRMAQQQAMMQLYKDEKINPLGGCLPMLLQIPVFIGLYWALF
	p25754	RMRAVAPKLAALKERFGDDRQKMSQAMMELYKKEKINPLGGCLPILVQMPVFLALYVWLL
55	orfl1ng-1.pep	ASVELRQAPWLGWITDLSRADPYIILPIIIMATMFAQTYLNPPTDPMQAKMMKIMPLVF
	p25754	ESVEMRQAPWILWITDLSIKDPFFILPIIMGATMFIQQRNLNPTPPDPMQAKVMKMPIIF
60	orfl1ng-1.pep	SVMFFFFFFPAGLVLYWVNNLLTIAQQWHINRSIEKQRAQGEVVSX
	p25754	TTTTLWFPAGLVLYWVNNCLSSQWYITRRIEAAATKKA
65		

Based on this analysis, including the homology to an inner-membrane protein from *P. putida* and the predicted transmembrane domains (seen in both the meningococcal and gonococcal proteins), it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

5 Example 8

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 59>:

```

1   ..GCCGTCTTAA TCATCGAATT ATTGACGGA ACGGTTTATC TTTTGTTGT
51  NAGCGCGGCT TTGGCGGGTT CGGGCATTGC TTACGGGCTG ACCGGCAGTA
101 CGCCTGCCGC CGTCTTGACC GNCGCTCTGC TTTCCGCGCT GGGTATTtNG
151 TTCGTACACG CCAAACCGC CGTTAGAAAA GTTGAAACGG ATTCATATCA
201 GGATTTGGAT GCCGACAAT ATGTCGAAAT CCTCCGNCAC ACAGGCGGCA
251 ACCGTTACGA AGTT.TTTAT CGCGGTACG. ACTGGCAGGC TCAAATACG
301 GGGCAAGAAG AGCTGAACC AGGAACTCGC GCCCTCAT TG TCCGCAAGGA
351 AGGCAACCTT CTTATTATCA CACACCCTTA A

```

15 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 60; ORF13>:

```

1   ..AVLIIELLTG TVYLLVVSAA LAGSGIAYGL TGSTPAAVLT XALLSALGIX
51  FVHAKTAVRK VETDSYQDL AGQYVEILRH TGGNRYEVXY RGTxWQAQNT
101 GQEELEPGTR ALIVRKEGNL LIITHP*

```

Further sequence analysis elaborated the DNA sequence slightly <SEQ ID 61>:

```

20  1   ..GCCGTCTTAA TCATCGAATT ATTGACGGA ACGGTTTATC TTTTGTTGT
51  nAGCGCGGCT TTGGCGGGTT CGGGCATTGC TTACGGGCTG ACCGGCAGTA
101 CGCCTGCCGC CGTCTTGACC GNCGCTCTGC TTTCCGCGCT GGGTATTtNG
151 TTCGTACACG CCAAACCGC CGTTAGAAAA GTTGAAACGG ATTCATATCA
25  201 GGATTTGGAT GCCGACAAT ATGTCGAAAT CCTCCGACAC ACAGGCGGCA
251 ACCGTTACGA AGTTTTtTAT CGCGGTACGc ACTGGCAGGC TCAAATACG
301 GGGCAAGAAG AGCTGAACC AGGAACTCGC GCCCTCAT TG TCCGCAAGGA
351 AGGCAACCTT CTTATTATCA CACACCCTTA A

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 62; ORF13-1>:

```

30  1   ..AVLIIELLTG TVYLLVVSAA LAGSGIAYGL TGSTPAAVLT XALLSALGIX
51  FVHAKTAVRK VETDSYQDL AGQYVEILRH TGGNRYEVFY RGTxWQAQNT
101 GQEELEPGTR ALIVRKEGNL LIITHP*

```

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF13 shows 92.9% identity over a 126aa overlap with an ORF (ORF13a) from strain A of *N.*

35 *meningitidis*:

```

                                     10      20      30      40      50
orf13.pep      AVLIIELLTGTVYLLVVSAA LAGSGIAYGLTGSTPAAVLTxALLSALGIXF
|||||
orf13a         MTVWFVA AVAVLIIELLTGTVYLLVVSAA LAGSGIAYGLTGSTPAAVLTAA LLSALGIWF
                                     10      20      30      40      50      60

                                     60      70      80      90      100     110
orf13.pep      VHAKTAVRKVETDSYQDL DAGQYVEILRH TGGNRYEVXYRGTXWQAQNTGQEELEPGTRA
|||||
orf13a         VHAKTAVGKVETDSYQDL DAGQYAEILRHAGGNRYEVFYRGTHWQAQNTGQEELEPGTRA
                                     70      80      90      100     110     120

                                     120
orf13.pep      LIVRKEGNLLIITHPX
|||||

```

orf13a LIVRKEGNLLIIAKPX
 130

The complete length ORF13a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 63> is:

```

5      1  ATGACTGTAT  GGTTCGTTGC  CGCTGTTGCC  GTCTTAATCA  TCGAATTATT
      51  GACGGGAACG  GTTTATCTTT  TGGTTGTCAG  CGCGGCTTTG  GCGGGTTCGG
     101  GCATTGCCTA  CCGGCTGACC  GGCAGCACGC  CTGCCGCCGT  CTTGACCGCC
     151  GCTCTGCTTT  CCGCGCTGGG  TATTTGGTTC  GTACACGCCA  AAACCGCCGT
     201  GGGAAAAGTT  GAAACGGATT  CATATCAGGA  TTTGGATGCC  GGGCAATATG
     251  CCGAAATCCT  CCGGCACGCA  GCGGCAACC  GTTACGAAGT  TTTTATCGC
    10   301  GGTACGCACT  GGCAGGCTCA  AAATACGGGG  CAAGAAGAGC  TTGAACCGAG
     351  AACGCGCGCC  CTAATCGTCC  GCAAGGAAGG  CAACCTTCTT  ATCATCGCAA
     401  AACCTTAA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 64>:

```

15      1  MTVWFVAAVA  VLIIELLTGT  VYLLVVSAA  LAGSGIAYGLT  GSTPAAVLTA
      51  ALLSALGIWF  VHAKTAVGKV  ETDSYQDLDA  GQYAEILRHA  GGNRYEVFVR
     101  GTHWQAQNTG  QEELEPGTRA  LIVRKEGNLL  IIAKP*

```

ORF13a and ORF13-1 show 94.4% identity in 126 aa overlap

```

20      orf13a.pep      10      20      30      40      50      60
      orf13-1          |||||
      orf13-1          AVLIIELLTGTVYLLVVSAA LAGSGIAYGLTGSTPAAVLTXALLSALGIXF
                        10      20      30      40      50

25      orf13a.pep      70      80      90      100     110     120
      orf13-1          |||||
      orf13-1          VHAKTAVRKVETDSYQDLDA GQYAEILRHAGGNRYEVFYRGTHWQAQNTGQEELEPGTRA
                        60      70      80      90      100     110

30      orf13a.pep      130
      orf13-1          |||||
      orf13-1          LIVRKEGNLLIIHPX
                        120

35      orf13a.pep      130
      orf13-1          |||||
      orf13-1          LIVRKEGNLLIIHPX
                        120

```

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF13 shows 89.7% identity over a 126aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF13.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

```

40      orf13          AVLIIELLTGTVYLLVVSAA LAGSGIAYGLTGSTPAAVLTXALLSALGIXF  51
      orf13ng          |||||
      orf13ng          MTVWFVAAVAVLIIELLTGTVYLLVVSAA LAGSGIAYGLTGSTPAAVLTAALLSALGIWF  60

      orf13          VHAKTAVRKVETDSYQDLDA GQYAEILRHAGGNRYEVFYRGTHWQAQNTGQEELEPGTRA  111
      orf13ng          |||||
      orf13ng          VHAKTAVGKVETDSYQDLDA GQYAEILRHAGGNRYEVFYRGTHWQAQNTGQEELEPGTRA  120

      orf13          LIVRKEGNLLIIHPX  126
      orf13ng          |||||
      orf13ng          LIVRKEGNLLIIANP  135

```

50 The complete length ORF13ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 65> is:

```

55      1  ATGACTGTAT  GGTTCGTTGC  CGCTGTTGCC  GTCTTAATCA  TCGAATTATT
      51  GACGGGAACG  GTTTATCTTT  TGGTTGTCAG  CGCGGCTTTG  GCGGGTTCGG
     101  GCATTGCCTA  CCGGCTGACC  GGCAGCACGC  CTGCCGCCGT  CTTGACCGCC
     151  GCTCTGCTTT  CCGCGCTGGG  TATTTGGTTC  GTACATGCCA  AAACCGCCGT
     201  GGGAAAAGTT  GAAACGGATT  CATATCAGGA  TTTGGATACC  GGGCAATATG
     251  CCGAAATCCT  CCGATACACA  GCGGCAACC  GTTACGAAGT  TTTTATCGC
     301  GGTACGCACT  GGCAGGCGCA  AAATACGGGG  CAGGAAGTGT  TTGAACCGGG
     351  AACGCGCGCC  CTCATCGTCC  GCAAAGAAGG  TAACCTTCTT  ATCATCGCAA
     401  ACCCTTAA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 66>:

```

1  MTVWFVAAVA VLIIELLTGT VYLLVVSAAAL AGSGIAYGLT GSTPAAVLTA
51 ALLSALGIWF VHAKTAVGKV ETDSYQDLDT GKAEILRYT GGNRYEVFYR
101 GTHWQAQNTG QEVFEPGTRA LIVRKEGNLL IIANP*

```

5 ORF13ng shows 91.3% identity in 126 aa overlap with ORF13-1:

```

10 orf13-1.pep          10      20      30      40      50
    AVLIIELLTGT VYLLVVSAAALAGSGIAYGLTGSTPAAVLTXALLSALGIXF
    |||||
orf13ng      MTVWFVAAVAVLIIELLTGT VYLLVVSAAALAGSGIAYGLTGSTPAAVLTAALLSALGIWF
          10      20      30      40      50      60

15 orf13-1.pep          60      70      80      90     100     110
    VHAKTAVRKVETDSYQDL DAGQYVEILRHTGGNRYEVFYRGTHWQAQNTGQEELEPGTRA
    |||||
orf13ng      VHAKTAVGKVETDSYQDLDTGKAEILRYTGGNRYEVFYRGTHWQAQNTGQEVFEPGTRA
          70      80      90     100     110     120

20 orf13-1.pep          120
    LIVRKEGNLLIITHPX
    |||||
orf13ng      LIVRKEGNLLIIANPX
          130

```

Based on this analysis, including the extensive leader sequence in this protein, it is predicted that

25 ORF13 and ORF13ng are likely to be outer membrane proteins. It is thus predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 9

The following DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 67>:

```

30 1  ATGTwTGATT TCGGTTTrGG CGArCTGGTT TTTGTcGGCA TTATCGCCCT
    51 GATwGtCCTC GGCCCCGAAC GCsTGCCGA GGCCGCCCGC AyCGCCGGAC
    101 GGcTCATCGG CAGGCTGCAA CGCTTTGTcG GcAGCGTCAA ACAGGAATTT
    151 GACACTCAA TCGAACTGGA AGAACTGAGG AAGGCAAAGC AGGAATTTGA
    201 AGCTGCCGcC GCTCAGGTTC GAGACAGCCT CAAAGAAACC GGTACGGATA
35 251 TGGAAGGCAA TCTGCACGAC ATTTCCGACG GTCTGAAGCC TTGGGAAAAA
    301 CTGCCCGAAC AGCGGACACC TGCCGATTTC GGTGTCGATG AAAACGGCAA
    351 TCCGCT.TCC CGATGCGGCA AACACCCTAT CAGACGGCAT TTCCGACGTT
    401 ATGCCGTC..

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 68; ORF2>:

```

40 1  MXDFGLGELV FVGIIALIVL GPERXPEAAR XAGRLIGRLQ RFVGSVKQEF
    51 DTQIELEELR KAKQEFEEAA AQVRDSLKET GTDMEGNLHD ISDGLKPWEK
    101 LPEQRTPADF GVDENGNPXS RCGKHPIRRH FRRYAV..

```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 69>:

```

45 1  ATGTTTGATT TCGGTTTGGG CGAGCTGGTT TTTGTcGGCA TTATCGCCCT
    51 GATTGTCCTC GGCCCCGAAC GCCTGCCGA GGCCGCCCGC ACCGCCGGAC
    101 GGCTCATCGG CAGGCTGCAA CGCTTTGTcG GcAGCGTCAA ACAGGAATTT
    151 GACACTCAA TCGAACTGGA AGAACTGAGG AAGGCAAAGC AGGAATTTGA
    201 AGCTGCCGCC GCTCAGGTTC GAGACAGCCT CAAAGAAACC GGTACGGATA
50 251 TGGAAGGCAA TCTGCACGAC ATTTCCGACG GTCTGAAGCC TTGGGAAAAA
    301 CTGCCCGAAC AGCGGACACC TGCCGATTTC GGTGTCGATG AAAACGGCAA
    351 TCCGCTTCCC GATGCGGCAA ACACCCTATC AGACGGCATT TCCGACGTTA
    401 TGCCGTCCGA ACGTTCTTAC GCTTCCGCCG AAACCCTTGG GGACAGCGGG
    451 CAAACCGGCA GTACAGCCGA ACCCGCGGAA ACCGACCAAG ACCGCGCATG
    501 GCGGAATAC CTGACTGCTT CTGCCGCCG ACCCGTCGTA CAGACCGTcG

```

551 AAGTCAGCTA TATCGATACT GCTGTTGAAA CGCCTGTTCC GCACACCACT
 601 TCCCTGCGCA AACAGGCAAT AAGCCGCAAA CGCGATTTC GTCCGAAACA
 651 CCGCGCCAAA CCTAAATTGC GCGTCCGTAA ATCATAA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 70; ORF2-1>:

5 1 MFDFGLGELV FVGIIALIVL GPERLPEAAR TAGRLIGRLQ RFVGSVKQEF
 51 DTQIELEELR KAKQEFEEAA AQVRDSLKET GTDMEGNLHD ISDGLKPWEK
 101 LPEQRTPADF GVDENGNNPLP DAANTLSDGI SDVMPSEERSY ASAETLGDSG
 151 QTGSTAEPAE TDQDRAWREY LTASAAAPVV QTVEVSYIDT AVETPVPHTT
 201 SLRKQAI SRK RDRFPKHRAK PKLRVRKS*

10 Further work identified the corresponding gene in strain A of *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 71 >:

15 1 ATGTTTGATT TCGGTTTGGG CGAGCTGGTT TTTGTCGGCA TTATCGCCCT
 51 GATTGTCCTC GGCCCGCAAC GCCTGCCCGA GGCCGCCCGC ACCGCCGGAC
 101 GGCTCATCGG CAGGTGCGAA CGCTTTGTCG GCAGCGTCAA ACAGGAATTT
 151 GACACGCAAA TCGAACTGGA AGAACTAAGG AAGGCAAAGC AGGAATTTGA
 201 AGCTGCCGCT GCTCAGGTTC GAGACAGCCT CAAAGAAACC GGTACGGATA
 251 TGGAGGGTAA TCTGCACGAC ATTTCCGACG GTCTGAAGCC TTGGGAAAAA
 301 CTGCCCCAAC AGCGCACGCC TGCTGATTTC GGTGTCTGATG AAAACGGGCA
 351 TCCCTTTCCC GATGCGGCAA ACACCTATT AGACGGCATT TCCGACGTTA
 401 TGCCGTCCGA ACGTTCTTAC GCTTCCGCCG AAACCTTGG GGACAGCGGG
 451 CAAACCGGCA GTACAGCCGA ACCCGCGGAA ACCGACCAAG ACCGTGCATG
 501 GCGGGAATAC CTGACTGCTT CTGCCGCCGC ACCCGTCGTA CAGACCGTCG
 551 AAGTCAGCTA TATCGATACT GCTGTTGAAA CCCCTGTTCC GCATACCACT
 601 TCGCTGCGTA AACAGGCAAT AAGCCGCAAA CGCGATTTC GTCTAAATC
 651 CCGCGCCAAA CCTAAATTGC GCGTCCGTAA ATCATAA

25 This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 72; ORF2a>:

30 1 MFDFGLGELV FVGIIALIVL GPERLPEAAR TAGRLIGRLQ RFVGSVKQEF
 51 DTQIELEELR KAKQEFEEAA AQVRDSLKET GTDMEGNLHD ISDGLKPWEK
 101 LPEQRTPADF GVDENGNNPFP DAANTLLDGI SDVMPSEERSY ASAETLGDSG
 151 QTGSTAEPAE TDQDRAWREY LTASAAAPVV QTVEVSYIDT AVETPVPHTT
 201 SLRKQAI SRK RDLRPKSRK PKLRVRKS*

The originally-identified partial strain B sequence (ORF2) shows 97.5% identity over a 118aa overlap with ORF2a:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
35	orf2.pep	MXDFGLGELVFVGIIALIVLGPXPEAARXAGRLIGRLQRFVGSVKQEFDTQIELEELR					
	orf2a	MFDFGLGELVFVGIIALIVLGPRLPEAARTAGRLIGRLQRFVGSVKQEFDTQIELEELR					
		10	20	30	40	50	60
40	orf2.pep	KAKQEFEEAAAQVRDSLKETGTDMEGNLHDISDGLKPWEKLPEQRTPADFGVDENGNNXS					
	orf2a	KAKQEFEEAAAQVRDSLKETGTDMEGNLHDISDGLKPWEKLPEQRTPADFGVDENGNNFP					
		70	80	90	100	110	120
45	orf2.pep	RCGKHPIRRHFRRYAV					
	orf2a	DAANTLLDGISDVMPSEERSYASAETLGDSGQTGSTAEP AETDQDRAWREYLTASAAAPVV					
		130	140	150	160	170	180

50 The complete strain B sequence (ORF2-1) and ORF2a show 98.2% identity in 228 aa overlap:

	orf2a.pep	MFDFGLGELVFVGIIALIVLGPRLPEAARTAGRLIGRLQRFVGSVKQEFDTQIELEELR	60
	orf2-1	MFDFGLGELVFVGIIALIVLGPRLPEAARTAGRLIGRLQRFVGSVKQEFDTQIELEELR	60
55	orf2a.pep	KAKQEFEEAAAQVRDSLKETGTDMEGNLHDISDGLKPWEKLPEQRTPADFGVDENGNNFP	120
	orf2-1	KAKQEFEEAAAQVRDSLKETGTDMEGNLHDISDGLKPWEKLPEQRTPADFGVDENGNNPLP	120
60	orf2a.pep	DAANTLLDGISDVMPSEERSYASAETLGDSGQTGSTAEP AETDQDRAWREYLTASAAAPVV	180

10

1	MFDFGLGELI	<u>FVGIIALIVL</u>	GPERLPEAAR	TAGRLIGRLQ	RFVGSVKQEL
51	DTQIELEELR	<u>KVKQAFEEAA</u>	AQVRDSLKET	DTDMQNSLHD	ISDGLKPWEK
101	LPEORTPADF	GVDEKGNLSL	RYGKHIRRRH	FRRYAV*	

	1	ATGTTTGATT	TCGTTTGGG	CGAGCTGATT	TTTGTGCGCA	TTATCGCCCT
15	51	GATTGTCCTT	GGTCCAGAAC	GCCTGCCCGA	AGCCGCCCGC	ACTGCCGGAC
	101	GGCTTATCGG	CAGGCTGCAA	CGCTTTGTAG	GAAGCGTCAA	ACAAGAACTT
	151	GCACTCAACT	TCCGAAGTGA	AGAGCTGAGG	AAGGTCAAGG	AGGCAATCGA
	201	AGCTGCCGCC	GCTCAGGTTT	GAGACAGCCT	CAAAGAAACC	GATACGGATA
20	251	TGCAGAACAG	TCTGCACAGC	ATTTCCGACG	GTCTGAAGCC	TTGGGAAAAA
	301	CTGCCCGAAC	AGCGCACGCG	tgccgatttc	gTGTCTGATG	AAAacggcaa
	351	tcccccttccc	gATACGGCAA	ACACCGTATC	AGACGGCATT	TCCGACGGTA
	401	TGCCGTCTGA	ACGTTCCGAT	ACTtccgcCG	AAACCGTCTG	GGACGCAAGG
25	451	CAAACCCGCA	GTACAGCCGA	ACCTGCGGAA	ACCGACAAAG	ACCGCGCATG
	501	GCGGGAATAC	CTGactgctt	ctgcgcgcgc	acctgtcgta	Cagagggcgc
	551	tcgaagtcag	ctaTATCGAT	ACTGTGTGTT	AAacgcctgt	tccgcacacc
	601	acttcccctgc	gcaAACAGGC	AATAAACCCG	AAACCGCGAT	TttgtccgaA
	651	ACACCGCGCC	aAACCGAAat	tgcgcctcCG	TAAATCATAA	

30

1	MFDFGLGELI	FVGIIALIVL	GPRLPEAAR	TAGRLIGRLQ	RFVGSVKQEL
51	DTQIELEELR	KVKQAFESAA	AQVRDSLKET	DTDMQNSLHD	ISDGLKPWEK
101	LPEQRTPADF	GVDENGNPPL	DTANTVSDGI	SDVMPSESRD	TSAETLGDDR
151	QTGSTAEPAR	TDKDRAWREY	LTASAAAPVV	QRAVEVSYID	TAVETVPVFT
201	TSLRKOAINR	KRDFCPKHRA	KPKLRVRKS*		

35	orf2.pep	MXDFGLGELVFGVGIIALIVLGP ERXPEAARXAGRLIGRLQRFVGSVKQE FDTQIELEELR	60
	orf2ng	MFD FGLGELIFVGVGIIALIVLGP ERLPEAAARTAGRLIGRLQRFVGSVKQE LDTQIELEELR	60
40	orf2.pep	KAKQEFEEAAAAQVRDSLKETGTDMEGNLHDISDGLKPWEKLPEQRTPADFGVDENGNPXS	120
	orf2ng	KVKQA FEAAAAQVRDSLKETDTDMQNSLHDISDGLKPWEKLPEQRTPADFGVDEKGN SLP	120
	orf2.pep	RCGKHPIRRHFERRYAV	136
45	orf2ng	RYGKHRIRRHERRYAV	136

		10	20	30	40	50	60
50	orf2-1.pep	MFD FGLGELIVFVGIIALIVLGP	ERLP EAARTAGRLIGRLQRFVGSVKQE	FDTQIELEELR			
		:			:		
	orf2ng-1	MFD FGLGELIFVGIIALIVLGP	ERLP EAARTAGRLIGRLQRFVGSVKQEL	DTQIELEELR			
		10	20	30	40	50	60
		70	80	90	100	110	120
55	orf2-1.pep	KAKQEF EAAAAQVRDSLKETGTDM	EGNLHDISDGLKPWEKLPEQRTPA	D FGV DENG NPLP			
		:	:				
	orf2ng-1	KVKOAF EAAAAQVRDSLKETDTM	ONS LHDISDGLKPWEKLPEQRTPA	D FGV DENG NPLP			

-97-

		70	80	90	100	110	120
		130	140	150	160	170	180
5	orf2-1.pep	DAANTLS	DGISD	VMPSERS	YASAET	LGDSG	QTGSTA
	orf2ng-1	DTANTV	SDGISD	VMPSERS	SDTSAET	LGDDR	QTGSTA
		130	140	150	160	170	180
10	orf2-1.pep	Q-TVEVS	YIDTAV	ETPVPHT	TSLRKQ	AI	SRKRDF
	orf2ng-1	QRAVEVS	YIDTAV	ETPVPHT	TSLRKQ	AINRKR	DFCPK
		190	200	210	220	230	

Computer analysis of these amino acid sequences indicates a transmembrane region (underlined),
and also revealed homology (59% identity) between the gonococcal sequence and the TatB protein
of *E.coli*:

gnl|PID|e1292181 (AJ005830) TatB protein [Escherichia coli] Length = 171
Score = 56.6 bits (134), Expect = 1e-07
Identities = 30/88 (34%), Positives = 52/88 (59%), Gaps = 1/88 (1%)

Query: 1 MFD FGLGELIFVGIIALIVLGPRLPEAARTAGRLIGRLQRFVGSVKQELDTQIELEELR 60
MFD G EL+ V II L+VLGP+RLP A +T I L+ +V+ EL +++L+E +
Sbjct: 1 MFDIGFSELLLVFIIGLVVLGPQRLPVAVKTVAGWIRALRSLATTQNELTQELKLQEFQ 60

Query: 61 -KVKQAFEAAAAQVRDSLKETDMDQNS 87
+K+ +A+ + LK + +++ +
Sbjct: 61 DSLKKVEKASLTNLTPELKASMDQLRQA 88

Based on this analysis, it was predicted that ORF2, ORF2a and ORF2ng are likely to be membrane
proteins and so the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be
useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

ORF2-1 (16kDa) was cloned in pET and pGex vectors and expressed in *E.coli*, as described above.
The products of protein expression and purification were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Figure 3A
shows the results of affinity purification of the GST-fusion protein, and Figure 3B shows the results
of expression of the His-fusion in *E.coli*. Purified GST-fusion protein was used to immunise mice,
whose sera were used for Western blots (Figure 3C), ELISA (positive result), and FACS analysis
(Figure 3D). These experiments confirm that ORF37-1 is a surface-exposed protein, and that it is
a useful immunogen.

Example 10

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 77>:

1 ATGCAAGCAC GGCTGCTGAT ACCTATTCTT TTTTCAGTTT TIATTTTATC
51 CGC.TGCGGG ACACAGGACG GTATTCCATC GCATGGCGGgA GkTAAACgCT
101 TTgCGGTGCA ACAAGAACTT GTGGCCGCTT CTGCCAGAGC TGCCGTTAAA
151 GACATGGATT TACAGGCATT ACACGGACGA AAAGTTGCAT TGTACATTGC
201 CACTATGGGC GACCAAGGTT CAGGcAGTTT GACAGGGGGG TCGCTACTCC
45 251 ATTGATGCAC kGrTwCsTGG CGAATACATA AACAGCCCTG CCGTCCGTAC
301 CGATTACACC TATCCACGTT ACGAAACCAC CGCTGAAACA ACATCAGGCG
351 GTTTGACAGG TTTAACCAC TCTTTATCTA CACTTAATGC CCCTGCACTC
401 TCTCGCACCC AATCAGACGG TAGCGGAAGT AAAAGCAGTC TGGGCTTAAA
451 TATTGGCGGG ATGGGGGATT ATCGAAATGA AACCTTGACG ACTAACCCGC

501 GCGACACTGC CTTTCTTTCC CACTTGGTAC AGACCGTATT TTTCCTGCGC
 551 GGCATAGACG TTGTTTCTCC TGCCAATGCC GATACAGATG TGTTTATTAA
 601 CATCGACGTA TTCGGAACGA TACGCAACAG AACCGAAATG..

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 78; ORF15>:

5 1 MQARLLIPIL FSVFILSACG TLTGIPSHGG XKREFAVEQEL VAASARAAVK
 51 DMDLQALHGR KVALYIATMG DQSGSLTGG RYSIDAXXXG EYINSPAVRT
 101 DYTYPYRYETT AETTSGGLTG LTSLSTLNA PALSRQSDG SGSKSSLGLN
 151 IGGMGDYRNE TLTTNPRDTA FLSHLVQTVF FLRGIDVVSF ANADTDVFIN
 201 IDVFGTIRNR TEM..

10 Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 79>:

1 ATGCAAGCAC GGCTGCTGAT ACCTATTCTT TTTTCAGTTT TTATTTTATC
 51 CGCCTGCGGG AACTGACAG GTATTCCATC GCATGGCGGA GGTAACGCT
 101 TTGCGGTCGA ACAAGAACTT GTGGCCGCTT CTGCCAGAGC TGCCGTTAAA
 151 GACATGGATT TACAGGCATT ACACGGACGA AAAGTTGCAT TGTACATTGC
 15 CACTATGGGC GACCAAGGTT CAGGCAGTTT GACAGGGGGT CGCTACTCCA
 251 TTGATGCACT GATTTCGTGGC GAATACATAA ACAGCCCTGC CGTCCGTACC
 301 GATTACACCT ATCCACGTTA CGAAACCACC GCTGAAACAA CATCAGGCGG
 351 TTTGACAGGT TTAACCACTT CTTTATCTAC ACTTAATGCC CCTGCACTCT
 401 CTCGCACCCA ATCAGACGGT AGCGGAAGTA AAAGCAGTCT GGGCTTAAAT
 20 451 ATTGGCGGGA TGGGGGATTA TCGAAATGAA ACCTTGACGA CTAACCGCG
 501 CGACACTGCC TTTCTTTCCC ACTTGGTACA GACCGTATTT TTCCTGCGCG
 551 GCATAGACGT TGTTTCTCCT GCCAATGCCG ATACAGATGT GTTTATTAAC
 601 ATCGACGTAT TCGGAACGAT ACGCAACAGA ACCGAAATGC ACCTATACAA
 651 TGCCGAAACA CTGAAAGCCC AAACAAACT GGAATATTTC GCAGTAGACA
 25 701 GAACCAATAA AAAATTGCTC ATCAAACCAA AAACCAATGC GTTTGAAGCT
 751 GCCTATAAAG AAAATTACGC ATTGTGGATG GGGCCGTATA AAGTAAGCAA
 801 AGGAATTAAA CCGACGGAAG GATTAATGGT CGATTTCTCC GATATCCGAC
 851 CATACGGCAA TCATACGGGT AACTCCGCCC CATCCGTTAGG GGCTGATAAC
 901 AGTCATGAGG GGTATGGATA CAGCGATGAA GTAGTGCGAC AACATAGACA
 30 951 AGGACAACCT TGA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 80; ORF15-1>:

1 MQARLLIPIL FSVFILSACG TLTGIPSHGG GKREFAVEQEL VAASARAAVK
 51 DMDLQALHGR KVALYIATMG DQSGSLTGG RYSIDALIRG EYINSPAVRT
 101 DYTYPYRYETT AETTSGGLTG LTSLSTLNA PALSRQSDG SGSKSSLGLN
 35 151 IGGMGDYRNE TLTTNPRDTA FLSHLVQTVF FLRGIDVVSF ANADTDVFIN
 201 IDVFGTIRNR TEMHLYNAET LKAQTKLEYF AVDRTNKKLL IKPKTNAFEA
 251 AYKENYALWM GPYKVSXGK PTEGLMVDFS DIRPYGNHTG NSAPSVEADN
 301 SHEGYGYSDE VVRQHRQGP *

Further work identified the corresponding gene in strain A of *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 81>:

40 1 ATGCAAGCAC GGCTGCTGAT ACCTATTCTT TTTTCAGTTT TTATTTTATC
 51 CGCCTGCGGG AACTGACAG GTATTCCATC GCATGGCGGA GGTAACGCT
 101 TTGCGGTCGA ACAAGAACTT GTGGCCGCTT CTGCCAGAGC TGCCGTTAAA
 151 GACATGGATT TACAGGCATT ACACGGACGA AAAGTTGCAT TGTACATTGC
 45 AACTATGGGC GACCAAGGTT CAGGCAGTTT GACAGGGGGT CGCTACTCCA
 201 TTGATGCACT GATTTCGTGGC GAATACATAA ACAGCCCTGC CGTCCGTACC
 251 TTTGACACCT ATCCACGTTA CGAAACCACC GCTGAAACAA CATCAGGCGG
 301 TTTGACAGGT TTAACCACTT CTTTATCTAC ACTTAATGCC CCTGCACTCT
 351 TTTGACAGGT TTAACCACTT CTTTATCTAC ACTTAATGCC CCTGCACTCT
 401 CGCGCACCCA ATCAGACGGT AGCGGAAGTA AAAGCAGTCT GGGCTTAAAT
 451 ATTGGCGGGA TGGGGGATTA TCGAAATGAA ACCTTGACGA CTAACCGCG
 50 501 CGACACTGCC TTTCTTTCCC ACTTGGTACA GACCGTATTT TTCCTGCGCG
 551 GCATAGACGT TGTTTCTCCT GCCAATGCCG ATACGGATGT GTTTATTAAC
 601 ATCGACGTAT TCGGAACGAT ACGCAACAGA ACCGAAATGC ACCTATACAA
 651 TGCCGAAACA CTGAAAGCCC AAACAAACT GGAATATTTC GCAGTAGACA
 701 GAACCAATAA AAAATTGCTC ATCAAACCAA AAACCAATGC GTTTGAAGCT
 55 751 GCCTATAAAG AAAATTACGC ATTGTGGATG GGACCGTATA AAGTAAGCAA
 801 AGGAATTAAA CCGACAGAAG GATTAATGGT CGATTTCTCC GATATCCAAC
 851 CATACGGCAA TCATATGGGT AACTCTGCCC CATCCGTTAGG GGCTGATAAC
 901 AGTCATGAGG GGTATGGATA CAGCGATGAA GCAGTGCGAC GACATAGACA
 951 AGGGCAACCT TGA

60 This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 82; ORF15a>:

1 MQARLLIPIL FSVFILSACG TLTGIPSHGG GKREFAVEQEL VAASARAAVK

51 DMDLQALHGR KVALYIATMG DQSGSGSLTGG RYSIDALIRG EYINSPAVRT
 101 DYTYPREYETT AETTSGGLTG LTSSLSTLNA PALSRQSDG SGSKSSLGLN
 151 IGGMGDYRNE TLTTNPRDTA FLSHLVQTVF FLRGIDVSP ANADTDVFN
 201 IDVFGTIRNR TEMHLYNAET LKAQTKLEYF AVDRTNKKLL IKPKTNAFEA
 251 AYKENYALWM GPYKVSKGIK PTEGLMVDFS DIQPYGNHMG NSAPSVEADN
 301 SHEGYGYSDE AVRRHRQGP *

The originally-identified partial strain B sequence (ORF15) shows 98.1% identity over a 213aa overlap with ORF15a:

10	orf15.pep	10 20 30 40 50 60	MQARLLIPIILFSVFILSACGTLTGIPSHGGGKRFQELVAASARAANKDMDLQALHGR
	orf15a	10 20 30 40 50 60	MQARLLIPIILFSVFILSACGTLTGIPSHGGGKRFQELVAASARAANKDMDLQALHGR
15	orf15.pep	70 80 90 100 110 120	KVALYIATMGDQSGSGSLTGGRYSIDAXXGEYINSPAVRTDYTPREYETTAETTSGGLTG
	orf15a	70 80 90 100 110 120	KVALYIATMGDQSGSGSLTGGRYSIDALIRGEYINSPAVRTDYTPREYETTAETTSGGLTG
20	orf15.pep	130 140 150 160 170 180	LTSSLSTLNAPALSRQSDGSGSKSSLGLNIGGMGDYRNETLTNPRDTAFLSHLVQTVF
	orf15a	130 140 150 160 170 180	LTSSLSTLNAPALSRQSDGSGSKSSLGLNIGGMGDYRNETLTNPRDTAFLSHLVQTVF
25	orf15.pep	190 200 210	FLRGIDVSPANADTDVFINIDVFGTIRNRTEM
	orf15a	190 200 210 220 230 240	FLRGIDVSPANADTDVFINIDVFGTIRNRTEMHLYNAETLKAQTKLEYFAVDRTNKKLL

The complete strain B sequence (ORF15-1) and ORF15a show 98.8% identity in 320 aa overlap:

35	orf15a.pep	10 20 30 40 50 60	MQARLLIPIILFSVFILSACGTLTGIPSHGGGKRFQELVAASARAANKDMDLQALHGR
	orf15-1	10 20 30 40 50 60	MQARLLIPIILFSVFILSACGTLTGIPSHGGGKRFQELVAASARAANKDMDLQALHGR
40	orf15a.pep	70 80 90 100 110 120	KVALYIATMGDQSGSGSLTGGRYSIDALIRGEYINSPAVRTDYTPREYETTAETTSGGLTG
	orf15-1	70 80 90 100 110 120	KVALYIATMGDQSGSGSLTGGRYSIDALIRGEYINSPAVRTDYTPREYETTAETTSGGLTG
45	orf15a.pep	130 140 150 160 170 180	LTSSLSTLNAPALSRQSDGSGSKSSLGLNIGGMGDYRNETLTNPRDTAFLSHLVQTVF
	orf15-1	130 140 150 160 170 180	LTSSLSTLNAPALSRQSDGSGSKSSLGLNIGGMGDYRNETLTNPRDTAFLSHLVQTVF
50	orf15a.pep	190 200 210 220 230 240	FLRGIDVSPANADTDVFINIDVFGTIRNRTEMHLYNAETLKAQTKLEYFAVDRTNKKLL
	orf15-1	190 200 210 220 230 240	FLRGIDVSPANADTDVFINIDVFGTIRNRTEMHLYNAETLKAQTKLEYFAVDRTNKKLL
55	orf15a.pep	250 260 270 280 290 300	IKPKTNAFEAAAYKENYALWMGPYKVSKGIKPTTEGLMVDFS DIQPYGNHMGNSAPSVEADN
	orf15-1	250 260 270 280 290 300	IKPKTNAFEAAAYKENYALWMGPYKVSKGIKPTTEGLMVDFS DIRPYGNHTGNSAPSVEADN
60	orf15a.pep	310 320	SHEGYGYSDEAVRRHRQGPX
	orf15-1	310 320	SHEGYGYSDEVVRQHRQGPX

310

320

Further work identified the corresponding gene in *N.gonorrhoeae* <SEQ ID 83>:

```

      1 ATGCGGGCAC GGCTGCTGAT ACCTATTCTT TTTTCACTTT TTATTTTATC
      51 CGCCTGCGGG ACACCTGACAG GTATTCCATC GCATGGCGGA GGCAAACGCT
5     101 TCGCGGTCTGA ACAAGAACTT GTGGCCGCTT CTGCCAGAGC TGCCGTTAAA
      151 GACATGGATT TACAGGCATT ACACGGACGA AAAGTTGCAT TGTACATTGC
      201 AACTATGGGC GACCAAGGTT CAGGCAGTTT GACAGGGGGT CGCTACTCCA
      251 TTGATGCACT GATTTCGCGC GAATACATAA ACAGCCCTGC CGTCCGCACC
      301 GATTACACCT ATCCGCGTTA CGAAACCACC GCTGAAACAA CATCAGGCGG
10    351 TTTGACGGGT TTAACCACTT CTTTATCTAC ACTTAATGCC CCTGCACTCT
      401 CGCGCACCCA ATCAGACGGT AGCGGAAGTA GGAGCAGTCT GGGCTTAAAT
      451 ATTGCGGGGA TGGGGGATTA TCGAAATGAA ACCTTGACGA CCAACCCGCG
      501 CGACACTGCC TTTCTTTCCC ACTTGGTGCA GACCGTATTT TTCCTGCGCG
      551 GCATAGACGT TGTTTCTCCT GCCAATGCCG ATACAGATGT GTTTATAAAC
15    601 ATCGACGTAT TCGGAACGAT ACGCAACAGA ACCGAAATGC ACCTATACAA
      651 TGCCGAAACA CTGAAAGCCC AAACAAAACCT GGAATATTTC GCAGTAGACA
      701 GAACCAATAA AAAATTGCTC ATCAAACCCA AAACCAATGC GTTTGAAGCT
      751 GCCTATAAAG AAAATTACGC ATTGTGGATG GGGCCGTATA AAGTAAGCAA
      801 AGGAATCAAA CCGACGGAAG GATTGATGGT CGATTCTCCG GATATCCAAC
20    851 CATACGGCAA TCATACGGGT AACTCCGCCC CATCCGTAGA GGCTGATAAC
      901 AGTCATGAGG GGTATGGATA CAGCGATGAA GCAGTGCGAC AACATAGACA
      951 AGGGCAACCT TGA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 84; ORF15ng>:

```

      1 MRARLLIPIL FSVFILSACG TLTGIPSHGG GKRFQVEQEL VAASARAQVK
25    51 DMDLQALHGR KVALYIATMG DQSGSGLTGG RYSIDALIRG EYINSPAVRT
      101 DYTPRYETT AETTSGLTGT LTSLSTLNA PALSRTQSDG SGRSSLGLN
      151 IGGMGDYRNE TLTTNPRDTA FLSHLVQTVF FLRGIDVVSF ANADTDVFIN
      201 IDVFGTIRNR TEMHLYNAET LKAQTKLEYF AVDRTNKKLL IKPKTNAFEA
25    251 AYKENYALWM GPYKVSQGIK PTEGLMVDFF DIQPYGNHTG NSAPSVADN
30    301 SHEGYGYSDE AVRQHRQGP *

```

The originally-identified partial strain B sequence (ORF15) shows 97.2% identity over a 213aa overlap with ORF15ng:

```

      orf15.pep      MQARLLIPILFSVFILSACGTLTGIPSHGGGKRFQVEQELVAASARAQVKDMDLQALHGR      60
35    orf15ng       MRARLLIPILFSVFILSACGTLTGIPSHGGGKRFQVEQELVAASARAQVKDMDLQALHGR      60
      orf15.pep      KVALYIATMGDQSGSGLTGGRYSIDAXXGEYINSPAVRTDYTPRYETTAETTSGLTGT      120
40    orf15ng       KVALYIATMGDQSGSGLTGGRYSIDALIRGEYINSPAVRTDYTPRYETTAETTSGLTGT      120
      orf15.pep      LTSLSTLNAPALSRTQSDGSGSKSSLGLNIGMGDYRNETLTNPRDTAFLSHLVQTVF      180
      orf15ng       LTSLSTLNAPALSRTQSDGSGSRSSLGLNIGMGDYRNETLTNPRDTAFLSHLVQTVF      180
45    orf15.pep      FLRGIDVVSANADTDVFINIDVFGTIRNRTEM      213
      orf15ng       FLRGIDVVSANADTDVFINIDVFGTIRNRTEMHLYNAETLKAQTKLEYFAVDRTNKKLL      240

```

The complete strain B sequence (ORF15-1) and ORF15ng show 98.8% identity in 320 aa overlap:

```

50    orf15-1.pep    10      20      30      40      50      60
      orf15ng       10      20      30      40      50      60
      orf15-1.pep    70      80      90      100     110     120
55    orf15ng       70      80      90      100     110     120
      orf15-1.pep    130     140     150     160     170     180
60    orf15ng       130     140     150     160     170     180

```

	orfl5ng	:	LTTSLSLTNAPALSRTQSDGSGSRSSSLG LNIGMGDYRNETLT TNPRDTAFSLHVLQTVF	130	140	150	160	170	180
5	orfl5-1.pep		FLRGIDVVSPANADTDVFINIDVFGTIRNRTEMHLYNAETLKAQTKLEYFAVDRTNKKLL	190	200	210	220	230	240
10	orfl5ng	:	FLRGIDVVSPANADTDVFINIDVFGTIRNRTEMHLYNAETLKAQTKLEYFAVDRTNKKLL	190	200	210	220	230	240
	orfl5-1.pep		IKPKTNAFEAAAYKENYALWMGPYKVSKGIKPT EGLMVD FSDIRPYGNHTGNSAPSVEADN	250	260	270	280	290	300
15	orfl5ng	:	IKPKTNAFEAAAYKENYALWMGPYKVSKGIKPT EGLMVD FSDIQPYGNHTGNSAPSVEADN	250	260	270	280	290	300
	orfl5-1.pep		SHEGYGYSDEVVRQHRQGQPX	310	320				
20	orfl5ng	:	SHEGYGYSDEAVRQHRQGQPX	310	320				

Computer analysis of these amino acid sequences reveals an ILSAC motif (putative membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site, as predicted by the MOTIFS program).

indicates a putative leader sequence, and it was predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

ORF15-1 (31.7kDa) was cloned in pET and pGex vectors and expressed in *E.coli*, as described above. The products of protein expression and purification were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Figure 4A shows the results of affinity purification of the GST-fusion protein, and Figure 4B shows the results of expression of the His-fusion in *E.coli*. Purified GST-fusion protein was used to immunise mice, whose sera were used for Western blot (Figure 4C) and ELISA (positive result). These experiments confirm that ORFX-1 is a surface-exposed protein, and that it is a useful immunogen.

Example 11

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 85>:

35	1	..GG.CAGCACA	AAAAACAGGC	GGTGTGACGG	AAAAACCGTA	TTTACGATGA
	51	TGCCGGGTAT	GATATTCGGC	GTATTCACGG	GCGCATCTCT	CGCAAAATAT
	101	ATCCCCGCGT	TCCGGCTTCA	AATTTCTCTC	ATCCTGTTTT	TAACCGCCGT
	151	CGCATTCAAA	ACACTGCATA	CCGACCCCTCA	GACGGCATCC	CGCCCGCTGC
	201	CCGGACTGCC	CrGACTGACT	GCGGTTTCCA	CACTGTTCGG	CACAATGTCG
40	251	AGCTGGGTCG	GCATAGCGCG	CGGTTCACTT	TCCGTCCCCCT	TCTTAATCCA
	301	CTGCGGCTTC	CCCGCCCAT	AAGCCATCGG	CACATCATCC	GGCCTTGCCCT
	351	GGCCGATTGC	ACTCTCCGGC	GCAATATCGT	ATCTGCTCAA	CGGCCTGAAT
	401	ATTGCAGGAT	TGCCCGAAGG	GTCAGTGGGC	TTCCCTTACC	TGCCCGCCGT
	451	CGCCGTCCTC	AGCGCGGCAA	CCATTGCCTT	TGCCCGGCTC	GGTGTCAAAA
45	501	CCGCCACAAA	ACTTTCTTCT	GCCAAACTCA	AAAAATC.TT	CGGCATTATG
	551	TTGCTTTTGA	TTGCCGGAAA	AATGCTGTAC	AACCTGCTTT	AA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 86; ORF17>:

	1	..GQHKQAVNG	KTVFTMMPGM	IFGVFTGAFS	AKYIPAFGLQ	IFFILEFLTAV
	51	AFKTLHTDPQ	TASRPLFGLP	XLTAVSTLFG	TMSSWVGIGG	GSLSVPLIH

-102-

101 CGFPAHKAIG TSSGLAWPIA LSGAISYLLN GLNIAGLPEG SLGFLYLPV
 151 AVLSAATIAF APLGVKTAHK LSSAKLKKSF GIMLLLIAGK MLYNLL*

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 87>:

1 ATGTGGCATT GGGACATTAT CTTAATCCTG CTTGCCGTAG GCAGTGCGGC
 5 51 AGGTTTTATT GCCGGCCTGT TCGGCGTAGG CGGCGGCACG CTGATTGTCC
 101 CTGTCGTTTT ATGGGTGCTT GATTTCAGG GTTGGCACA ACATCCTTAC
 151 GCGCAACACC TCGCCGTCGG CACATCCTTC GCCGTCAIGG TCTTCACCGC
 201 CTTTTCAGT ATGCTGGGGC AGCACAAAAA ACAGGCGGTC GACTGGAAAA
 251 CCGTATTTAC GATGATGCCG GGTATGATAT TCGGCGTATT CACGGGCGCA
 10 301 CTCTCCGCAA AATATATCCC CGCGTTCGGG CTCAAATTT TCTTCATCCT
 351 GTTTTAAACC GCCGTGCGAT TCAAAACACT GCATACCGAC CCTCAGACGG
 401 CATCCCGCCC GCTGCCCGGA CTGCCCGGAC TGACTGCGGT TTCCCACTG
 451 TTCGGCACAA TGTCGAGCTG GGTCCGCATA GGCGGCGGTT CACTTTCCT
 501 CCTCTTCTTA ATCCATGCG GCTTCCCGC CCATAAAGCC ATCGGCACAT
 15 551 CATCCGGCCT TGCCTGGCCG ATTGCACTCT CCGGCGCAAT ATCGTATCTG
 601 CTCACGGCC TGAATATTGC AGGATTGCCG GAAGGGTCAC TGGGCTTCCT
 651 TTACTGCCC GCCGTGCGCG TCCTCAGCGC GGCAACCATT GCCTTTGCCC
 701 CGCTCGGTGT CAAAACCGCC CACAACTTT CTCTGCCAA ACTCAAAAAA
 751 Tc.TTCGGCA TTATGTTGCT TTTGATTGCC GGAAAAATGC TGTACAACCT
 20 801 GCTTTAA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 88; ORF17-1>:

1 MWHWDIILIL LAVGSAAGFI AGLEFVGGGT LIVPVVLWVL DLQGLAQHPY
 51 AQHLAVGTSF AVMVFTAFSS MLGQHKQAV DWKTVFTMMP GMIFGVFTGA
 101 LSAKYIPAFG LQIFFILFLT AVAFKTLHTD PQTASRPLPG LPGLTAVSTL
 25 151 FGTMSWVGI GGGSLVPFL IHCGFPAHKA IGTSSGLAWP IALSGAISYL
 201 LNGLNIAGLP EGSLGFLYLP AVAVLSAATI AFAPLGVKTA HKLSSAKLKK
 251 XFGIMLLLIA GKMLYNLL*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with hypothetical *H.influenzae* transmembrane protein HI0902 (accession number P44070)

30 ORF17 and HI0902 proteins show 28% aa identity in 192 aa overlap:

ORF17 3 HKKQAVNGKTVFTMMPGMIFGVFT-GAFSAKYIPAFGLQIF--FILFLTAVAFKTLHTDP 59
 HK + + V + P ++ VF G F + +IF +++L ++ D
 HI0902 72 HKLGNIVQAVRILAPVIMLSVFICGLFGRDLREISAKIFACLVVYLATKMVLSIKKD- 130
 35 ORF17 60 QTASRPLPGLPXLTAVSTLFMTSSWVGIGGSLVPFLIHCGFPAHKAIGTSSGLAWPI 119
 Q ++ L L + L G SS GIGGG VPFL G +AIG+S+ +
 HI0902 131 QVTTKSLTPLSSVIG-GILIGMASSAAGIGGGFIVPFLTARGINIKQAIGSSAFCEGMLL 189
 40 ORF17 120 ALSGAISYLLNGLNIAGLPEGSLGFLYLPVAVLSAATIAFAPLVGXXXXXXXXXXXXX 179
 +SG S++++G +PE SLG++YLPVAV ++A + + LG
 HI0902 190 GISGMFSFIVSGWGNPLMPEYSLGYIYLPVAVLGITATSFFTSKLGASATAKLPVSTLKKG 249
 ORF17 180 FGIMLLLIAGKM 191
 F + L+++A M
 45 HI0902 250 FALFLIVVAINM 261

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF17 shows 96.9% identity over a 196aa overlap with an ORF (ORF17a) from strain A of *N. meningitidis*:

50 orf17.pep GQHKQAVNGKTVFTMMPGMIFGVFTGAFS
 orf17a QGLAQHPYAQHLAVGTSFAVMVFTAFSSMLGQHKQAVDWKTVFTMMPGMVFGVFAGALS
 55 50 60 70 80 90 100
 40 50 60 70 80 90
 orf17.pep AKYIPAFGLQIFFILEFLTAVAFKTLHTDPQTASRPLPGLPXLTAVSTLFMTSSWVGIGG
 orf17a AKYIPAFGLQIFFILEFLTAVAFKTLHTDPQTASRPLPGLPGLTAVSTLFMTSSWVGIGG

-103-

		110	120	130	140	150	160
5	orf17.pep	100	110	120	130	140	150
	orf17a	170	180	190	200	210	220
10	orf17.pep	160	170	180	190		
	orf17a	230	240	250	260		

The complete length ORF17a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 89> is:

15	1	ATGTGGCATT	GGGACATTAT	CTTAATCCTG	CTTGCCGTAG	GCAGTGCGGC
	51	AGGTTTTATT	GCCGGCCTGT	TCGGCGTAGG	CGGCGGCACG	CTGATTGTCC
	101	CTGTCGTTTT	ATGGGTGCTT	GATTTCGAGG	GTTTGGCACA	ACATCCTTAC
	151	GCGCAACACC	TCGCCGTCGG	CACATCCTTC	GCCGTCATGG	TCTTCACCGC
20	201	CTTTTCCAGT	ATGCTGGGGC	AGCACAAAAA	ACAGGCGGTC	GACTGGAAAA
	251	CCGTATTTAC	GATGATGCCG	GGTATGGTAT	TCGGCGTATT	CGCTGGCGCA
	301	CTCTCCGCAA	AATATATCCC	AGCGTTCGGG	CTTCAAATTT	TCTTCATCCT
	351	GTTTTTAACC	GCCGTCGCAT	TCAAAACACT	GCATACCGAC	CCTCAGACGG
	401	CATCCCGCCC	GCTGCCCGGA	CTGCCCGGAC	TGACTGCGGT	TTCCACACTG
25	451	TTCGGCACAA	TGTCGAGCTG	GGTCGGCATA	GGCGGCGGTT	CACTTTCGT
	501	CCCCTTCTTA	ATCCACTGCG	GCTTCCCCGC	CCATAAAGCC	ATCGGCACAT
	551	CATCCGGCCT	TGCCTGGCCG	ATTGCACTCT	CCGGCGCAAT	ATCGTATCTG
	601	CTCAACGGCC	TGAATATTGC	AGGATTGCCC	GAAGGGTCAC	TGGGCTTCCT
	651	TTACCTGCCC	GCCGTCGCCG	TCCTCAGCGC	GGCAACCATT	GCCTTTGCCC
30	701	CGCTCGGTGT	CAAAACCGCC	CACAAACTTT	CTTCTGCCAA	ACTCAAAAAA
	751	TCCTTCGGCA	TTATGTTGCT	TTTGATTGCC	GGAAAAATGC	TGTACAACCT
	801	GCTTTAA				

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 90>:

	1	MWHWDIILIL	LAVGSAAGFI	AGLFGVGGGT	LIVPVVLWVL	DLQGLAQHPY
35	51	AQHLAVGTSF	AVMVFTAFSS	MLGQHKQAV	DWKTVFTMMP	GMVFGVFAGA
	101	LSAKYIPAFG	LQIFFILFLT	AVAFKTLHTD	PQTASRPLPG	LPGLTAVSTL
	151	FGTMSSWVGI	GGGSLVFPFL	IHCGFPAHKA	IGTSSGLAWP	IALSGAISYL
	201	LNLNLIAGLP	EGSLGFLYLP	AVAVLSAATI	AFAPLGVKTA	HKLSSAKLKK
	251	SFGIMLLLIA	GKMLYNLL*			

ORF17a and ORF17-1 show 98.9% identity in 268 aa overlap:

40	orf17a.pep	10	20	30	40	50	60
	orf17-1	10	20	30	40	50	60
45	orf17a.pep	70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf17-1	70	80	90	100	110	120
50	orf17a.pep	130	140	150	160	170	180
	orf17-1	130	140	150	160	170	180
55	orf17a.pep	190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf17-1	190	200	210	220	230	240
60	orf17a.pep	250	260	269			
	orf17-1	250	260	269			

```

      ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
orf17-1  HKLSSAKLKKXFGIMLLLIAGKMLYNLLX
              250       260

```

5 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF17 shows 93.9% identity over a 196aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF17.ng) from *N.gonorrhoeae*:

```

      orf17.pep                                GQHKKQAVNGKTVFTMMPGMIFGVFTGAFS      30
      ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
10  orf17ng      QGLAQHPYAQHLAVGTSFAVMVFTAFSSMLGQHKKQAVDWKTIFAMMPGMIFGVFAGALS      102
      orf17.pep      AKYIPAFGLQIFFILFLTAVAFKTLHTDPQTASRPLPGLPXLTAVSTLFGTMSSWVGIGG      90
      ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
15  orf17ng      AKYIPAFGLQIFFILFLTAVAFKTLHTGRQTASRPLPGLPGLTAVSTLFGAMSSWVGIGG      162
      orf17.pep      GSLSVPFLIHCGFPAHKAIGTSSGLAWPIALSGAISYLLNGLNIAGLPEGSLGFLYLPVAV      150
      ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
      orf17ng      GSLSVPFLIHCGFPAHKAIGTSSGLAWPIALSGAISYLVNGLNIAGLPEGSLGFLYLPVAV      202
20  orf17.pep      AVLSAATIAFAPLGVKTAHKLSSAKLKKSFIMLLLIAGKMLYNLL      196
      ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
      orf17ng      AVLSAATIAFAPLGVKTAHKLSSAKLKKSFIMLLLIAGKMLYNLL      268

```

An ORF17ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 91> is predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 92>:

```

25      1  MWHWDIILIL LAVGSAAGFI AGLFGVGGGT LIVPVVLWVL DLQGLAQHPY
      51  AQHLAVGTSF AVMVFTAFSS MLGQHKKQAV DWKTIFAMMP GMIFGVFAGA
      101  LSAKYIPAFG LQIFFILFLT AVAFKTLHTG RQTASRPLPG LPGLTAVSTL
      151  FGAMSSWVGI GGSLSVPFL IHCGFPAHKA IGTSSGLAWP IALSGAISYL
      201  VNGLNIAGLP EGSGLGFLYLP AVAVLSAATI AFAPLGVKTA HKLSSAKLKE
30      251  SFGIMLLLIA GKMLYNLL*

```

Further work revealed the complete gonococcal DNA sequence <SEQ ID 93>:

```

35      1  ATCTGGCATT GGCACATTAT CTTAATCCTG CTTGCcgtag gcAGTGCGGC
      51  AGGTTTTATT GCGGCCCTGT Tcgggtgtagg cggcgGTACG CTGATTGTCC
      101  CTGTCGTTTT ATGGGTGCTT GATTTCAGG GTTTGGCACA ACATCCTTAC
      151  GCGCAACACC TCGCCGTCGG CACA Tccttc gcCGTCATGG TCTTCACCGC
40      201  CTTTTCCAGT ATGTTGGGGC AGCACAAAAA ACAGGCGGTC GACTGGAAAA
      251  CCAATATTGC GATGATGCCG GGTATGATAT TCGGCGTATT CGCTGGCGCA
      301  CTCTCCGCAA AATATATCCC CGCGTTCGGG CTTCAAATTT TCTTCATCCT
      351  GTTTTTAACC GCGTCGCAT TCAAAACACT GCATACCGGT CGTCAGACGG
45      401  CATCCCGCCC GCTGCCCGGG CTGCCCGGAC TGACTGCGGT TTCCACACTG
      451  TTCGGGCCAA TGTGAGCTG GGTGCGCATA GCGGCGGTT CACTTTCGT
      501  CCCCTTCTTA ATCCACTGCG GCTTCCCCGC CCATAAAGCC ATCGGCACAT
      551  CATCCGGCCT TGCCTGGCCG ATTGCACTCT CCGGCGCAAT ATCGTATCTG
      601  GTCAACGGTC TGAATATTGC AGGATTGCCC GAAGGTCGC TGGGCTTCCT
50      651  TTACCTGCCC GCCGTCGCCG TCCTCAGCGC GGCAACCATT GCCTTTGCCC
      701  CGCTCGGTGT CAAACCGGCC CACAACTTT CTTCTGCCAA ACTCAAAGAA
      751  TCCTTCGGCA TTATGTTGCT TTTGATTGCC GGAAAAATGC TGTACAACCT
      801  GCTTTAA

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 94; ORF17ng-1>:

```

50      1  MWHWDIILIL LAVGSAAGFI AGLFGVGGGT LIVPVVLWVL DLQGLAQHPY
      51  AQHLAVGTSF AVMVFTAFSS MLGQHKKQAV DWKTIFAMMP GMIFGVFAGA
      101  LSAKYIPAFG LQIFFILFLT AVAFKTLHTG RQTASRPLPG LPGLTAVSTL
      151  FGAMSSWVGI GGSLSVPFL IHCGFPAHKA IGTSSGLAWP IALSGAISYL
55      201  VNGLNIAGLP EGSGLGFLYLP AVAVLSAATI AFAPLGVKTA HKLSSAKLKE
      251  SFGIMLLLIA GKMLYNLL*

```

ORF17ng-1 and ORF17-1 show 96.6% identity in 268 aa overlap:

```

              10       20       30       40       50       60
orf17-1.pep  MWHWDIILILLAVGSAAGFIAGLFGVGGGT LIVPVVLWVL DLQGLAQHPYAQHLAVGTSF

```

-105-

5	orf17ng-1	 MWHWDIILILLAVGSAAGFIAGLFGVGGTLIVPVVLWVLDLQGLAQHPYAQHLAVGTSF
		10 20 30 40 50 60
10	orf17-1.pep	70 80 90 100 110 120 AVMVFTAFSSMLGQHKQAVDWKTVFTMPGMIFGVFTGALSAKYIPAFGLQIFFILFLT
	orf17ng-1	AVMVFTAFSSMLGQHKQAVDWKTIIFAMMPGMIFGVFAGALSAKYIPAFGLQIFFILFLT
15	orf17-1.pep	130 140 150 160 170 180 AVAFKTLHTDPQTASRPLPGLPGLTAVSTLFGTMSSWVGIGGSLVFPFLIHCGFPAHKA
	orf17ng-1	AVAFKTLHTGRQTASRPLPGLPGLTAVSTLFGAMSSWVGIGGSLVFPFLIHCGFPAHKA
20	orf17-1.pep	190 200 210 220 230 240 IGTSSGLAWPIALSGAISYLLNGLNIAGLPEGSLGFLYLPFAVAVLSAATIAFAPLGVKTA
	orf17ng-1	IGTSSGLAWPIALSGAISYLVNGLNIAGLPEGSLGFLYLPFAVAVLSAATIAFAPLGVKTA
25	orf17-1.pep	250 260 269 HKLSSAKLKXFGIMLLLIAGKMLYNLLX
	orf17ng-1	HKLSSAKLKESFGIMLLLIAGKMLYNLLX

In addition, ORF17ng-1 shows significant homology with a hypothetical *H.influenzae* protein:

30	sp P44070 Y902_HAEIN HYPOTHETICAL PROTEIN HI0902 pir G64015 hypothetical protein HI0902 - Haemophilus influenzae (strain Rd KW20) gi 1573922 (U32772) H. influenzae predicted coding region HI0902 [Haemophilus influenzae]Length = 264 Score = 74 (34.9 bits), Expect = 1.6e-23, Sum P(2) = 1.6e-23 Identities = 15/43 (34%), Positives = 23/43 (53%)	
35	Query:	55 AVGTSFAVMVFTAFSSMLGQHKQAVDWKTIIFAMMPGMIFGVF 97 A+GTSFA +V T S HK + W+ + + P ++ VF
	Sbjct:	52 ALGTSFATIVITGIGSAQRHHKLGNIWVQAVRILAEVIMLSVF 94
40	Score = 195 (91.9 bits), Expect = 1.6e-23, Sum P(2) = 1.6e-23 Identities = 44/114 (38%), Positives = 65/114 (57%)	
45	Query:	150 LFGAMSSWVGIGGSLVFPFLIHCGFPAHKAIGTSSGLAWPIALSGAISYLVNGLNIAGL 209 L G SS GIGGG VPFL G +AIG+S+ + +SG S++V+G +
	Sbjct:	148 LIGMASSAAGIGGGFIVPFLTARGINIKQAIGSSAFCGMLLGISGMFSFIVSGWGNPLM 207
50	Query:	210 PEGSLGFLYLPFAVAVLSAATIAFAPLGVKTAHKLSSAKLKESFGIMLLLIAGKM 263 PE SLG++YLPFAV ++A + + LG KL + LK+ F + L+++A M
	Sbjct:	208 PEYSLGYIYLPVAVLGITATSFFTSKLGASATAKLPVSTLKKGFALFLIVVAINM 261

This analysis, including the homology with the hypothetical *H.influenzae* transmembrane protein, suggests that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 12

55 The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 95>:

1	..GGAAACGGAT GGCAGGCAGA CCCC GAACAT CCGCTGCTCG GGCTTTTTCG
51	CGTCAGTAAT GTATCGATGA CGCTTGCTTT TGTGCGGAATA TGTGCGTTGG
101	TGCATTATTG CTTTTCGGA ACGGTTCAAG TGTTTGTGTT TCGGCGACTG
151	CTCAAACTTT ATGCGCTGAA GCCGTTTAT TGTTTCGTGT TGCAGTTTGT
201	GCTGATGGCG GTTGCCATATG TCCACCGCTG CCGTATAGAC CGGCAGCCGC
251	CGTCAACGTT CGCGGGCTCG CAGCTGCGAC TCGGCGGGTT GACGGCAGCG

301 TTGATGCAGG TCTCGGTACT GGTGCTGCTG CTTTCAGAAA TTGGAAGATA
351 A

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 96; ORF18>:

5
1 ..GNGWQADPEH PLLGLFAVSN VSMTLAFVGI CALVHYCFSG TVQVFVFAAL
51 LKLYALKPVY WFLVQFVLMA VAYVHRCGID RQPPSTFGGS QLRLGGLTAA
101 LMOVSVLVLL LSEIGR*

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 97>:

	1	ATGATTTTGC	TGCATTGGA	TTTTTTGTCT	GCCTTACTGT	ATGCGGCGGT
10	51	TTTTCTGTTT	CTGATATTCC	GCGCAGGAAT	GTTGCAATGG	TTTTGGGCGA
	101	GTATTATGCT	GTGGCTGGGC	ATATCGGTTT	TGGGGGCAAA	GCTGATGCCC
	151	GGCATATGGG	GAATGACCCG	CGCCGCGCCC	TTGTTTCATC	CCCCATTTTA
	201	CCTGACTTTG	GCGACATAT	TTTTTTTCAI	CGGGCATTTG	AACCGGAAAA
	251	CAGATGGAAA	CGGATGGCAG	GCAGACCCCG	AACATCCGCT	GCTCGGGCTT
15	301	TTTGCCGTCA	GTAATGTATC	GATGACGCTT	GCTTTTGTGC	GAATATGTGC
	351	GTTGGTGCAT	TATTGCTTTT	CGGGAACGGT	TCAAGTGTTT	GTGTTTGCGG
	401	CACTGCTCAA	ACTTTATGCG	CTGAAGCCGG	TTTATTTGGT	CGTGTTCGAG
	451	TTTGTGCTGA	TGGCGGTTGC	CTATGTCCAC	CGCTGCGGTA	TAGACCGGCA
	501	GCCGCCGTCA	ACGTTGCGCG	GCTCGCAGCT	GCGACTCGGC	GGGTTGACGG
20	551	CAGCGTTGAT	GCAGGTCTCG	GTA CTGGTGC	TGCTGCTTTC	AGAAATTGGA
	601	AGATAA				

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 98; ORF18-1>:

25

1	MILLHLDFLS	ALLYAAVFLE	LIFRAGMLQW	FWASIMLWLQ	ISVLGAKLMP
51	GIWGMTRAAP	LFIPHFYLT	GSIFFFIGHW	NRKTDGNGWQ	ADPEHPLLGL
101	FAVSNVSMTL	AFVGICALVH	YCFSGTVQVE	VFAALLKLYA	LKPVYWFVLO
151	FVLMAVAYVH	RCGIDRQPPS	TFGGSQLRLG	GLTAALMQVS	VLVLLLSEIG
201	R*				

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF18 shows 98.3% identity over a 116aa overlap with an ORF (ORF18a) from strain A of *N.*

30 *meningitidis:*

[illegible]

The complete length ORF18a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 99> is:

50	1	ATGATTTTGC	TGCATTTGA	TTTTTTGTCT	GCCTTACTGT	ATGCGGCGGT
	51	TTTTCTGT	CTGATATCC	GCGCAGGAAT	GTTGCAATGG	TTTTGGGCGA
	101	GTATTATGCT	GTGGCTGGGC	ATATCGGTTT	TGGGGGCAAA	GCTGATGCC
	151	GCGATATGGG	GAATGACCCG	CGCCGCGCCC	TTGTTATCC	CCCCATTTTA
55	201	CCTGACTTTG	GGCAGCATAT	TTTTTTTCAT	CGGGCATTGG	AACCGGAAAA
	251	CGGATGGAAA	CGGATGGCAG	GCAGACCCCG	AACATCCTCT	GCTCGGGCTG
	301	TTTGCCGTCA	GTAATGTATC	GATGACGCTT	GCTTTTGTGC	GAATATGTGC
	351	GTTGGTGTCAT	TATTGCTTTT	CGNGAACGGT	TCAAGTGTTT	GTGTTTGGCG
	401	CACCTGCTCAA	ACTTTATGCG	CTGAAGCCGG	TTTATTGGTT	CGTGTTCGAG

-107-

451 TTTGTGCTGA TGGCGGTTGC CTATGTCCAC CGCTGCGGTA TAGACCGGCA
 501 GCCGCCGTCA ACGTTCGGCG GNTCGCAGCT GCGACTCGGC GGGTTGACGG
 551 CAGCGTTGAT GCAGNTCTCG GTACTGGTGC TGCTGCTTTC AGAAATTGGA
 601 AGATAA

5 This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 100>:

1 MILLHLDFLS ALLYAAVFLF LIFRAGMLQW FWASIMLWLG ISVLGAKLMP
 51 GIWGMTRAAP LFIPHFYLTLS GSIFFFIGHW NRKTDGNGWQ ADPEHPLLGL
 101 FAVSNVSM TLAFVGICALVH YCFSTVQV FFAALLKLYA LKPVYWFVLQ
 151 FVLMAYAVVH RCGIDRQPPS TFGGSQLRLG GLTAALMQXS VLVLLLSEIG
 201 R*

ORF18a and ORF18-1 show 99.0% identity in 201 aa overlap:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
15	orf18a.pep	MILLHLDFLSALLYAAVFLFLIFRAGMLQWFWASIMLWLGISVLGAKLMPGIWGMTRAAP					
	orf18-1	MILLHLDFLSALLYAAVFLFLIFRAGMLQWFWASIMLWLGISVLGAKLMPGIWGMTRAAP					
		10	20	30	40	50	60
20	orf18a.pep	LFIPHFYLTLSGSIFFFIGHWNRKTDGNGWQADPEHPLLGLFAVSNVSM TLAFVGICALVH					
	orf18-1	LFIPHFYLTLSGSIFFFIGHWNRKTDGNGWQADPEHPLLGLFAVSNVSM TLAFVGICALVH					
		70	80	90	100	110	120
25	orf18a.pep	YCFSTVQVFFAALLKLYALKPVYWFVLQFVLMAYAVVHRCGIDRQPPSTFGGSQLRLG					
	orf18-1	YCFSGTVQVFFAALLKLYALKPVYWFVLQFVLMAYAVVHRCGIDRQPPSTFGGSQLRLG					
		130	140	150	160	170	180
30	orf18a.pep	GLTAALMQXS VLVLLLSEIGRX					
	orf18-1	GLTAALMQVS VLVLLLSEIGRX					
		190	200				
35							

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF18 shows 93.1% identity over a 116aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF18.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

40	orf18.pep	GNGWQADPEHPLLGLFAVSNVSM TLAFVGI	30
	orf18ng	TRAAPLFIPHFYLTLSGSIFFFIGYWNRKTDGNGWQADPEHPLLGLFAVSNVSM TLAFVGI	115
	orf18.pep	CALVHYCFSGTVQVFFAALLKLYALKPVYWFVLQFVLMAYAVVHRCGIDRQPPSTFGGS	90
45	orf18ng	CALVHYCFSGTVQVFFAALLKLYALKPVYWFVLQFVLMAYAVVHRCGIDRQPPSTFGGS	175
	orf18.pep	QLRLGGLTAALMQVS VLVLLLSEIGR	116
	orf18ng	QLRLGVLAAMLQVAVTAMLLAEIGR	201

50 The complete length ORF18ng nucleotide sequence is <SEQ ID 101>:

1 ATGATTTTGC TGCATTTGGA TTTTGTGTCT GCCTTACTGt aTGCGGcggt
 51 tttTctgTTT CTGATATTCC GCGCAGGAAT GTTGCAATGG TTTTGGGCGA
 101 GTATTGCGTT GTGGCTCGGC ATCTCGGTTT TAGGGGTAAA GCTGATGCCG
 55 151 GGGATGTGGG GAATGACCGC CGCGCGCCT TTGTTCATCC CCCATTTTAA
 201 CCTGACTTTG GGCAGCATAT TTTTTCAT CGGGTATTGG AACCGGAAAA
 251 CAGATGAAA CGGATGGCAG GCAGACCCG AACATCCGCT GCTCGGGCTT
 301 TTGCGCTCA GTAATGTATC GATGACGCTT GCTTTGTGCG GAATATGTGC
 351 GTTGGTGCAT TATTGCTTTT CGGGAACGGT TCAAGTGTTT GTGTTTGGCG
 401 CATTGCTCAA ACTTTATGCG CTGAAGCCGG TTTATTGGTT CGTGTGTCAG
 60 451 TTTGTATTGA TGGCGGttgC CTATGTCCAC CGCTGCGGTA TAGACCGGCA
 501 GCCGCCGTCA ACGTTCGGCG GTTCGCAGCT GCGACTCGGC GTGTTGGCGG

551 CGATGTTGAT GCAGGTTGCG GTAACGGCGA TGCTGCTTGC CGAAATCGGC
601 AGATGA

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 102>:

5 1 MILLHLDFLS ALLYAAVFLF LIFRAGMLQW FWASIALWLG ISVLGVKLMP
 51 GMWGMTRAAP LFIPHFYLTG GSIFFFIGYW NRKTDGNGWQ ADPEHPLLGL
 101 FAVSNVSM TL AFVGICALVH YCFSGTVQVF VFAALLKLYA LKPVYWFVLQ
 151 FVLMAYAYVH RCGIDRQPPS TFGGSQRLRG VLAAMLMOVA VTAMLLAEIG
 201 R*

This ORF18ng protein sequence shows 94.0% identity in 201 aa overlap with ORF18-1:

10		10	20	30	40	50	60
	orf18-1.pep	MILLHLDFLSALLYAAVFLFLIFRAGMLQWFWASIMLWLGISVLGAKLMPGIWGMTRAAP					
	orf18ng	MILLHLDFLSALLYAAVFLFLIFRAGMLQWFWASIALWLGISVLGVKLMPGMWGMTRAAP					
15		10	20	30	40	50	60
	orf18-1.pep	LFIPHFYLTGSIFFFIGHWNRKTDGNGWQADPEHPLLGLFAVSNVSM TLAFVGICALVH					
	orf18ng	LFIPHFYLTGSIFFFIGYWNRKTDGNGWQADPEHPLLGLFAVSNVSM TLAFVGICALVH					
20		70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf18-1.pep	YCFSGTVQVFVFAALLKLYALKPVYWFVLQFVLMAYAYVHRCGIDRQPPSTFGGSQRLRG					
	orf18ng	YCFSGTVQVFVFAALLKLYALKPVYWFVLQFVLMAYAYVHRCGIDRQPPSTFGGSQRLRG					
25		130	140	150	160	170	180
	orf18-1.pep	GLTAALMQVSVLVLLLSEIGRX					
	orf18ng	VLAAMLMOVAVTAMLLAEIGRX					
30		190	200				
	orf18-1.pep	GLTAALMQVSVLVLLLSEIGRX					
	orf18ng	VLAAMLMOVAVTAMLLAEIGRX					
		190	200				

Based on this analysis, including the presence of several putative transmembrane domains in the
35 gonococcal protein, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and
their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 13

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 103>:

40 1 ATGAAAACCC CACTCCTCAA GCCTCTGCTN ATTACCTCGC TTCCCGTTTT
 51 CGCCAGTGTT TTTACCGCCG CCTCCATCGT CTGGCAGCTA GGCGAACCCA
 101 AGCTCGCCAT GCCCTTCGTA CTCGGCATCA TCGCCGGCGG CCTTGTGCGAT
 151 TTGGACAACC NCNTGACCGG ACGGCTNAAA AACATCATCA CCACCGTCGC
 201 CCTGTTCACC CTCTCCTCGC TCACGGCACA AAGCACCCTC GGCACAGGGC
 251 TGCCCTTCAT CCTCGCCATG ACCCTGATGA CTT.CG.CTT CACCATTTTA
45 301 GGCGCGNCG ...

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 104; ORF19>:

1 MKTPLLKPLL ITS LPVFASV FTAASIVWQL GEPKLAMPFV LGIIAGGLVD
51 LDNXXTGRLK NIITTVALEFT LSSLTAQSTL GTGLPFILAM TLMTXXFTIL
101 GAX...

50 Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 105>:

1 ATGAAAACCC CACTCCTCAA GCCTCTGCTC ATTACCTCGC TTCCCGTTTT
51 CGCCAGTGTT TTTACCGCCG CCTCCATCGT CTGGCAGCTA GGCGAACCCA
101 AGCTCGCCAT GCCCTTCGTA CTCGGCATCA TCGCCGGCGG CCTTGTGCGAT
151 TTGGACAACC GCCTGACCGG ACGGCTGAAA AACATCATCA CCACCGTCGC

201 CCTGTTCCACC CTCTCCTCGC TCACGGCACA AAGCACCCCTC GGCACAGGGC
 251 TGCCCTTCAT CCTCGCCATG ACCCTGATGA CCTTCGGCTT CACCATTTTA
 301 GCGCGGGTCG GGCTCAAATA CCGCACCTTC GCCTTCGGTG CACTCGCCGT
 351 CGCCACCTAC ACCACACTTA CCTACACCCC CGAAACCTAC TGGCTGACCA
 401 ACCCCTTCAT GATTTTATGC GGCACCGTAC TGTACAGCAC CGCCATCCTC
 451 CTGTTCCAAA TCGTCCTGCC CCACCGCCCC GTCCAAGAAA GCGTCGCCAA
 501 CCGCTACGAC GCACTCGGCG GCTACCTCGA AGCCAAAGCC GACTTCTTCG
 551 ACCCCGATGA GGCAGCCTGG ATAGGCAACC GCCACATCGA CCTCGCCATG
 601 AGCAACACCG GCGTCATCAC CGCCTTCAAC CAATGCCGTT CCGCCTGTT
 651 TTACCGCCTT CGCGGCAAAC ACCGCCACCC GCGCACCGCC AAAATGCTGC
 701 GTTACTACTT TGCCGCCCAA GACATACACG AACGCATCAG CTCCGCCAC
 751 GTCGATTATC AGGAAATGTC CGAAAAATTC AAAAACACCG ACATCATCTT
 801 CCGCATCCAC CGCCTGCTCG AAATGCAGGG ACAAGCCTGC CGCAACACCG
 851 CCCAAGCCCT GCGCGCAAGC AAAGACTACG TTTACAGCAA ACGCCTCGGC
 901 CCGGCATCG AAGGCTGCGG CCAATCGCTG CGCCTCCTTT CAGACAGCAA
 951 CGACAGTCCC GACATCCGCC ACCTGCGCGG CCTTCTCGAC AACCTCGGCA
 1001 GCGTCGACCA GCAGTCCGCG CAACTCCAGC ACAACGGCCT GCAGGCAGAA
 1051 AACGACCGCA TGGGCGACAC CCGCATCGCC GCCCTCGAAA CCAGCAGCCT
 1101 CAAAAACACC TGGCAGCAA TCCGTCCGCA GCTAAACCTC GAATCAGCGC
 1151 TATTCCGCCA TGCCGTCCGC CTGTCCCTCG TCGTTGCCGC CGCCTGCACC
 1201 ATCGTCGAAG CCCTCAACCT CAACCTCGGC TACTGGATAC TACTGACCGC
 1251 CCTTTTCGTC TGCCAACCCA ACTACACCGC CACCAAAAGC CGCGTCCGCC
 1301 AGCGCATCGC CGGCACGTA CTCGGCGTAA TCGTCGGCTC GCTCGTCCCC
 1351 TACTTCACCC CGTCTGTCGA AACCAAATC TGGATTGTCA TCGCCAGTAC
 1401 CACCCTCTTT TTCATGACCC GCACCTACAA ATACAGTTTC TCCACCTTCT
 1451 TCATTACCAT TCAAGCCCTG ACCAGCCTCT CCCTCGCAGG TTTGGACGTA
 1501 TACGCCGCCA TGCCCGTACG CATCATCGAC ACCATTATCG GCGCATCCCT
 1551 TGCTTGGGCG GCAGTCAGCT ACCTGTGGCC AGACTGGAAA TACCTCACGC
 1601 TCGAACGCAC CGCCGCCCTT GCCGTATGCA GCAACGGTGC CTATCTCGAA
 1651 AAAATCACCG AACGCCTCAA AAGCGGCGAA ACCGGCGCAG ACCTCGAATA
 1701 CGCGGCCACC CGCCGCCGCG CCCACGAACA CACCGCCGCC CTCAGCAGCA
 1751 CCCTTTCCGA CATGAGCAGC GAACCCGCAA AATTCCGCCA CAGCCTGCAA
 1801 CCCGGCTTTA CCCTGCTCAA AACC GGCTAC GCCCTGACCG GCTACATCTC
 1851 CGCCCTCGGC GCATACCGCA GCGAAATGCA CGAAGAATGC AGCCCCGACT
 1901 TTACCGCACA GTTCCACCTC GCCGCCGAAC ACACCGCCCA CATCTTCCAA
 1951 CACCTGCCCG AAACCGAACC CGACGACTTT CAGACAGCAC TGGATACACT
 2001 GCGCGGCGAA CTCGACACCC TCCGCACCCA CAGCAGCGGA ACACAAAGCC
 2051 ACATCCTCCT CCAACAGCTC CAACTCATCG CCGACAGCT CGAACCTTAC
 2101 TACCGCGCCT ACCGCCAAAT TCCGCACAGG CAGCCCCAAA ATGCAGCCTG
 2151 A

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 106; ORF19-1>:

1 MKTPLLKPLL ITSLPVFASV FTAASIVWQL GEPKlampFV LGIIAGGLVD
 51 LDNRLTGRLE NIITVALFT LSSLTAQSTL GTGLPFILAM TLMTFGFTIL
 101 GAVGLKYRTF AFGALAVATY TTLTYTPETY WLTNPFMILC GTVLYSTAIL
 151 LFQIVLPHRP VQESVANAYD ALGGYLEAKA DFFDPDEAAW IGNRHIDLAM
 201 SNTGVITAFN QCRSALFYRL RGKHRHPRTA KMLRYFFAAQ DIHERISSAH
 251 VDYQEMSEKF KNTDIIFRH RLLEMQQAC RNTAQALRAS KDYVYSKRLG
 301 RAIEGCRQSL RLLSDSNDSP DIRHLRRLD NLGSVDQQFR QLQHNGLQAE
 351 NDRMGDTRIA ALETSSLKNT WQAIRQLNL ESGVFRHAVR LSLVVAACCT
 401 IVEALNLNLG YWILLTALFV CQPNYTATKS RVRQRIAGTV LGVIVGSLVP
 451 YFTPSVETKL WIVIASTTLF FMTRTYKYSF STFFITIQAL TSLSLAGLDV
 501 YAAMPVRIID TIIGASLAWA AVSYLWPDWK YLTLERTAAL AVCSNGAYLE
 551 KITERLKSGE TGDDVEYRAT RRAHEHTAA LSSTLSDMSS EPAKFADSLQ
 601 PGFTLLKTGY ALTGYISALG AYRSEMHEEC SPDFTAQFHL AAEHTAHIFQ
 651 HLPETEPDDF QTALDTRLGE LDTLRTHSSG TQSHILLQQL QLIARQLEPY
 701 YRAYRQIPHR QPQNAA*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with predicted transmembrane protein YHFK of *H. influenzae* (accession number P44289)

ORF19 and YHFK proteins show 45% aa identity in 97 aa overlap:

60 orf19 6 LKPLLITSLPVFASVFTAASIVWQLGEPKlampFVLGIIAGGLVDLDNXXTGRLEKNIITT 65
 L +I+++PVF +V AA +W +MP +LGIIAGGLVDLDN TGRLEK+ T
 YHFK 5 LNAKVISTIPVFIADVNIAAVGIWFFDISQSMPLILGIIAGGLVDLDNRLTGRLEKNIITT 64

```

orf19  66  VALFTLSSLTAQSTLGTGLPFIAMTLMTXXFTILGA 102
        +  F++SS  Q  +G  + +I+ MT++T  FT++GA
YHFK   65  LIAFSISSFIVQLHIGKPIQYIVLMTVLTFFITMIGA 101

```

5 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF19 shows 92.2% identity over a 102aa overlap with an ORF (ORF19a) from strain A of *N. meningitidis*:

```

10      orf19.pep      10      20      30      40      50      60
      MKTPLLKPELLITSLPVFASVETAASIVWQLGEPKLAMPFVLGIIAGGLVDLDNXXTGRLK
      orf19a          10      20      30      40      50      60
      MKTPPLKPELLITSLPVFASVETAASIVWQLGEPKLAMPFVLGIIAGGLVDLDNRLTGRLK

15      orf19.pep      70      80      90      100
      NIITTVALFTLSSLTAQSTLGTGLPFIAMTLMTXXFTILGAX
      orf19a          70      80      90      100
      NIIATVALFTLSSLVAQSTLGTGLPFIAMTLMTFGFTIMGAVGLKYRTFAFGALAVATY

20      orf19a          70      80      90      100      110      120
      TTLTYTPETYWLTNPFMILCGTVLYSTAILFQIILPHRPVQENVANAYEALGSYLEAKA

```

The complete length ORF19a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 107> is:

```

1  ATGAAAACCC CACCCCTCAA GCCTCTGCTC ATTACCTCGC TTCCCGTTTT
25  51  CGCCAGTGTC TTTACCGCCG CCTCCATCGT CTGGCAGCTG GGCGAACCCA
    101  AGCTCGCCAT GCCCTTCGTA CTCGGCATCA TCGCTGGCGG CCTGGTCGAT
    151  TTGGACAACC GCCTGACCGG ACGGCTGAAA AACATCATCG CCACCGTCGC
    201  CCTGTTCAAC CTCTCCTCAC TTGTGCGGCA AAGCACCCTC GGCACAGGTT
    251  TGCCATTCAAT CCTCGCCATG ACCCTGATGA CTTCGCGCTT TACCATCATG
    301  GGCGCGGTCG GGCTGAAATA CCGCACCTTC GCCTTCGGCG CACTCGCCGT
    351  CGCCACCTAC ACCGGAATTA CCTACACCCC CGAAACCTAC TGGCTGACCA
    401  ACCCCTTTAT GATTCTGTGC GGAACCGTAC TGTACAGCAC CGCCATCATC
    451  CTGTTCCAAA TCATCCTGCC CCACCGCCCC GTTCAAGAAA ACGTCGCCAA
    501  CGCCTACGAA GCACTCGGCA GCTACCTCGA AGCCAAAGCC GACTTTTTCG
    551  ATCCCGACGA AGCCGAATGG ATAGGCAACC GCCACATCGA CCTCGCCATG
    601  AGCAACACCG CGCTCATCAC CGCCTTCAAC CAATGCCGTT CCGCCCTGTT
    651  TTACCGCCTT CGCGGCAAAC ACCGCCACCC GCGCACCGCC AAAATGCTGC
    701  GCTACTACTT CGCCGCCCAA GACATACACG AACGCATCAG CTCCGCCAC
    751  GTCGACTACC AAGAGATGTC CGAAAAATTC AAAAACACCG ACATCATCTT
    801  CCGCATCCAC CGCCTGCTCG AAATGCAGGG ACAAGCCTGC CGCAACACCG
    851  CCCAAGCCCT GCGCGCAAGC AAAGACTACG TTTACAGCAA ACGCCTCGGC
    901  CGCGCCATCG AAGGCTGCCG CCAATCGCTG CGCCTCCTTT CAGACAGCAA
    951  CGACAATCCC GACATCCGCC ACCTGCGCGG CCTTCTCGAC AACCTCGGCA
1001  CGCTCGACCA GCAGTTCGCG CAACTCCAGC ACAACGGCCT GCAGGCAGAA
1051  AACGACCGCA TGGGCGACAC CCGCATCGCC GCCCTCGAAA CCGGCAGCCT
1101  CAAAAACACC TGGCAGGCAA TCCGTCCGCA GCTAAACCTC GAATCAGGCG
1151  TATTCGCGCA TGCCGTCCGC CTGTCCCTTG TCGTTGCCGC CGCCTGCACC
1201  ATCGTCGAAG CCCTCAACCT CAACCTCGGC TACTGGATAC TACTGACCGC
1251  CCTTTTCGTC TGCCAACCCA ACTACACCGC CACCAAAGC CGCGTCCGCC
1301  AGCGCATCGC CGGCACCGTA CTCGGCGTAA TCGTCGGCTC GCTCGTCCCC
1351  TACTTTACCC CCTCCGTGCA AACCAAATC TGGATCGTCA TCGCCAGTAC
1401  CACCTCTTTT TTCATGACCC GCACCTACAA ATACAGCTTC TCGACATTTT
1451  TCATCACCAT TCAAGCCCTG ACCAGCCTCT CCCTCGCAGG GTTGGACGTA
1501  TACGCCGCCA TGCCCGTACG CATCATCGAC ACCATTATCG GCGCATCCCT
1551  TGCCTGGGCG GCAGTCAGCT ACCTGTGGCC AGACTGGAAA TACCTCACGC
1601  TCGAACGCAC CGCCGCCCTT GCCGTATGCA GCAACGGCGC CTATCTCGAA
1651  AAAATCACCG AACGCCTCAA AAGCGGCGAA ACCGGCGACG ACGTCGAATA
1701  CCGCGCCACC CGCCGCCGCG CCCACGAACA CACCGCCGCC CTCAGAGCA
1751  CCCTTTCCGA CATGAGCAGC GAACCCGCAA AATTCGCCGA CAGCCTGCAA
1801  CCGCGCTTTC CCCTGCTCAA AACCGGCTAC GCCCTGACCG GCTACATCTC
1851  CGCCCTCGGC GCATACCGCA GCGAAATGCA CGAAGAATGC AGCCCCGACT
1901  TTACCGCACA GTTCCACCTC GCCGCCGAAC ACACCGCCCA CATCTTCCAA
1951  CACCTGCCCG AAACCGAACC CGACGACTTT CAGACAGCAC TGGATACACT
2001  GCGCGGCGAA CTCGACACCC TCCGCACCCA CAGCAGCGGA ACACAAAGCC
2051  ACATCCTCCT CCAACAGCTC CAACTCATCG CCCGGCAGCT CGAACCCTAC
2101  TACCGCGCCT ACCGACAAAT TCCGCACAGG CAGCCCCAAA ACGCAGCCTG
2151  A

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 108>:

```

      1  MKTPPLKPLL ITSLEPVFASV FTAASIVWQL GEPKLAMPFV LGIIAGGLVD
    51  LDNRLTGRK NIIATVALFT LSSLVAQSTL GTGLPFILAM TLMTFGFTIM
  101  GAVGLKYRTF AFGALAVATY TTLTYTPETY WLTNPFMILC GTVLYSTAIL
  151  LFQIILPHRP VQENVANAYE ALGSYLEAKA DFFDPDEAEW IGNRHIDLAM
  201  SNTGVITAFN QCRSALFYRL RGKHRHPRTA KMLRYYFAAQ DIHERISSAH
  251  VDYQEMSEKF KNTDIIFRIH RLLEMQGQAC RNTAQALRAS KDYVYSKRLG
  301  RAIEGCRQSL RLLSDSNDNP DIRHLRRLLD NLGSVDQQFR QLQHNGLQAE
  351  NDRMGDTRIA ALETGSLKNT WQAIRPQLNL ESGVFRHAVR LSLVVAAGT
  401  IVEALNINLG YWILLTALFV CQPNYTATKS RVRQRIAGTV LGVIVGSLVP
  451  YFTPSVETKL WIVIASTTLF FMTRTYKYSF STFFITIQL TSLSLAGLDV
  501  YAAMPVRIID TIIGASLAWA AVSYLWPDWK YLTLERTAAL AVCSNGAYLE
  551  KITERLKSGE TGDDVEYRAT RRAHEHTAA LSSTLSDMSS EPAKFADSLQ
  601  PGFTLLKTYG ALTGYISALG AYRSEMHEEC SPDFTAQFHL AAHTAHIFQ
  651  HLPETEPDDF QTALDTLRGE LDTLRTHSSG TQSHILLQQL QLIARQLEPY
  701  YRAYRQIPHR QPQNAA*

```

ORF19a and ORF19-1 show 98.3% identity in 716 aa overlap:

```

      10      20      30      40      50      60
or19a.pep  MKTPPLKPLLITSLEPVFASVFTAASIVWQLGEPKLAMPFVLGIIAGGLVDLDNRLTGRK
      |||  |||  |||  |||  |||  |||
or19-1     MKTPLLKPLLITSLEPVFASVFTAASIVWQLGEPKLAMPFVLGIIAGGLVDLDNRLTGRK
      10      20      30      40      50      60

      70      80      90     100     110     120
or19a.pep  NIIATVALFTLSSLVAQSTLGTGLPFILAMTLMTFGFTIMGAVGLKYRTFAFGALAVATY
      |||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
or19-1     NIITTVALTSSLTAQSTLGTGLPFILAMTLMTFGFTILGAVGLKYRTFAFGALAVATY
      70      80      90     100     110     120

      130     140     150     160     170     180
or19a.pep  TTLTYTPETYWLTNPFMILCGTVLYSTAILLFQIILPHRPVQENVANAYEALGSYLEAKA
      |||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
or19-1     TTLTYTPETYWLTNPFMILCGTVLYSTAILLFQIIVLPHRPVQESVANAYDALGGYLEAKA
      130     140     150     160     170     180

      190     200     210     220     230     240
or19a.pep  DFFDPDEAEWIGNRHIDLAMSNITGVITAFNQCRSALFYRLRGKHRHPRTAKMLRYYFAAQ
      |||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
or19-1     DFFDPDEAAWIGNRHIDLAMSNITGVITAFNQCRSALFYRLRGKHRHPRTAKMLRYYFAAQ
      190     200     210     220     230     240

      250     260     270     280     290     300
or19a.pep  DIHERISSAHVDYQEMSEKFKNTDIIFRIHRLLEMQGQACRNTAQALRASKDYVYSKRLG
      |||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
or19-1     DIHERISSAHVDYQEMSEKFKNTDIIFRIHRLLEMQGQACRNTAQALRASKDYVYSKRLG
      250     260     270     280     290     300

      310     320     330     340     350     360
or19a.pep  RAIEGCRQSLRLLSDSNDNPDIRHLRRLLDNLGSVDQQFRQLQHNGLQAENDRMGDTRIA
      |||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
or19-1     RAIEGCRQSLRLLSDSNDSPDIRHLRRLLDNLGSVDQQFRQLQHNGLQAENDRMGDTRIA
      310     320     330     340     350     360

      370     380     390     400     410     420
or19a.pep  ALETGSLKNTWQAIRPQLNLESGVFRHAVRSLVVAAGTIVEALNINLGYWILLTALFV
      |||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
or19-1     ALETSSLKNTWQAIRPQLNLESGVFRHAVRSLVVAAGTIVEALNINLGYWILLTALFV
      370     380     390     400     410     420

      430     440     450     460     470     480
or19a.pep  CQPNYTATKSRVRQRIAGTVLGIVGSLVPYFTPSVETKLWIVIASTTLFFMTRTYKYSF
      |||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
or19-1     CQPNYTATKSRVRQRIAGTVLGIVGSLVPYFTPSVETKLWIVIASTTLFFMTRTYKYSF
      430     440     450     460     470     480

      490     500     510     520     530     540
or19a.pep  STFFITIQLTSLSLAGLDVYAAMPVRIIDTIIGASLAWAAVSYLWPDWKYLTLERTAAL
      |||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||

```

-112-

5	orf19-1	STFFITIQALTSLSLAGLDVYAAMPVRIIDTIIGASLAWAAVSYLWPDWKYLTLERTAAL	490	500	510	520	530	540
	orf19a.pep	AVCSNGAYLEKITERLKSGETGDDVEYRATRRRAHEHTAALSSTLSDMSSSEPAKFADSLQ	550	560	570	580	590	600
10	orf19-1	PGFTLLKTGYALTGYISALGAYRSEMHEECSPDFTAQFHLLAEHTAHIFQHLPETEPDDF	610	620	630	640	650	660
	orf19a.pep	PGFTLLKTGYALTGYISALGAYRSEMHEECSPDFTAQFHLLAEHTAHIFQHLPETEPDDF	610	620	630	640	650	660
15	orf19-1	QTALDTLRGELDTLRTHSSSGTQSHILLQQLQLIARQLEPYRAYRQIPHRQPQNAAX	670	680	690	700	710	
	orf19a.pep	QTALDTLRGELDTLRTHSSSGTQSHILLQQLQLIARQLEPYRAYRQIPHRQPQNAAX	670	680	690	700	710	

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF19 shows 95.1% identity over a 102aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF19.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

25	orf19.pep	MKTPLLKPLLITSLPVFASVFTAASIVWQLGEPKLAMPFVLGIIAGGLVDLDNXXTGRLK	60
	orf19ng	MKTPLLKPLLITSLPVFASVFTAASIVWQLGEPKLAMPFVLGIIAGGLVDLDNRLTGRLK	60
30	orf19.pep	NIITVALFTLSSSLTAQSTLTGLPFILAMTLMXXFTILGAX	103
	orf19ng	NIIATVALFTLSSSLTAQSTLTGLPFILAMTLMTFGETILGAVGLKYRTFAFGALAVATY	120

An ORF19ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 109> is predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 110>:

35	1	MKTPLLKPLL	ITSLPVFASV	FTAASIVWQL	GEPKLAMPFV	LGIIAGGLVD
	51	LDNRLTGRLK	NIIATVALFT	LSSSLTAQSTL	GTGLPFILAM	TLMTFGFTIL
40	101	GAVGLKYRTF	AFGALAVATY	TTLTYTPETY	WLTNPFMILC	GTVLYSTAI
	151	LFQIILPHRP	VQESVANAYE	ALGGYLEAKA	DDFDPDAAW	IGNRHIDLAM
45	201	SNTGVITAFN	QCRSALFYRL	RGKRRHPRTA	KMLRYFFAAQ	DIHERISSAH
	251	VDYQEMSEKF	KNTDIIIFRIR	RLEMQGQAC	RNTAQAIRSG	KDYVYSKRLG
50	301	RAIEGCRQSL	RLLSGDNDS	DIRHLSRLLD	NLGSVDQQFR	QLRHSDSPA
	351	NDRMGDTRIA	ALETGSFKNT	*		

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 111>:

45	1	ATGAAAACCC	CACTCCTCAA	GCCTCTGCTC	ATTACCTCGC	TTCCCCTTTT
	51	CGCCAGTGTC	TTTACCGCCG	CCTCCATCGT	CTGGCAGCTA	GGCGAACCCA
50	101	AGCTCGCCAT	GCCCTTCGTA	CTCGGCATCA	TCGCCGCGCG	CCTGGTCGAT
	151	TTGGACAACC	GCCTGACCGG	ACGGCTGAAA	AACATCATCG	CCACCGTCGC
55	201	CCTGTTTACC	CTCTCCTCGC	TCACGGCGCA	AAGCACCCCTC	GGCACAGGGC
	251	TGCCCTTCAT	CCTCGCCATG	ACCCTGATGA	CCTTCGGCTT	TACCATTTTA
60	301	GCGCGGTCG	GGCTGAAATA	CCGCACCTTC	GCCTTCGGCG	CACTCGCCGT
	351	CGCCACCTAC	ACCACGCTTA	CCTACACCCC	CGAAACCTAC	TGGCTGACCA
65	401	ACCCCTTCAT	GATTTTATGC	GGCACCGTAC	TGTACAGCAC	CGCCATCATC
	451	CTGTTCACAA	TCATCCTGCC	CCACCGCCCC	GTCCAAGAAA	GCGTCGCCAA
70	501	TGCCTACGAA	GCACTCGCGG	GCTACCTCGA	AGCCAAAGCC	GACTTCTCG
	551	ACCCCGATGA	GGCAGCCTGG	ATAGGCAACC	GCCACATCGA	CCTCGCCATG
75	601	AGCAACACCG	GCGTCATCAC	CGCCTTCAAC	CAATGCCGTT	CCGCCCTGTT
	651	TTACCGTTTG	CGCGGCAAA	ACCGCCACCC	GCGCACCGCC	AAAATGCTGC
80	701	CGCTACTACT	CGCCGCCCAA	GACATCCACG	AACGCATCAG	CTCCGCCAC
	751	GTCGACTACC	AAGAGATGTC	CGAAAAATTC	AAAAACACCG	ACATCATCTT
85	801	CCGCATCCGC	CGCCTGCTCG	AAATGCAGGG	GCAGGCGTGC	CGCAACACCG
	851	CCCAAGCCAT	CCGGTCGGGC	AAAGACTAcg	tTTACAGCAA	ACGCCTCGGA
90	901	CGGCCATcg	aaggctgCCG	CCAGTCGctg	cgcctCCTTt	cagacggcaA
	951	CGACAGTCCC	GACATCCGCC	ACCTGAGccg	CCTTCTCGAC	AACCTCGgca

-113-

5
10
15
20

```

1001 GCGTcgacca gcagtTCcgc caactCCGAC ACAGcgactC CCCCgCcgaa
1051 Aacgaccgca tgggcgcaca CCGCATCGCC GCCCtcgaaa ccggcagctT
1101 caaaaaCAcc tggcaggCAA TCCGTCCGCa gctgaaCCTC GAATCatgCG
1151 TATTCCGCCA TGCCGTCCGC CTGTCCCTCG TCGTTGCCGC CGCCTGCACC
1201 ATCGTCgaag cCCTCAACCT CAACCTCGGC TACTGGATAC TGCTGACCGC
1251 CCTTTTCGTC TGCCAACCCA ACTACACCGC CACCAAAAGC CGCGTGTACC
1301 AACGCATCGC CGGCACCGTA CTCGCGGTAA TCGTCGGCTC GCTCGTCCCC
1351 TACTTCACCC CCTCCGTCGA AACCAAATC TGGATTGTCA TCGCCGGTAC
1401 CACCCTGTTC TTCATGACCC GCACCTACAA ATACAGTTTC TCCACCTTCT
1451 TCATCACCAT TCAGGCACTG ACCAGCCTCT CCCTCGCAGG TTTGGACGTA
1501 TACGCCGCCA TGCCCGTCGC CATCATcgaC ACCATTATCG GCGCATCCCT
1551 TGCCTGGGCG GCGGTcAGCT ACCTGTGGCC AGACTGGAAA TACCTCACGC
1601 TCGAACGCAC CGCCGCCCTT GCCGTATGCA GCAGCGGCAC ATACCTCCAA
1651 AAAATTGCCG AACGCCTCAA AACCGGCGAA ACCGGCGACG ACATAGAATA
1701 CCGCATCACC CGCCGCCGCG CCCACGAACA CACCGCGGCC CTCAGCAGCA
1751 CCCTTTCCGA CATGAGCAGC GAACCCGCAA AATTCCGCCA CAGCCTGCAA
1801 CCCGGCTTTA CCTGCTCAA AACCGGCTAC GCCCTGACCG GCTACATCTC
1851 CGCCCTCGGC GCATACCGCA GCGAAATGCA CGAAGAATGC AGCCCCGACT
1901 TTACCGCACA GTTCCACCTT GCCGCCGAAC ACACCGCCCA CATCTTCCAA
1951 CACCTGCCCC ACATGGGACC CGACGACTTT CAGACGGCAT TGGATACACT
2001 GCGCGGCGAA CTCGGCACCC TCCGCACCCG CAGCAGCGGA ACACAAAGCC
2051 ACATCCTCCT CCAACAGCTC CAACTCATCG CccgGCAACT CGAACCCTAC
2101 TACCGCGCCT ACCGACAAAT TCCGCACAGG CAGCCCCAAA ACGCAGCCTG
2151 A

```

25 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 112; ORF19ng-1>:

30
35
40

```

1 MKTPLLKPLL ITSLPVFASV FTAASIVWQL GEPKLAMPFV LGIIAGGLVD
51 LDNRLTGRLL NIIATVALFT LSSLTAQSTL GTGLPFILAM TLMTFGFTIL
101 GAVGLKYRTF AFGALAVATY TTLTYTPETY WLTNPFMILC GTVLYSTAIL
151 LFQIILPHRP VQESVANAYE ALGGYLEAKA DFFDPDEAAW IGNRHIDLAM
201 SNTGVITAFN QCRSALFYRL RGKHRHPRTA KMLRYFFAAQ DIHERISSAH
251 VDYQEMSEKF KNTDIIIFRIR RLLEMQGGAC RNTAQAIRSG KDYVYSKRLG
301 RAIEGCRQSL RLLSDGNDSP DIRHLSRLLD NLGSVDQQFR QLRHSDSPA
351 NDRMGDTRIA ALETGSFKNT WQAIRPQLNL ESCVFRHAVR LSLVVAACCT
401 IVEALNLNLG YWILLTALFV CQPNYTATKS RVYQRIAGTV LGVIVGSLVP
451 YFTPSVETKL WIVIAGTTLF FMTRTYKYSF STFFITIQAL TSLSLAGLDV
501 YAAMPVRIID TIIGASLAWA AVSYLWPDWK YLTLETTAAL AVCSSGYLYQ
551 KIAERLKTGE TGDDIEYRIT RRRRAHEHTAA LSSTLSDMSS EPAKFADSLQ
601 PGFTLLKTGY ALTGYISALG AYRSEMHEEC SPDFTAQFHL AAEHTAHIFQ
651 HLPDMGPDDF QTALDTLRGE LGTLRTRSSG TQSHILLQQL QLIARQLEPY
701 YRAYRQIPHR QPQNAA*

```

ORF19ng-1 and ORF19-1 show 95.5% identity in 716 aa overlap:

45
50
55
60
65

```

              10      20      30      40      50      60
orf19-1.pep  MKTPLLKPLLITSLEPVFASVFTAASIVWQLGEPKLAMPFVLGIIAGGLVDLDNRLTGRLLK
45 orf19ng-1  MKTPLLKPLLITSLEPVFASVFTAASIVWQLGEPKLAMPFVLGIIAGGLVDLDNRLTGRLLK
              10      20      30      40      50      60
              70      80      90      100     110     120
orf19-1.pep  NIITVALFTLSSLTAQSTLGTGLPFILAMTLMTFGFTILGAVGLKYRTFAFGALAVATY
50 orf19ng-1  NIIATVALFTLSSLTAQSTLGTGLPFILAMTLMTFGFTILGAVGLKYRTFAFGALAVATY
              70      80      90      100     110     120
              130     140     150     160     170     180
orf19-1.pep  TTLTYTPETYWLTNPFMILCGTVLYSTAILLFQIVLPHRPVQESVANAYDALGGYLEAKA
55 orf19ng-1  TTLTYTPETYWLTNPFMILCGTVLYSTAILLFQIILPHRPVQESVANAYEALGGYLEAKA
              130     140     150     160     170     180
              190     200     210     220     230     240
orf19-1.pep  DFFDPDEAAWIGNRHIDLAMSNITGVITAFNQCRSALFYRLRGKHRHPRTAKMLRYFFAAQ
60 orf19ng-1  DFFDPDEAAWIGNRHIDLAMSNITGVITAFNQCRSALFYRLRGKHRHPRTAKMLRYFFAAQ
              190     200     210     220     230     240
              250     260     270     280     290     300
orf19-1.pep  DIHERISSAHVDYQEMSEKFKNKDIIIFRIHRLLEMQGGACRNTAQALRASKDYVYSKRLG

```

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

60

65

Query: 547 TYLQKIAERLKTGETGDDIEYRITRRRAHEHTAALSSTLSDMSSEPAKFADSLQPGFTLL 606
 TYLQKIAERLKTGETGDDIEYRITRRRAHEHTAALSSTLSDMSSEPAKFAD+ P
 Sbjct: 241 TYLQKIAERLKTGETGDDIEYRITRRRAHEHTAALSSTLSDMSSEPAKFADTCNPALPCS 300

5 Query: 607 KTGyALTGYISALGAYRSEMHEECSP 632
 K ALTGYISALG ++ + +P
 Sbjct: 301 KPATALTGYISALGHTAAKCTKNAP 326

Based on this analysis, including the presence of several putative transmembrane domains in the gonococcal protein (the first of which is also seen in the meningococcal protein), and on homology
 10 with the YHFK protein, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 14

The following DNA sequence, believed to be complete, was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 113>:

```

15      1  ATGAATATGC  TGGGAGCTTT  GGCAAAAGTC  GGCAGCCTGA  CGATGGTGTC
      51  GCGCGTTTTG  GGATTTGTGC  GCGATACGGT  CATTGCGCGG  GCATTCGGCG
     101  CGGGTATGGC  GACGGATGCG  TTTTGTGTCG  CGTTCAAACT  GCCCAACCTG
     151  CTTGCGCCGC  TGTTCGCGGA  GGGGGCGTTT  GCCCAAGCGT  TTGTGCCGAT
     201  TTTGGCGGAA  TACAAGGAAA  CGCGTTCAAA  AGAGGCGG.C  GAAGCCTTTA
     251  TCCGCCATGT  GCGGGGATG  CTGTCGTTTG  TACTGGTTAT  CGTTACCGCG
     301  CTGGGCATAC  TTGCCGCGCC  TTGGGTGATT  TATGTTTCCG  CACCCGAGTT
     351  TTGCCCAAGA  TGCCGACAAA  TTTCAGCTCT  CCATCGATTT  GCTGCGGATT
     401  ACGTTTCCTT  ATATATTATT  GATTTCCCTG  TCTTCATTG  TCGGCTCGGT
     451  ACTCAATTCT  TATCATAAGT  TCGGCATTCC  GGCGTTTACG  CCAC.GTTTC
     501  TGAACGTGTC  GTTTATCGTA  TTCGCGCTGT  TTTTCGTCGC  GTATTTGAT
     551  CCGCCCGTTA  CCGCGCGGCG  GTGGGCGGTC  TTTGTCGGCG  GCATTTTGCA
     601  ACTCGrmTTC  CAACTGCCCT  GGCTGGCGAA  ACTGGGCTTT  TTGAAACTGC
     651  CCAAActGAG  TTTCAAAGAT  GCGGCGGTCA  ACCGCGTGAT  GAAACAGATG
     701  GGAACAGTTT  TCCGCCCTGC  TCGACTGGGG  TTTGCGCCTG  TGCATGCTgc
     751  CACGATTTTc  GCGTCTTATC  TGCAATCGGG  CAGCGTTTCA  TGGATGTATT
     801  ACGCCGACCG  CATGATGGAG  CTGCCCAGCG  GCGTGCTGGG  GCGGGCACTC
     851  GGTACGATTT  TGCTGCCGAC  TTTGTCCAAA  CACTCGGCAA  ACCaAGATAC
     901  GGAACAGTTT  TCCGCCCTGC  TCGACTGGGG  TTTGCGCCTG  TGCATGCTgc
     951  TGACGCTGCC  GGCGgcGGTC  GGAAGTGGCG  TGTGTCGTT  cCCgCtGGTG
    1001  GCGACGCTGT  TTATGTACCG  CGwATTACG  CTGTTTGACG  CGCAGATGAC
    1051  GCAACACGCG  CTGATTGCCT  ATTCTTTCGG  TTTAATCGGC  TTAATCATGA
    1101  TTAAGTGT  GGCACCGGC  TTCTATGCGC  GGCAAAACAT  CAAwAmGCCC
    1151  GTCAAAATCG  CCATCTTCAC  GCTCATCTGC  mCGCAGTTGA  TGAACCTTGS
    1201  CTTTAYCGGC  CCACTrrAAC  rCagTCGGAC  TTTGCTTGC  CATCGGTCTG
    1251  GCGCGGTGTA  TCAATGCCGG  ATTGTGTTT  TACCTGTTGC  GCAGACACGG
    1301  TATTTACCAA  CCTGG. CAAG  GGTGGGCAG  CGTTCTT. AG  CAAAATGCT
    1351  GcTCTCGCTC  GCCGTGA
  
```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 114; ORF20>:

```

45      1  MNMLGALAKV  GSLTMVSRVL  GFVRDTVIA  AFGAGMATDA  FFVAFKLPNL
      51  LRRVFAEGAF  AQAFVPILAE  YKETRSKEA  EAFIRHVAGM  LSFVLVIVTA
     101  LGILAAPWVI  YVSAPSFAQD  ADKFQLSIDL  LRITFPYILL  ISLSSEFVGSV
     151  LNSYHKFGIP  AFTPXFLNVS  FIVFALFFVP  YFDPPVTAXA  WAVFVGGILQ
     201  LXFLPLWLAK  LGFLKLPKLS  FKDAAVNRVM  KQMAPAILGV  SVAQVSLVIN
     251  TIFASYLQSG  SVSWMYADR  MMELPSGVLG  AALGTILLPT  LSKHSANQDT
     301  EQFSALLDWG  IRLCMLLTLP  AAVGLAVLSF  PLVATLFMYR  XFTLFDAQMT
     351  QHALIAYSFG  LIGLIMIKVL  APGFYARQNI  XXPVKIAIFT  LICKQLMNLX
     401  FXGLPLXXIGL  SLAIGLGACI  NAGLLFYLLR  RHGIYQXPQG  LGSVLXQKCC
     451  SRSP*
  
```

These sequences were elaborated, and the complete DNA sequence <SEQ ID 115> is:

```

55      1  ATGAATATGC  TGGGAGCTTT  GGCAAAAGTC  GGCAGCCTGA  CGATGGTGTC
      51  GCGCGTTTTG  GGATTTGTGC  GCGATACGGT  CATTGCGCGG  GCATTCGGCG
  
```

5
10
15
20
25

```

101  CGGGTATGGC GACGGATGCG TTTTGTGTCG CGTTCAAACT GCCCAACCTG
151  CTTGCGCGCG TGTTTGCGGA GGGGCGSTTT GCCCAAGCGT TTGTGCCGAT
201  TTTTGGCGGAA TACAAGGAAA CGCGTTCAAAG AGAGGCGGCG GAGGCTTTTA
251  TCCGCCATGT GCGGGGATG CTGTCGTTTG TACTGGTTAT CGTTACCGCG
301  CTGGGCATAC TTGCCGCGCC TTGGGTGATT TATGTTTCCG CACCCGGTTT
351  TGCCCAAGAT GCCGACAAAT TTCAGCTCTC CATCGATTTG CTGCGGATTA
401  CGTTTCCTTA TATATTATTG ATTTCCCTGT CTTCAATTTGT CGGCTCGGTA
451  CTCAATTCTT ATCATAAGTT CGGCATTCCG GCGTTTACGC CCACGTTTCT
501  GAACGTGTCG TTTATCGTAT TCGCGCTGTT TTTCTGTCGG TATTTTCGATC
551  CGCCCGTTAC CGCGCTGGCG TGGGCGSTCT TTGTCGGCGG CATTTTGCAA
601  CTGCGCTTCC AACTGCCCTG GCTGGCGAAA CTGGGCTTTT TGAAACTGCC
651  CAAACTGAGT TTCAAAGATG CGGCGGTCAA CCGCGTGATG AAACAGATGG
701  CGCCTGCGAT TTTGGGCGTG AGCGTGCGCG AGGTTTCTTT GGTGATCAAC
751  ACGATTTTCG CGTCTTATCT GCAATCGGGC AGCGTTTCAT GGATGTATTA
801  CGCCGACCGC ATGATGACGC TGCCGAGCGG CGTGCTGGGG GCGGCACTCG
851  GTACGATTTT GCTGCCGACT TTGTCCAAAC ACTCGGCAAA CCAAGATACG
901  GAACAGTTTT CCGCCCTGCT CGACTGGGGT TTGCGCCTGT GCATGCTGCT
951  GACGCTGCCG GCGGCGGTG GACTGGCGGT GTTGTGTTT CCGCTGGTGG
1001 CGACGCTGTT TATGTACGCG GAATTTACGC TGTGTGACGC GCAGATGACG
1051 CAACACGCGC TGATTGCCTA TTCTTTCGGT TTAATCGGCT TAATCATGAT
1101 TAAAGTGTTG GCACCCGGCT TCTATGCGCG GCAAAACATC AAAACGCCCG
1151 TCAAAATCGC CATCTTCACG CTCATCTGCA CGCAGTTGAT GAACCTTGCC
1201 TTTATCGGCC CACTGAAACA CGTCGGACTT TCGCTTGCCA TCGGTCTGGG
1251 CGCGTGTATC AATGCCGAT TGTGTTTTTA CCTGTTGCGC AGACACGGTA
1301 TTTACCAACC TGGCAAGGGT TGGGCGAGCT TCTTAGCAAA AATGCTGCTC
1351 TCGCTCGCCG TGATGTGCGG CGGACTGTGG GCAGCGCAGG CTTACCTGCC
1401 GTTTGAATGG GCGCACGCCG GCGGAATGCG GAAAGCGGGG CAGCTCTGCA
1451 TCCTGATTGC CGTCGGCGGC GGACTGTATT TCGCATCACT GCGGCTTTG
1501 GGCTTCCGTC CGCGCCATTT CAAACGCGTG GAAACTGA

```

30 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 116; ORF20-1>:

35
40

```

1  MNMLGALAKV GSLTMVSRVL GFVRDVIAR AFGAGMATDA FFVAFKLPNL
51  LRRVFAEGAF AQAFVPILAE YKETRSKEAA EAFIRHVAGM LSFVLVIVTA
101 LGILAAPWVI YVSAPGFAQD ADKFQLSIDL LRITFPYILL ISLSSFVGSV
151 LNSYHKFGIP AFTPTFLNVS FVFALEFFVP YFDPVPTALA WAVEVGGILQ
201 LGFQLPWLAK LGFLKLPKLS FKDAAVNRVM QMAPAILGV SVAQVSLVIN
251 TIFASYLQSG SVSWMYADR MMELPSGVLG AALGTILLPT LSKHSANQDT
301 EQFSALLDWG LRLCMLLTLP AAVGLAVLSF PLVATLFMYR EFTLFDAQMT
351 QHALIAYSEF LIGLIMIKVL APGFYARONI KTPVKIAIFT LICTQLMNLA
401 FIGPLKHVGL SLAIGLGACI NAGLLFYLLR RHGIYQPGKG WAAFLAKMLL
451 SLAVMCGGLW AAQAYLPFEW AHAGGMRKAG QLCILIAVGG GLYFASLAAL
501 GFRPRHFKRV EN*

```

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with the MviN virulence factor of *S. typhimurium* (accession number P37169)

ORF20 and MviN proteins show 63% aa identity in 440aa overlap:

45
50
55
60

```

Orf20 1  MNMLGALAKV GSLTMVSRVL GFVRDVIAR AFGAGMATDA FFVAFKLPNL LRRVFAEGAF 60
MviN 14  MNLLKSLAAVSSMTMF SRVLGFARDAIVARIFAGMATDA FFVAFKLPNL LRRIFAEGAF 73

Orf20 61  AQAFVPILAE YKETRSKEA EAFIRHVAGM LSFVLVIVTAL GILAAPWVI YVSAPGFAQD 120
MviN 74  SQAFVPILAE YKSKQGEA TRIFVAYVSGLLT LALAVVTVAGM LAAPWVIMVTAPGADT 133

Orf20 121 ADKFQLSIDL LRITFPYILL ISLSSFVGSV LNSYHKFGIP AFTPTFLNVS FVFALEFFVP 180
MviN 134 ADKFALTTLQ LRITFPYILL ISLASLVGAILNTWNRFSIPAFAPTFLNISMIGFALFAAP 193

Orf20 181 YFDPVPTAXAWAVEVGGILQLX FQLPWLAKLGFLKLPKLSFKDAAVNRVM QMAPAILGV 240
MviN 194 YFNPPVLALAWAVTVGGVLQLVYQLPYLKKIGMLVLP RINFRDTGAMRVVKQMGPAI LGV 253

Orf20 241 SVAQVSLVINTIFASYLQSGSVSWMYADRMMELPSGVLGAALGTILLPTLSKHSANQDT 300
MviN 254 SVSQISLIINTIFASFLASGSVSWMYADRLMEFPGVLGVALGTILLPSLSKSFASGNH 313

```

-117-

Orf20 301 EQFSALLDWGLRLCMLLTLPAAVGLAVLSFPLVATLFMYRXFTLFDAQMTQHAIAYSFG 360
 +++ L+DWGLRLC LL LP+AV L +L+ PL +LF Y FT FDA MTQ ALIAYS G
 MviN 314 DEYCRLMDWGLRLCFLALPSAVALGILAKPLTVSLFQYQKFTAFDAAMTQRALIAYSVG 373

5 Orf20 361 LIGLIMIKVLAPGFYARQNIXXPVKIAIFTLICXQLMNLXFXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXCI 420
 LIGLI++KVLAPGFY+RQ+I PVKIAI TLI QLMNL F C+
 MviN 374 LIGLIVKVLPAGFYSRQDIKTPVKIAIVTLIMTQLMNLAFIGPLKHAGLSLSIGLAACL 433

10 Orf20 421 NAGLLFYLLRRHGIYQPXQG 440
 NA LL++ LR+ I+ P G
 MviN 434 NASLLYWQLRKQNIFTPQPG 453

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF20 shows 93.5% identity over a 447aa overlap with an ORF (ORF20a) from strain A of *N.*

15 *meningitidis*:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
orf20.pep		MNMLGALAKVGS	SLTMVSRVLG	FVRD	TVIARAFGAG	MATDAFFVAF	KLPNLLRRVFAEGAF
		:	:	:	:	:	:
orf20a		MNMLGALVKVGS	SLTMVSRVLG	FVRD	TVIARAFGAG	MATDAFFVAF	KLPNLLRRVFAEGAF
20		10	20	30	40	50	60
		70	80	90	100	110	120
orf20.pep		AQAFVPILA	EYKETSKE	AXEAFIR	HVAGMLS	FVLVIVT	ALGILAAPWVIYVSAPSFAQD
		:	:	:	:	:	:
orf20a		AQAFVPILA	EYKETSKE	ATEAFIR	HVAGMLS	FVLVIVT	ALGILAAPWVIYVSAPGFAKD
25		70	80	90	100	110	120
		130	140	150	160	170	180
orf20.pep		ADKFQLSID	LLRITFP	YIILLIS	LSFVGS	VLNSYHK	FIPAFTPXFLNVSFIVFALFFVP
		:	:	:	:	:	:
orf20a		ADKFQLSID	LLRITFP	YIILLIS	LSFVGS	VLNSYHK	FIPAFTPFLNVSFIVFALFFVP
30		130	140	150	160	170	180
		190	200	210	220	230	240
orf20.pep		YFDP	PPVTAX	AWAVFVG	GILQLX	FQLPWL	AKLGLKLPKLSFKDAAVNRVMKQMAPAILGV
		:	:	:	:	:	:
orf20a		YFDP	PPVTAL	AWAVFVG	GILQLG	FQLPWL	AKLGLKLPKLSFKDAAVNRVMKQMAPAILGV
35		190	200	210	220	230	240
		250	260	270	280	290	300
orf20.pep		SVAQVSL	VINTIF	ASYLQSG	SVSWMY	YADRMEL	PSGVLGAALGTILLPTLSKHSANQDT
		:	:	:	:	:	:
orf20a		SVAQISL	VINTIF	ASYLQSG	SVSWMY	YADRMEL	PGGVLGAALGTILLPTLSKHSANQDT
40		250	260	270	280	290	300
		310	320	330	340	350	360
orf20.pep		EQFSALL	DWGLRLC	MLLTLP	AAVGLAV	LSFPLV	ATLFMYRXFTLFDAQMTQHAIAYSFG
		:	:	:	:	:	:
orf20a		EQFSALL	DWGLRX	CMLLTLP	AAVGM	AVLSFPL	VATLFMYREFTLFDAQMTQHAIAYSFG
50		310	320	330	340	350	360
		370	380	390	400	410	420
orf20.pep		LIGLIMIK	VLAPGF	YARQNI	XXPVKIA	IFTLIC	XQLMNLXFXGPLXXIGLSLAIGLGACI
		:	:	:	:	:	:
orf20a		LIGLIMIK	VLAPGF	YARQNI	KTPVKIA	IFTLIC	TQLMNLAFIGPLKHVGLSLAIGLGACI
55		370	380	390	400	410	420
		430	440	450			
orf20.pep		NAGLLFY	LLRRHGI	YQPXQGL	GSVLXQ	KCCSRSPX	
		:	:	:	:	:	
orf20a		NAGLLFY	LLRRHGI	YQPGK	GWAAFL	KMLLSL	AVMGGGLYAAQIWL
60		430	440	450	460	470	480

The complete length ORF20a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 117> is:

65 1 ATGAATATGC TGGGAGCTTT GGTAAAAGTC GGCAGCCTGA CGATGGTGTC
 51 GCGCGTTTTG GGATTGTGTC GCGATACGGT CATTCGCGCG GCATTCGGCG
 101 CAGGCATGGC GACGGATGCG TTCTTTGTGCG CGTTCAACT GCCCAACCTG

-118-

5
10
15
20
25

```

151 CTTCCGCGCG TGTTCGCGGA GGGGCGGTTT GCCCAAGCGT TTGTGCCGAT
201 TTTGGCGGAA TATAAGGAAA CGCGTTCTAA AGAGGCGACG GAGGCTTTTA
251 TCCGCCATGT GCGGGGATG CTGTCGTTTG TACTGGTCAT CGTTACCGCG
301 CTGGGCATAC TTGCCGCGCC TTGGGTGATT TATGTTCCG CACCCGGTTT
351 TGCCAAAGAT GCCGACAAAT TTCAGCTCTC TATCGATTG CTGCGGATTA
401 CGTTTCCTTA TATCTTATTG ATTTCACTTT CCTCTTTTGT CGGCTCGGTA
451 CTCAATTCCT ATCATAAAT CAGCATTCCT GCGTTTACGC CCACGTTCTT
501 GAACGTGTCG TTTATCGTAT TCGCGCTGTT TTTCTGCGCG TATTTTCGATC
551 CTCCCGTTAC CGCGCTGGCT TGGGCGGTTT TTGTCGGCGG CATTTTGCAA
601 CTCGGCTTCC AACTGCCCTG GCTGGCGAAA CTGGGTTTTT TGAAACTGCC
651 CAAACTGAGT TTCAAAGATG CGGCGGTCAA CCGCGTGATG AAACAGATGG
701 CGCCTGCGAT TTTGGGCGTG AGCGTGGCGC AGATTTCCTT GGTGATCAAC
751 ACGATTTTCG CGTCTTATCT GCAATCGGGC AGCGTTTCAT GGATGTATTA
801 CGCCGACCGC ATGATGGAAC TGCCCGGCGG CGTGCTGGGG GCGGCACCTCG
851 GTACGATTTT GCTGCCGACT TTGTCCAAAC ACTCGGCAAA CCAAGATACG
901 GAACAGTTTT CCGCCCTGCT CGACTGGGGT TTGCGCNTGT GCATGCTGCT
951 GACGCTGCCG GCGGCGGTG GAATGGCGGT GTTGTGCTTC CCGCTGGTGG
1001 CAACCTTGTT TATGTACCGA GAATTCACGC TGTTTGACGC CGAGATGACG
1051 CAACACGCGC TGATTGCCCTA TTCTTTCGGT TTAATCGGTT TAATCATGAT
1101 TAAAGTGTTG GCGCCCGGCT TTTATGCGCG GCAAAACATC AAAACGCCCG
1151 TCAAATCGC CATCTTCACG CTCATTGCA CGCAGTTGAT GAACCTTGCC
1201 TTTATCGGCC CACTGAAACA CGTCGGACTT TCGCTTGCCA TCGGTCTGGG
1251 CGCGTGATC AATGCCGGAT TGTGTTTTA CCTGTTGCGC AGACACGGTA
1301 TTTACCAACC TGGCAAGGGT TGGGCAGCGT TCTTGGCAAA AATGCTGCTC
1351 TCGCTCGCCG TGATGGGAGG CGGCCTGTAT GCCGCCAAA TCTGGCTGCC
1401 GTTCGACTGG GCACACGCCG GCGGAATGCA AAAGGCCGCC CGGCTCTTCA
1451 TCCTGATTGC CCTCGCGCGC GGACTGTATT TCGCATCACT GGCGGCTTTG
1501 GGCTTCCGTC CGCGCCATT CAAACGCGTG GAAAGCTGA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 118>:

30
35
40

```

1 MNMLGALVKV GSLTMVSRVL GFVRDVIAR AFGAGMATDA FFAVAFKLPNL
51 LRRVFAEGAF AQAFVPILAE YKETRSKEAT EAFIRHVAGM LSFVLVIVTA
101 LGILAAPWVI YVSAPGFAKD ADKFQLSIDL LRITFPYILL ISLSSFVGSV
151 LNSYHKFSIP AFTPTFLNVS FIVFALFFVP YFDPPTALA WAVFVGGILQ
201 LGFQLPWLAK LGFLKLPKLS FKDAAVNRVM QMAPAILGV SVAQISLVIN
251 TIFASYLQSG SVSWMYADR MMELPGGVLG AALGTILLPT LSKHSANQDT
301 EQFSALLDWG LXXCMLLTLP AAVGMAVLSF PLVATLFMYR EFTLFDAQMT
351 QHALIAYSFG LIGLIMIKVL APGFYARQNI KTPVKIAIFT LICTQLMNL
401 FIGPLKHVGL SLAIGLGACI NAGLLFYLLR RHGIYQPGKG WAAFLAKMLL
451 SLAVMGGGLY AAQIWLFPDW AHAGGMQKAA RLFILIAVGG GLYFASLAAL
501 GFRPRHFKRV ES*

```

ORF20a and ORF20-1 show 96.5% identity in 512 aa overlap:

45
50
55
60
65

```

          10      20      30      40      50      60
orf20a.pep MNMLGALVKVGSGLTMVSRVLGFVRDVIARAFAFGAGMATDAFFVAFKLPNLLRRVFAEGAF
          10      20      30      40      50      60
orf20-1    MNMLGALAKVGSGLTMVSRVLGFVRDVIARAFAFGAGMATDAFFVAFKLPNLLRRVFAEGAF

          70      80      90      100     110     120
orf20a.pep AQAFVPILAEYKETRSKEATEAFIRHVAGMLSFVLVIVTALGILAAPWVIYVSAPGFAKD
          70      80      90      100     110     120
orf20-1    AQAFVPILAEYKETRSKEAAEAFIRHVAGMLSFVLVIVTALGILAAPWVIYVSAPGFAQD

          130     140     150     160     170     180
orf20a.pep ADKFQLSIDLLRITFPYILLISLSSFVGSVLNSYHKFSIPAFPTFLNVSFIVFALFFVP
          130     140     150     160     170     180
orf20-1    ADKFQLSIDLLRITFPYILLISLSSFVGSVLNSYHKFGIPAFPTFLNVSFIVFALFFVP

          190     200     210     220     230     240
orf20a.pep YFDPPTALAWAVFVGGILQLGFQLPWLAKLGFLKLPKLSFKDAAVNRVMQMAPAILGV
          190     200     210     220     230     240
orf20-1    YFDPPTALAWAVFVGGILQLGFQLPWLAKLGFLKLPKLSFKDAAVNRVMQMAPAILGV

          250     260     270     280     290     300
orf20a.pep SVAQISLVINTIFASYLQSGSVSWMYADRMELPGGVLGAALGTILLPTLSKHSANQDT

```

10

15

20

25

orf20-1 QLCILIAVGGGLYFASLAALGFRPRHFKRVENX

30 ORF20 shows 92.1% identity over a 454aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF20ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

35

40

45

50

55

60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

An ORF20ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 119> was predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 120>:

1 MNMLGALAKV GS LTMVSRVL GFVRD TVIAR AFGAGMATDA FFVAFKLPNL
 51 LRRVFAEGAF AQAFVPILAE YKETRSKEAT EAFIRHVAGM LSFVLIVVTA
 101 LGILAAPWVI YVSAPGFTKD ADKFQLSISL LRITFPYILL ISLSSFVSGSI
 151 LNSYHKFGIP AFTPTFLNIS FIVEALFFVP YFDPPTV TALA WAVFVGGILQ
 201 LGFQLPW LAK LGFLKLPKLN FKDAAVNRVM KQMAPAILGV SVAQISLVIN
 251 TIFASYLQSG SVSWMYADR MMELPGGV LG AALGTILLPT LSKHSANQDT
 301 EQFSALLDWG LRLCMLLTLP AAAGLAVLSF PLVATLFMYR EFTLFDAQMT
 351 QHALIAYSFG LIGLIMIKVL ASGFYARQNI KTPVKIAIFT LICTQLMNL A
 401 FIGPLKHAGL SLAIGLGACI NAGLLFFLFR KHGIYRPGQG LGQPSWRKCC
 451 SRSP*

Further DNA sequence analysis revealed the following DNA sequence <SEQ ID 121>:

1 ATGAATATGC TTGGAGCTTT GGCAAAGTC GGCAGCCTGA CGATGGTGTC
 51 GCGCGTTTGG GGATTTGTGC GCGATACGGT CATTGCGCGG GCATTCGGCG
 101 CCGGTATGGC GACGGATGCG TTTTGTGTCG CGTTCAAACT GCCCAACTG
 151 CTTCCGCCGCG GTTTTGC GGA GGGGGCGTTT GCCCAAGCGT TTGTGCCGAT
 201 TTTGGCGGAA TATAAGGAAA CGCGTCTCTAA AGAGGCGA c gAGGCTTTTA
 251 TCCGCCACGt tgcgggAatg CTGTCGTTTG TGCTGATcgt cGttacCGCG
 301 CTGGGCATAC TTGCCGCGcc tTGGGTGATT TATGTTtccg CgcccGGCTT
 351 TACCAAAGAC GCGGACAAGT TCCAAC TTTC CATCAGCCTG CTGCGGATTA
 401 CGTTTCTCTTA TATATTATTG ATTTCTTTGT CTTCTTTTGT CGGCTCGATA
 451 CTCAATTCTCT ACCATAAGTT CGGCATTCCC GCGTTTACGC CCACGTTTTT
 501 AAACATCTCT TTTATCGTAT TCGCACTGTT TTTCTGTCCG TATTTCGATC
 551 CGCCCGTTAC CGCGCTGGCG TGGGCGGTTT TTGTGCGCGG TATTTTGCAG
 601 CTCGCTTTCC AACTGCCGTG GCTGGCGAAA CTGGGCTTTT TGAAACTGCC
 651 CAACTGAAT TTCAAAGATG CGGCGGTCAA CCGCGTCATG AAACAGATGG
 701 CGCCTGCGAT TTTGGCGGTG agcgTGGCGC AAATTTCTTT GgttATCAAC
 751 ACGATTTTCG CGTCTTATCT GCAATCGGGC AGCGTTTCAT GGATGTatta
 801 cgCCGACCGC ATGATGGAGc tgcgccGGGG CGTGTGCGGG GCTGCAC TCG
 851 GTACAATTTT GCTGCCGACT TTGTCCAAAC ACTCGGCAAA CCAAGATACG
 901 GAACAGTTTT CCGCCCTGCT CGACTGGGGT TTGCGCCTGT GCATGCTGCT
 951 GACGCTGCCG GCGGCGGccg GACTGGCGGT ATTGTCTGTT CCGCTGGTGG
 1001 CGACGCTGTT TATGTACCGA GAATTCACGC TGTTTGACGC ACAATGACG
 1051 CAACACGCGC TGATTGCCTA TTCTTTCGGT TTAATCGGTT TAATTATGAT
 1101 TAAAGTGTTG GCATGCGGCT TTTATGCGCG GCAAAACATC AAAACGCGCG
 1151 TCAAATCGC CATCTTCACG CTCATCTGCA CGCAGTTGAT GAACCTCGCC
 1201 TTTATCGGTC CGTTGAAACA CGCGGGGCTT TCGCTCGCCA TCGGCCTGGG
 1251 CGCGTGCATC AACGCCGAT TGTGTTCTT CCTGTTGCGC AAACACGGTA
 1301 TTTACCGGCC cggcaggggt tgggcggcgt TCTTGCGGAA AATGCTGCTC
 1351 CGCCTCGCCG TGATGTGCGG CGGACTGTGG GCGGCGCAGG CTTGCCTGCC
 1401 GTTCGAATGG GCGCACGCGG GCGGAATGCG GAAAGCGGGG CAGCTCTGCA
 1451 TCCTGATTGC CGTCGGCGGC GGACTGTATT TCGCATCTCT GGCGGCTTTG
 1501 GGCTTCCGTC CGGCCATTT CAAACGCGTG GAAAGCTGA

This encodes the following amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 122; ORF20ng-1>:

1 MNMLGALAKV GS LTMVSRVL GFVRD TVIAR AFGAGMATDA FFVAFKLPNL
 45 51 LRRVFAEGAF AQAFVPILAE YKETRSKEAT EAFIRHVAGM LSFVLIVVTA
 101 LGILAAPWVI YVSAPGFTKD ADKFQLSISL LRITFPYILL ISLSSFVSGSI
 151 LNSYHKFGIP AFTPTFLNIS FIVEALFFVP YFDPPTV TALA WAVFVGGILQ
 201 LGFQLPW LAK LGFLKLPKLN FKDAAVNRVM KQMAPAILGV SVAQISLVIN
 50 251 TIFASYLQSG SVSWMYADR MMELRRGV LG AALGTILLPT LSKHSANQDT
 301 EQFSALLDWG LRLCMLLTLP AAAGLAVLSF PLVATLFMYR EFTLFDAQMT
 351 QHALIAYSFG LIGLIMIKVL ASGFYARQNI KTPVKIAIFT LICTQLMNL A
 401 FIGPLKHAGL SLAIGLGACI NAGLLFFLLR KHGIYRPGRG WAAFLAKMLL
 451 ALAVMCGGLW AAQACLPFEW AHAGGMRKAG QLCILIAVGG GLYFASLAAL
 501 GFRPRHFHFRV ES*

ORF20ng-1 and ORF20-1 show 95.7% identity in 512 aa overlap:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
orf20-1.pep		MNMLGALAKV	GS LTMVSRVL	GFVRD TVIAR	AFGAGMATDA	FFVAFKLPNL	LRRVFAEGAF
orf20ng-1		MNMLGALAKV	GS LTMVSRVL	GFVRD TVIAR	AFGAGMATDA	FFVAFKLPNL	LRRVFAEGAF
60		10	20	30	40	50	60
		70	80	90	100	110	120
orf20-1.pep		AQAFVPILAE	YKETRSKEA	EAFIRHVAGM	LSFVLIVVTA	LGILAAPWVI	YVSAPGFAQD
orf20ng-1		AQAFVPILAE	YKETRSKEA	EAFIRHVAGM	LSFVLIVVTA	LGILAAPWVI	YVSAPGFTKD

-121-

		70	80	90	100	110	120
		130	140	150	160	170	180
5	orf20-1.pep	ADKFQLSIDLRLRITFPYILLISLSSFSVGSVLNSYHKFGIPAFPTPTFLNVSFIVFALFFVP					
	orf20ng-1	ADKFQLSISLLRITFPYILLISLSSFSVGSILNSYHKFGIPAFPTPTFLNISFIVFALFFVP					
		130	140	150	160	170	180
10	orf20-1.pep	YFDPVPTALAWAVFVGILQLGFQLPWLAKLGLKLPKLSFKDAAVNRVMKQMAPAILGV					
	orf20ng-1	YFDPVPTALAWAVFVGILQLGFQLPWLAKLGLKLPKLNFKDAAVNRVMKQMAPAILGV					
		190	200	210	220	230	240
15	orf20-1.pep	SVAQVSLVINTIFASYLQSGSVSWMYADRMMLPSGVLGAALGTILLPTLSKHSANQDT					
	orf20ng-1	SVAQISLVINTIFASYLQSGSVSWMYADRMMLRRGVLGAALGTILLPTLSKHSANQDT					
		250	260	270	280	290	300
20	orf20-1.pep	EQFSALLDWGLRLCMLLTLPAAVGLAVLSFPLVATLFMYREFTLFDAQMTQHAIAYSFG					
	orf20ng-1	EQFSALLDWGLRLCMLLTLPAAAGLAVLSFPLVATLFMYREFTLFDAQMTQHAIAYSFG					
25		310	320	330	340	350	360
	orf20-1.pep	LIGLIMIKVLAPGFYARQNIKTPVKIAIFTLICTQLMNLAFIGPLKHVGLSLAIGLGACI					
	orf20ng-1	LIGLIMIKVLASGFYARQNIKTPVKIAIFTLICTQLMNLAFIGPLKHAGLSLAIGLGACI					
		370	380	390	400	410	420
30	orf20-1.pep	NAGLLFYLLRRHGIYQPGKGWAAFLAKMLLSLAVMCGGLWAAQAYLPFEWAHAGGMRKAG					
	orf20ng-1	NAGLLFFLLRKHGIYRPGRGWAAFLAKMLLALAVMCGGLWAAQACLPEWAHAGGMRKAG					
35		430	440	450	460	470	480
	orf20-1.pep	QLCILIAVGGGLYFASLAALGFRPRHFKRVENX					
	orf20ng-1	QLCILIAVGGGLYFASLAALGFRPRHFKRVESX					
40		490	500	510			

In addition, ORF20ng-1 shows significant homology with a virulence factor of *S.typhimurium*:

45	sp P37169 MVIN_SALTY VIRULENCE FACTOR MVIN pir S40271 mviN protein - Salmonella typhimurium gi 438252 (Z26133) mviB gene product [Salmonella typhimurium] gnl PID d1005521 (D25292) ORF2 [Salmonella typhimurium] Length = 524
	Score = 1573 (750.1 bits), Expect = 1.1e-220, Sum P(2) = 1.1e-220
	Identities = 309/467 (66%), Positives = 368/467 (78%)
50	Query: 1 MNMLGALAKVGSMTMVSRLVGFVRDVIARAFGAGMATDAFFVAFKLPNLLRRRVFAEGAF 60
	MN+L +LA V S+TM SRVLGF RD ++AR FGAGMATDAFFVAFKLPNLLRR+FAEGAF
	Sbjct: 14 MNLLKSLAAVSSMTMFSLVGFARDAIVARIFGAGMATDAFFVAFKLPNLLRRIFAEAGAF 73
55	Query: 61 AQAFVPILAIEYKETSKEATEAFIRHVAGMLSFVLIVVTALGILAAPWVIYVSAPGFTKD 120
	+QAFVPILAIEYK + +EAT F+ +V+G+L+ L VVT G+LAAPWVI V+APGF
	Sbjct: 74 SQAQVPILAIEYKSKQGEATRIFVAYVSGLLTLALAVVTAGMLAAPWVIMVTAPGFADT 133
60	Query: 121 ADKFQLSISLLRITFPYILLISLSSFSVGSILNSYHKFGIPAFPTPTFLNISFIVFALFFVP 180
	ADKF L+ LLRITFPYILLISL+S VG+ILN++++F IPAF PTFLNIS I FALF P
	Sbjct: 134 ADKFALTTQLLRITFPYILLISLASLVGAILNTWNRFSIPAFAPTFLNISIMIGFALFAAP 193
	Query: 181 YFDPVPTALAWAVFVGILQLGFQLPWLAKLGLKLPKLNFKDAAVNRVMKQMAPAILGV 240
	YF+PPV ALAWAV VGG+LQL +QLP+L K+G L LP++NF+D RV+KQM PAILGV
65	Sbjct: 194 YFNPPVLALAWAVTVGGVQLVYQLPYLKKIGMLVLPRINFRDYGAMRVVKQMGPAAILGV 253
	Query: 241 SVAQISLVINTIFASYLQSGSVSWMYADRMMLRRGVLGAALGTILLPTLSKHSANQDT 300
	SV+QISL+INTIFAS+L SGSVSWMYADR+ME GVLG ALGTILLP+LSK A+ +
70	Sbjct: 254 SVSQISLIINTIFASFLASGSVSWMYADRLMEFPDGLGVALGTILLPSLSKSFASGNH 313

Query: 301 EQFSALLDWGLRLCMLLTLPAAAGLAVLSFPLVATLFMYREFTLFDAQMTQHAIAYSFG 360
 +++ L+DWGLRLC LL LP+A L +L+ PL +LF Y +FT FDA MTQ ALIAYS G
 Sbjct: 314 DEYCRIMDWGLRLCFLALPSAVALGILAKPLTVSLFQYGKFTAFDAAMTQRALIAYSFG 373

5 Query: 361 LIGLIMIKVLASGFYARQNIKTPVKIAIFTLICTQLMNLAFIGPLKHAGLSLAIGLGACI 420
 LIGLI++KVLA GFY+RQ+IKTPVKIAI TLI TQLMNLAFIGPLKHAGLSL+IGL AC+
 Sbjct: 374 LIGLIVVKVLAPGFYSRQDIKTPVKIAIVTLIMTQLMNLAFIGPLKHAGLSLSIGLAACL 433

10 Query: 421 NAGLLFFLLRKHGFIYRPGRGWXXXXXXXXXXXXXVMCGGLWAAQACLP 467
 NA LL++ LRK I+ P GW VM L+ +P
 Sbjct: 434 NASLLYWQLRKQNIPTPQPGWMWFLMRLIISVLVMAAVLFGVLHIMP 480

Score = 70 (33.4 bits), Expect = 1.1e-220, Sum P(2) = 1.1e-220
 Identities = 14/41 (34%), Positives = 23/41 (56%)

15 Query: 469 EWAHAGGMRKAGQLCILIAVGGGLYFASLAALGFRPRHFKR 509
 EW+ + + +L ++ G YFA+LA LGF+ + F R
 Sbjct: 481 EWSQGSMLWRLRLMAVVIAGIAAYFAALAVLGFKVKEFVR 521

20 Based on this analysis, including the homology with a virulence factor from *S.typhimurium*, it is predicted that these proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 15

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 123>:

25 1 atGATTAAAA TCAAAAAAGG TCTAAACCTG CCCATCGCGG GCAGACCGGA
 51 GCAAGCCGTT tACGACGGCC CGGCCaTTAC CGAAGTCGCG TTGCTTGGCG
 101 AAGAATATGC CGGTATGCGC CCCTCGATGA AAGTCAAGGA AGGCGATGCC
 151 GTCAAAAAAG GCCAAGTGCT GTTTGAAGAC AAAAGAATC CGGGCGTGGT
 201 GTTTACTGCG CCGGCTTCAG GcAAAATCGC CGCGATTAC CGTGGCGAAA
 30 251 AGCGCGTACT TCAGTCAGTC GTGATTGCCG TTGAAGGCAA CGACGAAATC
 301 GAGTTTGAAC GCTACGCACC TGAAGCGCTG GCAAACCTAA GCGGCGAAGA
 351 AGTGCGCCGC AACCTGATCC AATCCGGTTT GTGGACTGCG CTGCGCACCC
 401 GTCCGTTTCAG CAAAATTCCT GCCGTCGATG CCGAGCCGTT CGCCATCTTC
 451 GTCATGCGA tGGACACCAA TCCG..

35 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 124; ORF22>:

1 MIKIKKGLNL PIAGRPEQAV YDGPATEVA LLGEEYAGMR PSMKVKEGDA
 51 VKKGQVLFED KKNPGVVFTA PASGKIAAIH RGEKRVLSV VIAVEXNDEI
 101 EFERYAPEAL ANLSGEEVRR NLIQSLWTA LRTRPFSKIP AVDAEPFAIF
 151 VNAMDTNP..

40 Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 125>:

1 ATGATTAAAA TCAAAAAAGG TCTAAACCTG CCCATCGCGG GCAGACCGGA
 51 GCAAGCCGTT TACGACGGCC CGGCCATTAC CGAAGTCGCG TTGCTTGGCG
 101 AAGAATATGC CGGTATGCGC CCCTCGATGA AAGTCAAGGA AGGCGATGCC
 151 GTCAAAAAAG GCCAAGTGCT GTTTGAAGAC AAAAGAATC CGGGCGTGGT
 45 201 GTTTACTGCG CCGGCTTCAG GcAAAATCGC CGCGATTAC CGTGGCGAAA
 251 AGCGCGTACT TCAGTCAGTC GTGATTGCCG TTGAAGGCAA CGACGAAATC
 301 GAGTTTGAAC GCTACGCACC TGAAGCGCTG GCAAACCTAA GCGGCGAAGA
 351 AGTGCGCCGC AACCTGATCC AATCCGGTTT GTGGACTGCG CTGCGCACCC
 401 GTCCGTTTCAG CAAAATTCCT GCCGTCGATG CCGAGCCGTT CGCCATCTTC
 50 451 GTCATGCGA TGGACACCAA TCCGCTGGCT GCCGACCCTA CGGTCAATTAT
 501 CAAAGAAGCC GCCGAGGATT TCAAACGCGG CCTGTTGGTA TTGAGCCGTT
 551 TGACCGAAGC CAAAATCCAT GTTTGTAAGG CAGCTGGCGC AGACGTGCCG
 601 TCTGAAAATG CTGCCAACAT CGAAACACAT GAATTCGGCG GCCCGCATCC
 651 TGCCGGTTTG AGTGGCACGC ACATTCAATT CATCGAGCCG GTCGGCGCGA
 701 ATAAACCGT GTGGACATC AATTATCAAG ATGTAATTAC CATTGGCCGT
 751 TTGTTTGCAA CAGGCCGTCT GAACACCGAG CGCGTGATTG CCCTAGGTGG
 801 TTCTCAAGTC AACAAACCGC GCCTCTTGGC TACCGTTTGG GGTGCGAAAG
 851 TATCGCAAAT TACTGCGGGC GAATTGGTTG ACACAGACAA CCGCGTGATT
 901 TCCGGTTCGG TATTGAACGG CGCGATTACA CAAGGCGCGC ACGATTATTT

-123-

5
 951 GGGACGCTAC CACAATCAGA TTTCCGTTAT CGAAGAAGGC CGCAGCAAAG
 1001 AGCTGTTTCGG CTGGGTTGCG CCGCAGCCGG ACAAATACTC CATCACGCGT
 1051 ACAACCCTCG GCCATTTCTT GAAAAACAAA CTCTTCAAGT TCAACACAGC
 1101 CGTCAACGGC GGCGACCGCG CCATGGTGCC GATTGGTACT TACGAGCGCG
 1151 TGATGCCCTT GGATATCCTG CCCACCCTGC TTTTGCGCGA TTTAATCGTC
 1201 GGCGATACCG ACAGCGCGCA GGCATTGGGT TGCTTGGAAAT TGGACGAAGA
 1251 AGACCTCGCT TTGTGCAGCT TCGTCTGCCC GGGCAAATAC GAATACGGCC
 1301 CGCTGTTGCG CAAAGTGCTG GAAACCATTG AGAAGGAAGG CTGA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 126; ORF22-1>:

10
 1 MIKIKKGLNL PIAGRPEQAV YDGPATEVA LLGEEYAGMR PSMKVKEGDA
 51 VKKGQVLFED KKNPGVVFTA PASGKIAAIH RGEKRVLSV VIAVEGNDEI
 101 EFERYAPEAL ANLSGEEVRR NLIQSGLWTA LRTRPFSKIP AVDAEPFAIF
 151 VNAMDTNPLA ADPTVIIKEA AEDFKRGLLV LSRLTERKIH VCKAAGADVP
 201 SENAANIETH EFGGPHFAGL SGTIHFIIEP VGANKTVWTI NYQDVITIGR
 15
 251 LFATGRNLTE RVIALGGSQV NKPRLLRTVL GAKVSQITAG ELVDTDNRVI
 301 SGSVLNGAIT QGAHDYLGRI HNQISVIEEG RSKELFGWVA POPDKYSITR
 351 TTLGHFLKNK LFKFNTAVNG GDRAMVPIGT YERVMPLDIL PTLLLRDLIV
 401 GDTDSAQALG CLELDEEDLA LCSFVCPGKY EYGPLLRKVL ETIEKEG*

Further work identified the corresponding gene in strain A of *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 127>:

20
 1 ATGATTAAAA TCAAAAAAGG TCTAAACCTG CCCATCGCGG GCAGACCGGA
 51 GCAAGTCATT TATGACGGGC CCGTCATTAC CGAAGTCGCG TGCTTGGCG
 101 AAGAATATGC CCGTATGCGC CCCTNGATGA AAGTCAAGGA AGGCGATGCC
 151 GTCAAAAAG GCCAAGTGCT GTTGAAGAC AAAAAGNATC CGGGCGTGGT
 201 GTTTACCGCG CCNGTTTCAG GCAAATCGC CGCCATCCAT CGCGGCGAAA
 25
 251 AGCCGCTACT TCAGTCGGTC GTGATTGCCG TTGAAGGCAA CGACGAAATC
 301 GAGTTCGAAC GCTACGCGCC CGAAGCGTTG GCAAACCTAA GCGGCGANGA
 351 ANTNNNGNGC AATCTGATCC AATCCGGTTT GTGGACTGCG CTGCGTANCC
 401 GTCCGTTTCAG CAAAATCCCT GCCGTCGATG CCGAGCCGTT CGCCATCTTC
 451 GTCATGCGCA TGGACACCAA TCCGCTNGCG GCAGACCCCTG TGGTTGTGAT
 30
 501 CAAAGAAGCC GNCGANGATT TCAGACGANG TNTGCTGGTA TTGAGCCGTT
 551 TGACCGAGCG TAAAATCCAT GTGTGTAAGG CAGCTGGCGC AGACGTGCCG
 601 TCTGAAAATG CTGCCAACAT CGAAACACAT GAATTCGGCG GCCCGCATCC
 651 GGCCGTTTGT AGTGGCACGC ACATTCAATT CATTGAGCCG GTCGGTGCAA
 701 ACAAACCGT TTGGACCATC AATTATCAAG ATGTAATTGC CATCGGACGT
 35
 751 TTGTTTGCAA CAGGCCGTCT GAACACCGAG CGCGTGATTG CTTTGGGTGG
 801 TTCTCAAGTC AACAAACCAC GCCTCTTGCG TACCGTTTGT GGTGCGAAAG
 851 TATCGCAAAT TACTGCGGGC GAATTGGTTG ACGCAGACAA CCGCGTGATT
 901 TCCGGTTCGG TATTGAACGG CGCGATTACA CAAGGCGCGC ACGATTATTT
 951 GGGACGCTAC CACAATCAGA TTTCCGTTAT CGAAGAAGGC CGCAGCAAAG
 40
 1001 AGCTGTTTCGG CTGGGTTGCG CCGCAGCCGG ACAAATACTC CATCACGCGT
 1051 ACGACCCTCG GCCATTTCTT GAAAAACAAA CTCTTCAAGT TCACGACAGC
 1101 CGTCAACGGT GGCGACCGCG CCATGGTGCC GATTGGTACT TACGAGCGCG
 1151 TAATGCCGCT AGACATCCTG CCTACCCTGC TTTTGCGCGA TTTAATCGTC
 1201 GGCGATACCG ACAGCGCGCA AGCATTGGGT TGCTTGGAAAT TGGACGAAGA
 45
 1251 AGACCTCGCT TTGTGCAGCT TCGTCTGCCC GGGCAAATAC GAATANGGCC
 1301 CGCTGTTGCG TAAGGTGCTG GAAACCNTTG AGAAGGAAGG CTGA

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 128; ORF22a>:

50
 1 MIKIKKGLNL PIAGRPEQVI YDGPVITEVA LLGEEYAGMR PSMKVKEGDA
 51 VKKGQVLFED KKNPGVVFTA PVSIGKIAAIH RGEKRVLSV VIAVEGNDEI
 101 EFERYAPEAL ANLSGXEXXX NLIQSGLWTA LRTRPFSKIP AVDAEPFAIF
 151 VNAMDTNPLA ADPVVVIKEA XXDFRXXLV LSRLTERKIH VCKAAGADVP
 201 SENAANIETH EFGGPHFAGL SGTIHFIIEP VGANKTVWTI NYQDVIAIGR
 251 LFATGRNLTE RVIALGGSQV NKPRLLRTVL GAKVSQITAG ELVDADNRVI
 301 SGSVLNGAIT QGAHDYLGRI HNQISVIEEG RSKELFGWVA POPDKYSITR
 55
 351 TTLGHFLKNK LFKFTTAVNG GDRAMVPIGT YERVMPLDIL PTLLLRDLIV
 401 GDTDSAQALG CLELDEEDLA LCSFVCPGKY EXGPLLRKVL ETXEKEG*

The originally-identified partial strain B sequence (ORF22) shows 94.2% identity over a 158aa overlap with ORF22a:

60
 orf22.pep MIKIKKGLNLPIAGRPEQAVYDGPATEVALLGEEYAGMRPSMKVKEGDAVKKGQVLFED
 orf22a MIKIKKGLNLPIAGRPEQVIYDGPVITEVALLGEEYAGMRPSMKVKEGDAVKKGQVLFED

-124-

		10	20	30	40	50	60
5	orf22.pep	70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf22a	70	80	90	100	110	120
10	orf22.pep	130	140	150			
	orf22a	130	140	150	160	170	180
The complete strain B sequence (ORF22-1) and ORF22a show 94.9% identity in 447 aa overlap:							
15	orf22a.pep	10	20	30	40	50	60
	orf22-1	10	20	30	40	50	60
20	orf22a.pep	70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf22-1	70	80	90	100	110	120
25	orf22a.pep	130	140	150	160	170	180
	orf22-1	130	140	150	160	170	180
30	orf22a.pep	190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf22-1	190	200	210	220	230	240
35	orf22a.pep	250	260	270	280	290	300
	orf22-1	250	260	270	280	290	300
40	orf22a.pep	310	320	330	340	350	360
	orf22-1	310	320	330	340	350	360
45	orf22a.pep	370	380	390	400	410	420
	orf22-1	370	380	390	400	410	420
50	orf22a.pep	430	440				
	orf22-1	430	440				
55	orf22a.pep						
	orf22-1						
60	orf22a.pep						
	orf22-1						

Further work identified a partial gene sequence <SEQ ID 129> from *N.gonorrhoeae*, which encodes the following amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 130; ORF22ng>:

65 1 MIKIKKGLNL PIAGRPEQVI YDGPATEVA LLGEEYVGM RPSMKIKEGEA
 51 VKKGQVLFED KKNPGVVFTA PASGKIAAIH RGEKRVLSV VIAVEGNDEI
 101 EFERYVPEAL AKLSSEKVR NLIQSGLWTA LRTRPFSKIP AVDAEPFAIF

```

151 VNAMDTNPLA ADPTVIIKEA AEDFKRGLLV LSRLTERKIH VCKAAGADVP
201 SENAANIETH EFGGPHFAGL SGTHIHFIIEP VGANKTVWTI NYQDVIAIGR
251 LFVTGRLNTE RVVALGGLQV NKPRLLRTVL GAKVSQTLTAG ELVDADNRVI
301 SGSVLNGAIA QGAHDYLGRY HN*

```

5 Further work identified complete gonococcal gene <SEQ ID 131>:

```

1 ATGATTAAAA TCAAAAAAGG TCTAAATCTG CCCATCGCGG GCAGACCGGA
51 GCAAGTCATT TATGACGGCC CGGCCATTAC CGAAGTCGCG TTGCTTGCGG
101 AAGAATATGT CGGCATGCGC CCCTCGATGA AAATCAAGGA AGGTGAAGCC
10 151 GTCAAAAAAG GCCAAGTGCT GTTGAAGAC AAAAAGAATC CGGGCGTAGT
201 ATTTACTGCG CCGGCTTCAG GCAAAATCGC CGCTATTAC CGTGGCGAAA
251 AGCGCGTACT TCAGTCAGTC GTGATTGCCG TTGAAGGCAA CGACGAAATC
301 GAGTTCGAAC GCTACGTACC TGAAGCGCTG GCAAAATGTA GCAGCGAAAA
351 AGTGCGCCGC AACCTGATTC AATCAGGCTT ATGGACTGCG CTTCGCACCC
401 GTCCGTTTCT CAAAATCCCT GCCGTAGATG CCGAGCCGTT CGCCATCTTC
15 451 GTCAATGCGA TGGACACCAA TCCGCTGGCT GCCGACCCTA CGGTTCATCAT
501 CAAAGAAGCC GCCGAAGACT TCAAACGCGG CCTGTGGGTA TTGAGCCGCC
551 TGACCGAAGC TAAAATCCAT GTGTGTAAAG CAGCAGGCGC AGACGTGCCG
601 TCTGAAAATG CTGCCAATAT CGAAACACAT GAATTGGCGG GCCCGCATCC
20 651 TGCCGGCTTG AGTGGCAGCG ACATTCATTT CATCGAGCCA GTCGGCGCGA
701 ATAAACCCTG GTGGACCATC AATTATCAAG ACGTGATTGC TATCGGACGT
751 TTGTTCTGTA CAGGCCGTCT GAATACCGAG CGCGTGGTTG CCTTGGGCGG
801 CCGTCAAGTC AACAAACCGC GCCTCTTGGC TACCGTTTTG GGTGCGAAGG
851 TGTCTCAACT TACCGCCGGC GAATTGGTTG ACGCGGACAA CCGCGTGATT
901 TCCGGTTCGG TATTGAACGG TCGGATTGCA CAAGGCGCGC ATGATTATTT
25 951 GGGACGCTAC CACAATCAGA TTTCCGTTAT CGAAGAAGGC CGCAGCAAAG
1001 AGCTGTTCGG CTGGGTTGCG CCGCAGCCGG ACAATACTC CATCACGCGC
1051 ACCACTCTCG GCCATTTCTT AAAAAACAAA CTCTTCAAGT TCACGACAGC
1101 CGTCAACGGC GCGCAGCCGC CCATGGTACC GATCGGCACT TATGAGCGCG
1151 TAATGCCGTT GGACATCTCG CCTACCTTGC TTTTGGCGCA TTTAATCGTC
30 1201 GCGGATACCG ACAGCGCGCA GGCTTTGGGT TGCTTGGGAAT TGGACGAAGA
1251 AGACCTCGCT TTGTGCAGCT TCGTCTGCCC GGGCAAATAC GAATACGGCC
1301 CGCTGTTGCG CAAAGTGCTG GAAACCATTG AGAAGGAAGG CTGA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 132; ORF22ng-1>:

```

1 MIKIKKGLNL PIAGRPEQVI YDGPATEVA LLGEEYVGM RPSMKIKEGEA
35 51 VKKGQVLFED KKNPGVVFTA PASGKIAAIH RGEKRVLSQV VIAVEGNDEI
101 EFERYVPEAL AKLSSEKVR NLIQSLWTA LRTRPFSKIP AVDAEPFAIF
151 VNAMDTNPLA ADPTVIIKEA AEDFKRGLLV LSRLTERKIH VCKAAGADVP
201 SENAANIETH EFGGPHFAGL SGTHIHFIIEP VGANKTVWTI NYQDVIAIGR
251 LFVTGRLNTE RVVALGGLQV NKPRLLRTVL GAKVSQTLTAG ELVDADNRVI
40 301 SGSVLNGAIA QGAHDYLG RYHNQISVIEE RSKELFGWVA PQPDKYSITR
351 TTLGHFLKNK LFKFTTAVNG GDRAMVPIGT YERVMPLDIL PTLLLRLDILV
401 GDTDSAQALG CLELDEEDLA LCSFVCPGKY EYGPLLRKVL ETIEKEG*

```

45 The originally-identified partial strain B sequence (ORF22) shows 93.7% identity over a 158aa overlap with ORF22ng:

```

or22.pap MIKIKKGLNLPIAGRPEQAVYDGPATEVALLGEEYAGMRPSMKVKEGDAVKKGQVLFED 60
or22ng MIKIKKGLNLPIAGRPEQVIYDGPATEVALLGEEYVGM RPSMKIKEGEAVKKGQVLFED 60
50 or22.pap KKNPGVVFTAPASGKIAAIHRGEKRVLSQSVVIAVEGNDEIEFERYAPEALANLSGEEVRR 120
or22ng KKNPGVVFTAPASGKIAAIHRGEKRVLSQSVVIAVEGNDEIEFERYVPEALAKLSSEKVR 120
55 or22.pap NLIQSLWTALRTRPFSKIPAVDAEPFAIFVNAMDTNP 158
or22ng NLIQSLWTALRTRPFSKIPAVDAEPFAIFVNAMDTNPLAADPTVIIKEAAEDFKRGLLV 180

```

The complete sequences from strain B (ORF22-1) and gonococcus (ORF22ng) show 96.2% identity in 447 aa overlap:

```

60 or22-1.pap MIKIKKGLNLPIAGRPEQAVYDGPATEVALLGEEYAGMRPSMKVKEGDAVKKGQVLFED
10 20 30 40 50 60

```

-126-

	orff22ng-1	MIKIKKGLNLPIAGRPEQVIYDGPATEVALLGEEYVGM RPSMKIKEGEAVKKGQVLFED	10	20	30	40	50	60
5	orff22-1.pep	KKNPGVVFTAPASGKIAAIHRGEKRVLSVVIAVEGNDEIEFERYAPEALANLSGEEVRR	70	80	90	100	110	120
	orff22ng-1	KKNPGVVFTAPASGKIAAIHRGEKRVLSVVIAVEGNDEIEFERYVPEALAKLSSEKVR	70	80	90	100	110	120
10	orff22-1.pep	NLIQSGLWTALRTRPFPSKIPAVDAEPFAIFVNAMDTNPLAADPTVIIKEAAEDFKRGLLV	130	140	150	160	170	180
	orff22ng-1	NLIQSGLWTALRTRPFPSKIPAVDAEPFAIFVNAMDTNPLAADPTVIIKEAAEDFKRGLLV	130	140	150	160	170	180
15	orff22-1.pep	LSRLTERKIHVCKAAGADVPSENAANIETHEFGGPHAGLSGTHIHFIETVPVGANKTVWTI	190	200	210	220	230	240
20	orff22ng-1	LSRLTERKIHVCKAAGADVPSENAANIETHEFGGPHAGLSGTHIHFIETVPVGANKTVWTI	190	200	210	220	230	240
25	orff22-1.pep	NYQDVITIGRLFATGRINTERVALGGSQVNKPRLRLTVLGAKVSQITAGELVDTDNRVI	250	260	270	280	290	300
	orff22ng-1	NYQDVIAIGRLFVTVGRINTERVALGGQLQVNKPRLRLTVLGAKVSQITAGELVDADNRVI	250	260	270	280	290	300
30	orff22-1.pep	SGSVLNGAITQGAHDYLG RYHNQISVIEEGRSKELFGWVAPQPKYSITRTTLGHFLKNK	310	320	330	340	350	360
	orff22ng-1	SGSVLNGAIAQGAHDYLG RYHNQISVIEEGRSKELFGWVAPQPKYSITRTTLGHFLKNK	310	320	330	340	350	360
35	orff22-1.pep	LFKENTAVNGGDRAMVPIGTIERVMPLDILPTLLRLDLIVGDTDSAQALGCLELDEEDLA	370	380	390	400	410	420
40	orff22ng-1	LFKFTTAVNGGDRAMVPIGTIERVMPLDILPTLLRLDLIVGDTDSAQALGCLELDEEDLA	370	380	390	400	410	420
45	orff22-1.pep	LCSEFVCPGKYEYGPLL RKVLETIEKEGX	430	440				
	orff22ng-1	LCSEFVCPGKYEYGPLL RKVLETIEKEGX	430	440				

Computer analysis of these sequences gave the following results:

Homology with 48kDa outer membrane protein of *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* (accession number U24492).

ORF22 and this 48kDa protein show 72% aa identity in 158aa overlap:

50	Orf22	1	MIKIKKGLNLPIAGRPEQAVYDGPATEVALLGEEYAGMRPSMKVKEGDAVKKGQVLFED	60
	48kDa	1	MI IKKGL+LPIAG P Q +++G + EVA+LGEY GM RPSMKV+EGD VKKGQVLFED	60
55	orff22	61	KKNPGVVFTAPASGKIAAIHRGEKRVLSVVIAVEGNDEIEFERYAPEALANLSGEEVRR	120
	48kDa	61	KKNPGVVFTAPASG + I+RGEKRVLSVVI VE +++I F RY LA+LS E+V++	120
60	orff22	121	NLIQSGLWTALRTRPFPSKIPAVDAEPFAIFVNAMDTNP	158
	48kDa	121	NLI+SGLWTA RTRPFPSK+PA+DA P +IFVNAMDTNP	158

ORF22a also shows homology to the 48kDa *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* protein:

gi|1185395 (U24492) 48 kDa outer membrane protein [Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae]
Length = 449

Score = 530 bits (1351), Expect = e-150

-127-

Identities = 274/450 (60%), Positives = 323/450 (70%), Gaps = 4/450 (0%)

Query: 1 MIKIKKGLNLPIAGRPEQVIYDGPVITEVALLGEEYAGMRPXMKVKEGDAVKKGQVLFED 60
 5 Sbjct: 1 MITIKKGLDLPIAGTPAQVIHNGNTVNEVAMLGEEYVGMPSMKVREGDGVVKKGQVLFED 60

Query: 61 KKPXPGVVFTAPVSGKIAAIHRGEKRVLSQSVVIAVEGNDIEEFERYAPEALANLSGXEXXX 120
 10 Sbjct: 61 KKNPGVVFTAPASGTVVTTINRGEKRVLSQSVVIKVEGDEQITFTTRYEAAQLASLSAEQVKQ 120

Query: 121 NLIQSGLWLTALRXRFFSKIPAVDAEPFAIFVNAMDTNPLAADPVVVIKEAXXDFFRXXLV 180
 15 Sbjct: 121 NLIESGLWTAFTTRPFSKVPALDAIPSSIFVNAMDTNPLAADPEVVLKEYETDFKDGTLV 180

Query: 181 LSRL--TERKIHVCKAAGADVP-SENAANIETHEFGGPHAGLSGTHIHFIIEPVGANKTV 237
 20 Sbjct: 181 LTRLFNGQKPVYLCCKDADSNIPLSPAIEGITIKSFGVHPAGLVGTHIHFDVPVGATKQV 240

Query: 238 WTINYQDVIAIGRLFATGRINTERVIALGGSQVKNPRLRLTVLGAKVSQITAGELVDADN 297
 25 Sbjct: 241 WHLNYQDVIAIGKLETTGELFTDRIISLAGPQVKNPRLVTRLGANLSQLTANELNAGEN 300

Query: 298 RVISGSVLNGAITQGAHDYLGRYHNQISVIEEGRSKELFGWVAPQDPKYSITRTTLGHFL 357
 30 Sbjct: 301 RVISGSVLGATAAGPVDYLGRYALQSVLAEGREKELFGWIMPGSDKFSITRTVLGHFG 360

Query: 358 KNKLFKFTTAVNGGDRAMVPIGTYERVMXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXVGDTDSAQXXXXXXXXX 417
 35 Sbjct: 361 K-KLFNFTTAVHGGGERAMVPIGAYERVMPLDIIPTLLLRDLAAGDTDSAQNLGCLELDEE 419

Query: 418 XXXXXSFVCPGKYEXGPLLRKVLETXEKEG 447
 ++VCPGK GP+LR LE EKEG

ORF22ng-1 also shows homology with the OMP from *A. pleuropneumoniae*:

gi|1185395 (U24492) 48 kDa outer membrane protein [Actinobacillus
 35 pleuropneumoniae] Length = 449
 Score = 555 bits (1414), Expect = e-157
 Identities = 284/450 (63%), Positives = 337/450 (74%), Gaps = 4/450 (0%)

Query: 27 MIKIKKGLNLPIAGRPEQVIYDGPVITEVALLGEEYVGMPSMKIKEGEAVKKGQVLFED 86
 40 Sbjct: 1 MITIKKGLDLPIAGTPAQVIHNGNTVNEVAMLGEEYVGMPSMKVREGDGVVKKGQVLFED 60

Query: 87 KKNPGVVFTAPASGKIAAIHRGEKRVLSQSVVIAVEGNDIEEFERYVPEALAKLSSEKVR 146
 45 Sbjct: 61 KKNPGVVFTAPASGTVVTTINRGEKRVLSQSVVIKVEGDEQITFTTRYEAAQLASLSAEQVKQ 120

Query: 147 NLIQSGLWLTALRTRPFSKIPAVDAEPFAIFVNAMDTNPLAADPTVIEKEAEDEFKRGLLV 206
 50 Sbjct: 121 NLIESGLWTAFTTRPFSKVPALDAIPSSIFVNAMDTNPLAADPEVVLKEYETDFKDGTLV 180

Query: 207 LSRL--TERKIHVCKAAGADVP-SENAANIETHEFGGPHAGLSGTHIHFIIEPVGANKTV 263
 55 Sbjct: 181 LTRLFNGQKPVYLCCKDADSNIPLSPAIEGITIKSFGVHPAGLVGTHIHFDVPVGATKQV 240

Query: 264 WTINYQDVIAIGRLFVTGRINTERVVALGGLQVKNPRLRLTVLGAKVSQITAGELVDADN 323
 60 Sbjct: 241 WHLNYQDVIAIGKLETTGELFTDRIISLAGPQVKNPRLVTRLGANLSQLTANELNAGEN 300

Query: 324 RVISGSVLNGAIAQGAHDYLGRYHNQISVIEEGRSKELFGWVAPQDPKYSITRTTLGHFL 383
 65 Sbjct: 301 RVISGSVLGATAAGPVDYLGRYALQSVLAEGREKELFGWIMPGSDKFSITRTVLGHFG 360

Query: 384 KNKLFKFTTAVNGGDRAMVPIGTYERVMXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXVGDTDSAQXXXXXXXXX 443
 70 Sbjct: 361 K-KLFNFTTAVHGGGERAMVPIGAYERVMPLDIIPTLLLRDLAAGDTDSAQNLGCLELDEE 419

Query: 444 XXXXXSFVCPGKYEXGPLLRKVLETIEKEG 473
 ++VCPGK YGP+LR LE IEKEG

Sbjct: 420 DLALCTYVCPGKNNGPMLRAALEKIEKEG 449

Based on this analysis, including the homology with the outer membrane protein of *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*, it was predicted that these proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

ORF22-1 (35.4kDa) was cloned in pET and pGex vectors and expressed in *E.coli*, as described above. The products of protein expression and purification were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Figure 5A shows the results of affinity purification of the GST-fusion protein, and Figure 5B shows the results of expression of the His-fusion in *E.coli*. Purified GST-fusion protein was used to immunise mice, whose sera were used for ELISA (positive result) and FACS analysis (Figure 5C). These experiments confirm that ORF22-1 is a surface-exposed protein, and that it is a useful immunogen.

Example 16

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 133>:

```

1   ..GCGnCGnAAA TCATCCATCC CC..nACGTC GTAGGCCCTG AAGCCAACTG
51  GTTTTTTATG GTAGCCAGTA CGTTTGTGAT TGCTTTGATT GGTTATTTTG
101 TTACTGAAAA AATCGTCGAA CCGCAATTGG GCCCTTATCA ATCAGATTTG
151 TCACAAGAAG AAAAAGACAT TCGGCATTCC AATGAAATCA CGCCTTTGGA
201 ATATAAAGGA TTAATTTGGG CTGGCGTGGT GTTTGTTGCC TTATCCGCCC
251 TATTGGCTTG GAGCATCGTC OCTGCCGACG GTATTTTGCG TCATCCTGAA
301 ACAGGATTGG TTTCCGGTTC GCCGTTTTTA AAATCGATTG TTGTTTTTAT
351 TTTCTTGTG TTTGCACTGC CGGGCATTGT TTATGGCCGG GTAACCCGAA
401 GTTTGCGCGG CGAACAGGAA GTCGTTAATG CGmyGGCCGA ATCGATGAGT
451 ACTCTGGsGC TTTmTTTGsw CAkcATCTTT TTTGCCGCAC AGTTTGTCGC
501 ATTTTTTAAT TGGACGAATA TTGGGCAATA TATTGCCGTT AAAGGGGCGA
551 CGTTCTTAAA AGAAGTCGGC TTGGGCGGCA CGGTGTTGTT TATCGGTTTT
601 ATTTTAATTT GTGCTTTTAT CAATCTGATG ATAGGCTCCG CCTCCGCGCA
651 ATGGGCGGTA ACTGCGCCGA TTTTCGTCCC TATGCTGATG TTGGCCGGCT
701 ACGGCGCCGA AGTCATTCAA GCCGCTTACC GCATCGGTGA TTCCGTTACC
751 AATATTATTA CGCCGATGAT GAGTTATTTT GGGCTGATTA TGGCGACGGT
801 GrkCmmTAC AAAAAGATG CGGGCGTGGG TaCGcTGATT wCTATGATGT
851 TGCCGTATTC CGCTTCTTC TTGATTGCgT GGATTGCCTT ATTCGTCATT
901 TGGGTATTTg TTTTGGGCCT GCCCGTCGGT CCCGGCGCGC CCACATTCTA
951 TCCCGCACCT TAA

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 134; ORF12>:

```

1   ..AXXIIHPXXV VGPEANWFFM VASTFVIALI GYFVTEKIVE PQLGPYQSDL
51  SQEEKDIRHS NEITPLEYKG LIWAGVVFVA LSALLAWSIV PADGILRHPE
101 TGLVSGSPFL KSIVVFIFLL FALPGIVYGR VTRSLRGEQE VVNAXAESMS
151 TLXLXLXXIF FAAQFVAFEN WTNIGQYIAV KGATFLKEVG LGGSVLFIGF
201 ILICAFINLM IGSASAQWAV TAPIFVPLM LAGYAPEVIQ AAYRIGDSVT
251 NIITPMMSYF GLIMATVXXY KKDAGVGTLI XMMLPYSAFF LIAWIALFCI
301 WVFVLGLPVG PGAPTFYPAP *

```

Further sequence analysis revealed the complete DNA sequence <SEQ ID 135> to be:

```

1   ATGAGTCAAA CCGATACGCA ACGGACGGA CGATTTTAC GCACAGTCGA
51  ATGGCTGGGC AATATGTTGC CGCATCCGGT TACGCTTTTT ATTATTTTCA
101 TTGTGTTATT GCTGATTGCC TCTGCCGTCG GTGCGTATTT CGGACTATCC
151 GTCCCCGATC CGCGCCCTGT TGGTGCSAAA GGACGTGCCG ATGACGGTTT
201 GATTTACATT GTCAGCTGTC TCAATGCCGA CGGTTTTATC AAAATCCTGA
251 CGCATACCGT TAAAAATTTC ACCGGTTTCG CGCCGTTGGG AACGGTGTG
301 GTTTCTTTAT TGGGCGTGGG GATTGCGGAA AAATCGGGCT TGATTCCGC
351 ATTAATGCGC TTATTGCTCA CAAAATCGCC ACGCAAACCT ACTACTTTTA
401 TGGTTGTTTT TACAGGGATT TTATCTAATA CCGCTTCTGA ATTGGGCTAT
451 GTCGTCCTAA TCCCTTTGTC CGCCATCATC TTTCATTCCC TCGGCCGCCA
501 TCCGCTTGCC GGTCTGGCTG CGGCTTTTCG CGGCGTTTCG GGCGGTTATT

```

5	551	CGGCCAATCT	GTTCTTAGGC	ACAAATCGATC	CGCTCTTGGC	AGGCATCACC
	601	CAACAGGCGG	CGCAAATCAT	CCATCCCGAC	TACGTCGTAG	GCCCTGAAGC
	651	CAACTGGTTT	TTTATGGTAG	CCAGTACGTT	TGTGATTGCT	TTGATTGGTT
	701	ATTTTGTTAC	TGAAAAAATC	GTGCAACCGC	AATTGGGCCC	TATCAATCA
	751	GATTTGTAC	AAGAAGAAAA	AGACATTCCG	CATTCCAATG	AAATCACGCC
10	801	TTTGAATAT	AAAGGATTAA	TTGGGGCTGG	CGTGGTGT	GTTGCCTTAT
	851	CCGCCCTATT	GGCTTGAGG	ATCGTCCCTG	CCGACGGTAT	TTTGCCTCAT
	901	CCTGAAACAG	GATTGGTTTC	CGGTTCCGG	TTTAAAAAT	CGATTGTTGT
	951	TTTTATTTTC	TGTTGTTTG	CACTGCCGGG	CATTGTTTAT	GGCCGGGTAA
	1001	CCCGAAGTTT	GCGCGGCGAA	CAGGAAGTCG	TTAATGCGAT	GGCCGAATCG
15	1051	ATGAGTACTC	TGGGGCTTTA	TTTGGTCATC	ATCTTTTTTG	CCGCAACAGT
	1101	TGTCGCATTT	TTTAAATGGA	CGAATATTGG	GCAATATATT	CGCGTTAAAG
	1151	GGGCGACGTT	CTTAAAGAA	GTCCGCTTGG	GCGCGACGCT	GTTGTTTATC
	1201	GGTTTTATTT	TAATTTGTGC	TTTTATCAAT	CTGATGATAG	GCTCCGCCCTC
	1251	CGCGCAATGG	GCGGTAAC TG	CGCCGATTTT	CGTCCCTATG	CTGATGTTGG
20	1301	CCGGCTACGC	GCCCGAAGTC	ATTCAAGCCG	CTTACCGCAT	CGGTGATTCC
	1351	GTTACCAATA	TATTACGCC	GATGATGAGT	TATTTCCGGC	TGATTATGGC
	1401	GACGGTGATC	AAATACAAAA	AAGATGCGGG	CGTGGGTACG	CTGATTTCTA
	1451	TGATGTTGCC	GTATTTCCGT	TTCTTCTTGA	TTGCGTGGAT	TGCCTTATTC
	1501	TGCATTGGG	TATTTGTTT	GGGCCTGCC	GTCGGTCCCG	GCGCGCCCAC
	1551	ATTCTATCCC	GCACCTTAA			

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 136; ORF12-1>:

	1	MSQTDTRDQD	RFLRTEWEVLG	NMLPHPVTLF	IIFIVLLLIA	SAVGAYFGLS
25	51	VPDPRVPGAK	GRADDGLIYI	VSLLNADGFI	KILTHTVKNF	TGFAPLGTVL
	101	<u>VSLLGVGIAE</u>	KSGLISALMR	LLLTKSPRKL	TTFMVVFTEI	LSNTASELGY
	151	<u>VVLIPLSAII</u>	FHSLGRHPLA	GLAAAFAGVS	GGYSANFLFG	TIDPLLAGIT
	201	<u>QQAQIIPHD</u>	YVVGPEANWF	<u>FMVASTFVIA</u>	<u>LIGYFVTEKI</u>	VEPQLGPYQS
	251	DLSQEEKDIR	HSNEITPLEY	KGLIAGVVF	VAGLSLAWIS	IVPADGITLRH
30	301	PETGLVSGSP	FLKSIVVFIF	LLFALPGIVY	GRVTRSLRGE	QEVVNAMAES
	351	MSTLGLYLV	<u>IFFAAQVFAF</u>	FNWTNIGQYI	AVKGATFLKE	VGLGGSVLFI
	401	GFILICAFIN	LMIGSASAQW	AVTAPIFVPM	MLLAGYAPEV	IQAAAYRIGDS
	451	<u>VTNIITPMMS</u>	<u>YFGLIMATVI</u>	KYKKDAGVGT	LISMMLPYSA	<u>FFLIAWIALF</u>
	501	CIWFEVLGLP	VGPAPTFFYP	AP*		

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

35 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF12 shows 96.3% identity over a 320aa overlap with an ORF (ORF12a) from strain A of *N.*

meningitidis:

[illegible]

-130-

orf12a	IGSASAQWAVTAPIFVPMMLLAGYAPEVIQAAYRIGDSVTNIITPMMSYFGLIMATVIKY
	420 430 440 450 460 470
5	280 290 300 310 320
orf12.pep	KKDAGVGTLLXMMPLPYSAFFLIAWIALFCIWVFLVGLVPGGAPTFYPAPX
orf12a	KKDAGVGTLLISMMPLPYSAFFLIAWIALFCIWVFLVGLVPGGAPTFYPAPX
	480 490 500 510 520

The complete length ORF12a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 137> is:

10	1	ATGAGTCAAA	CCGATACGCA	ACGGGACGGA	CGATTTTAC	GCACAGTCGA
	51	ATGGCTGGGC	AATATGTTGC	CGCACCCGGT	TACGCTTTTT	ATTATTTTCA
	101	TTGTGTATT	GCTGATTGCC	TCTGCCGCCG	GTGCGTATTT	CGGACTATCC
	151	GTCCCGGATC	CGCGCCCTGT	TGGTGCGAAA	GGACGTGCCG	ATGACGGTTT
	201	GATTCACGTT	GTCAGCCTGC	TCGATGCTGA	CGGTTTGATC	AAAATCCTGA
15	251	CGCATACCGT	TAAAAATTTC	ACCGGTTTCG	CGCCGTGGG	AACGGTGTG
	301	GTTTCTTTAT	TGGGCGTGGG	GATTGCGGAA	AAATCGGGCT	TGATTCCCGC
	351	ATTAATGCGC	TTATTGCTCA	CAAAATCTCC	ACGCAAACTC	ACTACTTTTA
	401	TGGTTGTTTT	TACAGGATT	TTATCTAATA	CCGCTTCTGA	ATTGGGCTAT
	451	GTCGTCCTAA	TCCCTTTGTC	CGCCATCATC	TTTCATTCCC	TCGGCCGCCA
20	501	TCCGCTTGCC	GGTCTGGCTG	CGGCTTTCGC	CGGCGTTTCG	GGCGGTTATT
	551	CGGCCAATCT	GTTCTTAGGC	ACAATCGATC	CGCTCTTGCC	AGGCATCACC
	601	CAACAGCGCG	CGCAAATCAT	CCATCCCGAC	TACGTCGTAG	GCCCTGAAGC
	651	CAACTGGTTT	TTTATGGTAG	CCAGTACGTT	TGTGATTGCT	TTGATTGGTT
	701	ATTTTGTAC	TGAAAAAATC	GTGGAACCGC	AATTGGGCCC	TTATCAATCA
25	751	GATTTGTAC	AAGAAGAAAA	AGACATTGCA	CATTCCAATG	AAATCACGCC
	801	TTTGGGAATAT	AAAGGATTAA	TTTGGGCTGG	CGTGGTGT	GTGCTTAT
	851	CCGCCCTATT	GGCTTGGAGC	ATCGTCCCTG	CCGACGGTAT	TTTGCCTCAT
	901	CCTGAAACAG	GATTGGTTTC	CGGTTCGCCG	TTTTTAAAT	CAATTGTTGT
	951	TTTTATTTTC	TTGTTGTTTG	CACTGCCGGG	CATTGTTTAT	GGCCGGGTAA
30	1001	CCCGAAGTTT	GCGCGCGGAA	CAGGAAGTCG	TTAATGCGAT	GGCCGAATCG
	1051	ATGAGTACTC	TGGGGCTTTA	TTTGGTCATC	ATCTTTTTTG	CCGCACAGTT
	1101	TGTCGCATTT	TTTAATTGGA	CGAATATTGG	GCAATATATT	GCCGTTAAAG
	1151	GGGCGACGTT	CTTAAAAGAA	GTGCGCTTGG	GCGGCAGCGT	GTTGTTTATC
35	1201	GGTTTTATTT	TAATTTGTGC	TTTTATCAAT	CTGATGATAG	GCTCCGCTC
	1251	CGCGCAATGG	GCGGTAATCG	CGCCGATTTT	CGTCCCTATG	CTGATGTTGG
	1301	CGGCTACGC	GCCCGAAGTC	ATTCAAGCCG	CTTACCGCAT	CGGTGATTCC
	1351	GTTACCAATA	TTATTACGCC	GATGATGAGT	TATTTCCGGC	TGATTATGGC
	1401	GACGGTGATC	AAATACAAAA	AAGATGCGGG	CGTGGGTACG	CTGATTCTTA
	1451	TGATGTTGCC	GTATTCGGCT	TTCTTCTTGA	TTGCGTGGAT	TGCCTTATTC
40	1501	TGCATTGCGG	TATTTGTTTT	GGGCTGCCC	GTGCGTCCC	GCGCGCCAC
	1551	ATTCTATCCC	GCACCTTAA			

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 138>:

	1	MSQTDTRQDGR	RFLRTVEWLG	NMLPHPVTLF	IIFIVLLLIA	SAAGAYFGLS
	51	VEDPRPVGAK	GRADDGLIHV	VSLLDADGLI	KILTHTVKNF	TGFAPLGTVL
45	101	VSLLGVGIAE	KSLGISALMR	LLLTSPKRL	TTFMVFTGI	LSNTASELGY
	151	VLIPLSAII	FHSLGRHPLA	GLAAAFAGVS	GGYSANLFLG	TIDPLLAGIT
	201	QQAQIIHPD	YVVGPEANWF	FMVASTFVIA	LIGYFVTEKI	VEPQLGPYQS
	251	DLSQEEKDIR	HSNEITPLEY	KGLIWAGVVF	VALSALLAWS	IYPADGILRH
	301	PETGLVSGSP	FLKSIVVFIF	LLFALPGIVY	GRVTRSLRGE	QEVVNMAES
50	351	MSTLGLYLVI	IFFAAQFVAF	FNWTNIGQYI	AVKGATFLKE	VGLGGSVLFI
	401	GFLICAFIN	LMIGSASAQW	AVTAPIFVPM	LMLAGYAPEV	IQAYRIGDS
	451	VTNIITPMMS	YFGLIMATVI	KYKDGAVGT	LISMMPLPYSA	FFLIAWIALF
	501	CIWVFLGLP	VGPGAPTFYP	AP*		

55 ORF12a and ORF12-1 show 99.0% identity in 522 aa overlap:

	10	20	30	40	50	60
orf12a.pep	MSQTDTRQDGRFLRTVEWLG	NMLPHPVTLF	IIFIVLLLIA	SAAGAYFGLS	VDPDRPVGAK	
orf12-1	MSQTDTRQDGRFLRTVEWLG	NMLPHPVTLF	IIFIVLLLIA	SAVAGAYFGLS	VDPDRPVGAK	
60	10	20	30	40	50	60
orf12a.pep	GRADDGLIHVVSLLDADGLI	KILTHTVKNFTG	FAPLGTVLV	SLLGVGIAE	AKSGLISALMR	
orf12-1	GRADDGLIYIVSLLDADGLI	KILTHTVKNFTG	FAPLGTVLV	SLLGVGIAE	AKSGLISALMR	
65						

-131-

		70	80	90	100	110	120
		130	140	150	160	170	180
5	orf12a.pep	LLLTKSPRKLTTFMVVFTGILSNTASELGYVVLIPLSAIIFHSLGRHPLAGLAAAFAGVS					
	orf12-1	LLLTKSPRKLTTFMVVFTGILSNTASELGYVVLIPLSAIIFHSLGRHPLAGLAAAFAGVS					
		130	140	150	160	170	180
		190	200	210	220	230	240
10	orf12a.pep	GGYSANLFLGTIDPLLAGITQQAQIIHPDYVVGPEANWFFMVASTFVIALIGYFVTEKI					
	orf12-1	GGYSANLFLGTIDPLLAGITQQAQIIHPDYVVGPEANWFFMVASTFVIALIGYFVTEKI					
		190	200	210	220	230	240
		250	260	270	280	290	300
15	orf12a.pep	VEPQLGPYQSDLSQEEKDIRHSNEITPLEYKGLIWAGVVFVALSALLAWSIVPADGILRH					
	orf12-1	VEPQLGPYQSDLSQEEKDIRHSNEITPLEYKGLIWAGVVFVALSALLAWSIVPADGILRH					
		250	260	270	280	290	300
20		310	320	330	340	350	360
	orf12a.pep	PETGLVSGSPFLKSIVVFIFLLFALPGIVYGRVTRSLRGEQEVVNAMAESMSTLGLYLVI					
	orf12-1	PETGLVSGSPFLKSIVVFIFLLFALPGIVYGRVTRSLRGEQEVVNAMAESMSTLGLYLVI					
25		310	320	330	340	350	360
		370	380	390	400	410	420
	orf12a.pep	IFFAAQFVAFENWTNIGQYIAVKGATFLKEVGLGGSVLFIFILICAFINLMIGSASAQW					
30	orf12-1	IFFAAQFVAFENWTNIGQYIAVKGATFLKEVGLGGSVLFIFILICAFINLMIGSASAQW					
		370	380	390	400	410	420
		430	440	450	460	470	480
35	orf12a.pep	AVTAPIFVPMMLAGYAPEVIQAAYRIGDSVTNIITPMMSYFGLIMATVIKYKKDAGVGT					
	orf12-1	AVTAPIFVPMMLAGYAPEVIQAAYRIGDSVTNIITPMMSYFGLIMATVIKYKKDAGVGT					
		430	440	450	460	470	480
40		490	500	510	520		
	orf12a.pep	LISMMLPYSAFFLIAWIALFCIWVFLGLPVGPGAPTFFYPAPX					
	orf12-1	LISMMLPYSAFFLIAWIALFCIWVFLGLPVGPGAPTFFYPAPX					
		490	500	510	520		

45 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF12 shows 92.5% identity over a 320aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF12.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

	orf12.pep	AXXIIHPXXVVGPEANWFFMVASTFVIALI	30
50	orf12ng	AAAFAGVSGGYSANLFLGTIDPLLAGITQQAQIIHPDYVVGPEANWFFMAASTFVIALI	232
	orf12.pep	GYFVTEKIVEPQLGPYQSDLSQEEKDIRHSNEITPLEYKGLIWAGVVFVALSALLAWSIV	90
55	orf12ng	GYFVTEKIVEPQLGPYQSDLSQEEKDIRHSNEITPLEYKGLIWAGVVFVALSALLAWSIV	292
	orf12.pep	PADGILRHPETGLVSGSPFLKSIVVFIFLLFALPGIVYGRVTRSLRGEQEVVNAXAESMS	150
	orf12ng	PADGILRHPETGLVAGSPFLKSIVVFIFLLFALPGIVYGRITRSLRGEREVVNAXAESMS	352
60	orf12.pep	TLXLXLXXIFFAAQFVAFENWTNIGQYIAVKGATFLKEVGLGGSVLFIFILICAFINLM	210
	orf12ng	TLGLYLVIIFFAAQFVAFENWTNIGQYIAVKGAVFLKKFRLGGSVLFIFILICAFINLM	412
65	orf12.pep	IGSASAQWAVTAPIFVPMMLAGYAPEVIQAAYRIGDSVTNIITPMMSYFGLIMATVXXY	270
	orf12ng	IGSASAQWAVTAPIFVPMMLAGNAPQVIQAAYRIGDSVTNIITPMMSYFGLIMATVIKY	472

```

orf12.pep      KKDAGVGTLLIXMMLPYSAFFLIWIALFCIWVFLGLPVGPGAPTFFYPAP  320
|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:
orf12ng        KKDAGVGTLLISMMLPYSAFFLIWIALFCIWVFLGLPVGPGTPTFFYPVP  522

```

The complete length ORF12ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 139> is:

```

5      1  ATGAGTCAAA CCGACGCGCG TCGTAGCGGA CGATTTTAC GCACAGTCGA
      51  ATGGCTGGGC AATATGTTGC CGCACCCGGT TACGCTTTT ATTATTTTCA
     101  TTGTGTTATT GCTGATTGcc tctgCCGTCG GTGCGTATTT CGGACTATCC
     151  GTCCCGATC CGCGTCCTGT TGGGGCGAAA GGACGTGCCG ATGACGGTTT
     201  GATTACAGTT GTCAGCCTGC TCGATGCCGA CGGTTTGATC AAAATCCTGA
     251  CGCATACCGT TAAAAATTC ACCGGTTTCG CGCCGTGGG AACGGTGTG
     301  GTTTCCTTAT TGGGCGTGGG GATTGCGGAA AAATCGGGCT TGATTCCGC
     351  ATTAATGCGC TTATTGCTCA CAAATCCCC ACGCAAACCTC ACTACTTTTA
     401  TGGTTGTTTT TACAGGGATT TTATCCAATA CGGCTTCTGA ATTGGGCTAT
     451  GTCGTCCTAA TCCCTTTGTC CGCCGTCATC TTTCATTCGC TCGGCCGCCA
     501  TCCGCTTGCC GGTTTGGCTG CGGCTTTCGC CGGCGTTTCG GCGGTTTATT
     551  CCGCCAATCT GTTCTTAGGC ACAATCGATC CGCTCTTGGC AGGCATCACC
     601  CAACAGGCGG CGCAAATCAT CCATCCCGAC TACGTCGTAG GCCCTGAAGC
     651  CAATCGTGT TTTATGGCAG CCAGTACGTT TGTGATTGCT TTGATTGTT
     701  ATTTTGTTAC TGAAAAAATC GTCGAACCGC AATTGGGCCC TTATCAATCA
     751  GATTTGTCAC AAGAAGAAAA AGACATTTCG CATTTCAATG AAATCACGCC
     801  TTTGGAATAT AAAGGATTAA TTTGGGCAGG CGTGGTGTG GTTGCCTTAT
     851  CCGCCCTATT GGCTTGGAGC ATCGTCCCTG CCGACGGTAT TTTGCGTCAT
     901  CCTGAAACAG GATTGGTTGC CGGTTTCGCC TTTTAAAAAT CGATTGTTGT
     951  TTTTATTTTC TTGTTGTTTG CGTGCCGGG CATTTGTTAT GGCCGGATAA
    1001  CCCGAAGTTT GCGCGCGCGA CGGGAAGTCG TTAATGCGAT GGCCGAATCG
    1051  ATGAGTACTT TGGGACTTTA TTTGGTCATC ATCTTTTTCG CCGCACAGTT
    1101  TGTCGCATTT TTAAATTGGA CGAATATTGG GCAATATATT GCCGTAAAG
    1151  GGGCGGTGTT CTAAAGAA GTCGGCTTGG GCGGCAGTGT GTTGTATTATC
    1201  GGTTTTATTT TAATTTGTGC TTTTATCAAT CTGATGATAG GCTCCGCCTC
    1251  CCGCAATGG GCGGTAAC TGCCGATTTT CGTCCCTATG CTGATGTTGG
    1301  CCGGCTACGC GCCCGAAGTC ATTCAAGCCG CTTACCGCAT CGGTGATTCC
    1351  GTTACCAATA TTATTACGCC GATGATGAGT TATTTCCGGC TGATTATGGC
    1401  GACGGTAATC AAATACAAA AAGATGCGGG CGTAGGCACG CTGATTCTTA
    1451  TGATGTTGCC GTATTCGCT TTCTCTTAA TTGCATGGAT CGCCTTATTC
    1501  TGCATTTGGG TATTGTTTT GGGTCTGCC GTCGGTCCCG GCACACCCAC
    1551  ATTCTATCCG GTGCCTTAA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 140>:

```

      1  MSQTDARRSG RFLRTVEWLG NMLPHPVTLF IIFIVLLLIA SAVGAYFGLS
     51  VPDPRPVGAK GRADDGLIHV VSLLDADGLI KILTHTVKNF TGFAPLGTVL
    101  VSLLGVGIAE KSLGISALMR LLLTKSPRKL TTFMVVFTGI LSNTASELGY
    151  VVLIPLSAVI FHSLSGRHPLA GLAAAFAGVS GGYSANLFLG TIDPLLAGIT
    201  QQAAQIIHPD YVVGPEANWF FMAASTFVIA LIGYFVTEKI VEPQLGPYQS
    251  DLSQEEKDIR HSNEITPLEY KGLIWAGVVF VALSALLAWS IVPADGILRH
    301  PETGLVAGSP FLKSIVVFIF LFLALPGIVY GRITRSLRGE REVVNAMAES
    351  MSTLGLYLVI IFFAAQFVAF FNWTNIGQYI AVKGAVFLKK FRLGGSVLEI
    401  GFILICAFIN LMIGSASAQW AVTAPIFVPM LMLAGNAPQV IQAAYRIGDS
    451  VTNIITPMMS YFGLIMATVI KYKKDAGVGT LISMMLPYSA FFLIAWIALF
    501  CIWVFLGLP VPGTPTFFYP VP*

```

ORF12ng shows 97.1% identity in 522 aa overlap with ORF12-1:

```

50      10      20      30      40      50      60
orf12-1.pep MSQTDTDQDGRFLRTVEWLG NMLPHPVTLFI IIFIVLLLIASAVGAYFGLSVPDPRPVGAK
          |||||:|:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:
orf12ng      MSQTDARRSGRFLRTVEWLG NMLPHPVTLFI IIFIVLLLIASAVGAYFGLSVPDPRPVGAK
          10      20      30      40      50      60

55      70      80      90     100     110     120
orf12-1.pep GRADDGLIYIVSLLNADGFIKILTHTVKNFTGFAPLGTVLVSLLGVGIAEKSGSLISALMR
          |||||:|:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:
orf12ng      GRADDGLIHVVSLLDADGLIKILTHTVKNFTGFAPLGTVLVSLLGVGIAEKSGSLISALMR
          70      80      90     100     110     120

60      130     140     150     160     170     180
orf12-1.pep LLLTKSPRKLTFMVVFTGILSNTASELGYVVLIPLSAIIFHSLGRHPLAGLAAAFAGVS
          |||||:|:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:
orf12ng      LLLTKSPRKLTFMVVFTGILSNTASELGYVVLIPLSAVIFHSLGRHPLAGLAAAFAGVS
          130     140     150     160     170     180

```

-133-

		130	140	150	160	170	180
5	orf12-1.pep	190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf12ng	190	200	210	220	230	240
10	orf12-1.pep	250	260	270	280	290	300
	orf12ng	250	260	270	280	290	300
15	orf12-1.pep	310	320	330	340	350	360
	orf12ng	310	320	330	340	350	360
20	orf12-1.pep	370	380	390	400	410	420
	orf12ng	370	380	390	400	410	420
25	orf12-1.pep	430	440	450	460	470	480
	orf12ng	430	440	450	460	470	480
30	orf12-1.pep	490	500	510	520		
	orf12ng	490	500	510	520		

In addition, ORF12ng shows significant homology with a hypothetical protein from *E.coli*:

40	sp P46133 YDAH_ECOLI_HYPOTHETICAL_55.1_KD_PROTEIN_IN_OGT-DBPA_INTERGENIC_REGION >gi 1787597 (AE000231) hypothetical protein in ogt 5'region [Escherichia coli] Length = 510 Score = 329 bits (835), Expect = 2e-89 Identities = 178/507 (35%), Positives = 281/507 (55%), Gaps = 15/507 (2%)
45	Query: 8 RSGRFLRTVEWLG NMLPHPV TXXXXXXXXXXASAVGAYFGLSVDPDPRPVGAKGRADDGL 67 +SG+ VE +GN +PHP +A+ +FG+S +P D Sbjct: 13 QSGKLYGWVERIGNKVPHPFLLFYLIIVLMVTTAILSAFGVSAKNP-----TDGTP 64
50	Query: 68 IHVVSLLDADGLIKILTHTVKNFTGFAPXXXXXXXXXXIAEKSGLISALMRLLLT KSP 127 + V +LL +GL L + +KNF+GFAP +AE+ GL+ ALM + + Sbjct: 65 VVKNLLSVEGLHWFLPNVIKNFSGFAPLGAIALVLGAGLAERVGLLPALMVKMASHVN 124
55	Query: 128 RKLTFMVFVFTGILSNTASELGYVVLIPLSAVIFHSLGRHPLAGLAAAFAGVSGGYSANL 187 + ++MV+F S+ +S+ V++ P+ A+IF ++CRHP+AGL AA AGV G++ANL Sbjct: 125 ARYASYMVLFIAFFSHISSDAALVIMPPMGALIFLAVGRHPVAGLLAAIAGVCGFTANL 184
60	Query: 188 FLGTIDPLLAGITQQAQIIHPDYVVGPEANWFFMAASTFVIALIGYFVTEKIVEPQLGP 247 + T D LL+GI+ +AA +P V NW+FMA+S V+ ++G +T+KI+EP+LG Sbjct: 185 LIVTTDVLLSGISTEAAAANFPMHVSVIDNWYFMASVVVLTIVGGLITDKIIEPRLGQ 244
65	Query: 248 YQSDLSQEEKDIRHSNEITPLEYKGLIWAGVVFVALSALLAWSIVPADGILRHPTGLVA 307 +Q + ++ + + S GL AGVV + A +A ++P +GILR P V Sbjct: 245 WQNSDEKLQTLTESQRF-----GLRIAGVVSLFIAAIALMVIPQNGILRDPINHTVM 298
70	Query: 308 GSPFLKSIVVFIFLLFALPGIVYGRITRSLRGEREVVNMAESMSTLGLYLXXXXXXX 367 SPF+K IV I L F + + YG TR++R + ++ + M E M + ++ Sbjct: 299 PSPFIKGIVPLIILFFVVS LAYGIATRIRRDADLPHLMIEPMKEMAGFIVMVFLAQF 358
	Query: 368 XXXXNWTNIGQYIAVKGAVFLKEVGLGGSVLFIFIGFILICAFINLMIGSASAQWAVTAPIF 427 NW+N+G++IAV L+ GL G F+G L+ +F+ + I S SA W++ APIF

15 Example 17

	1	..ACAGCCGGCG	CAGCAGGTTn	CnCGGTCTTC	GTTTTCGTAA	CGGACAGTCA
	51	GGTGAGAGGT	TTCGGAACA	TCCAGACCGC	AGTGGAAACA	GGTTTTTTTC
20	101	ATGGCATTTC	GGTTTCGTCT	GTGTTTGGTG	CGGCGGCACA	AGACTCGGCA
	151	ATgGCTTCGC	CGAGTCGCTC	TATACCGGTA	TTTTACGCAA	CGGAAATGCG
	201	GACGgCgGcCA	ATTTTTCCCCG	CAGCGTCGCG	CCATATGCCC	GTGTTTTgTT
	251	CTTCAGACGG	CAGCAGGTGCG	GTTTTGTGTT	ACACCTTgAT	CGACGGAAaT
	301	TCGCCGGCAt	GGATTCTTG	CAGTACGTTT	TCACGCTCTT	GCATCTGCTG
25	351	TCCGCTGTTC	GGAGCGGCGG	CATCGACGAC	GTGCAGCAGC	ACATCgGcTT
	401	gCGCGGTTTC	TTCCAGCGTG	GCgGAAAAGG	CGGAAATCAG	TTTgTGGCGC
	451	agATyGCTnA	CGAATCCGAC	GGTATCGGTC	AGGATAATGC	TGCATTCCGG
	501	ACT..				

```

30      1  ..TAGAAGXXVF VVFTDSQVEV FGNIQTAVET GFFHGISVSS VFGAAQDSA
      51  MASRSASIPV FSATEMRTAA IFPAASRHMP VFCSSDGRS VLLYTLMHGI
     101  SPAWISCSTF STSSICPLF GAAASTTCSS TSACAVSSSV AEKAEISLCG
     151  RXLTNPTVSV RIMLHSG..

```

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

			10	20	30
	orf14.pep	TAGAAGXXVFVFTDSQVEVFGNIQTAVET			
		:: : ::: :: :			
40	orf14a	GRQLGFLRVGGALFVITAQARVNNALCDCITTTGAAGFAVFVTDDQMVFEGNVQPAAVET			
		150 160 170 180 190 200			
			40	50	60
	orf14.pep	GFFHGISVSSEVFGAAAQSAMASRSASIPVFSATEMRTAEIFPAASHMPVFCSSDGSRS			
		:: :: ::: :: :			
45	orf14a	GFFHGISVSSEVFGAAAQSAMASRSASIPVFSATEMRTAEIFPAASHMPVFCSSDGSRS			
		210 220 230 240 250 260			
			100	110	120
	orf14.pep	VLLYTLMHGISPAWISCSTFSTSSICPLFGAAASTTCSSTSACAVSSSVAEKAEISLCG			
		:: :: ::: :: :			
50	orf14a	VLLYTLMHGISPAWISCSTFSTSSICPLFGAAASTTCSSTSACAVSSSVAEKAEISLCG			
		270 280 290 300 310 320			

	1	ATGGAGGATT	TGCAGGAAAT	CGGGTTCGAT	GTCGCCGCCG	TAAAGGTAGG
	51	TCGCGAGCGC	GAACATCATC	GTCTGCATCA	TCCCCAGCCC	GGCAACGGCG
10	101	AGGCGGACGA	TGTATTGTTT	GCGTTCCTTT	TGATTGGCGC	CTTCGATTAT
	151	TTTGGCGTCA	TAGGGTGGCG	CGGTGTAGCC	TATCTCCCTG	ATTTTCAACA
	201	GAATGTCGGA	AAGGCGGATT	TTGCCGTCGT	CCCAGACGAC	GCGGCAGCGG
	251	TGCGTGCTGT	AATTGAGGTC	GATGCGGACG	ATGCCGTCTG	TACGCAAAAG
	301	CTGCTGTTTC	ATCAGCCAGA	CGCAGGCGGC	GCAGGTGATG	CCGCGCAGCA
15	351	TTAAACCCGC	CTCGCGCGTG	CCGCCGTGGG	TTTCCACAAA	CTCGGACTGG
	401	ACTTCGGGCA	GCTCGTACAG	GCGGATTGGT	TCGAGGATTT	CTTGGGCGCG
	451	CAGCTCGGTT	TTTTGCGCGT	CGGCGGTGCG	TTGTTTGTAA	TAAC TGCCCA
	501	AGCCCGCGTC	AATAATGCTT	TGTGCGACTG	CCTGACAACC	GGCGCAGCAG
	551	GTTTCGCGGT	CTTCGTTTTT	GTAACGGACG	GTCAGATGCA	GTTTTTCGGG
20	601	AACCTCCAGC	CCTCAGTGGA	AACAGGTTTT	TTTCAATGGC	TTTCGGTTTC
	651	GTCTGTGTTT	GGTGCGGCGG	CACAATACTC	GGCAATGGCT	TCGCGCAGTG
	701	CGTCTATACC	GGTATTTTCA	GCAACGGAAA	TGCGGACGGC	GGCAATTTTT
	751	CCCGCAGCGT	CGCGCCATAT	GCCCCTGTTT	TGTTCTTCAG	ACGGCAGCAG
	801	GTCGGTTTTG	TTGTACACCT	TGATGCACGG	AATATCGCCG	GCATGGATTT
25	851	CTTGCAGTAC	GTTTTCCACG	TCTTCAATCT	GCTGTCGCGT	GTTCCGAGCG
	901	GCGGCATCGA	CGACGTGCAG	CAGCACATCG	GCTTGCGCGG	TTTCTTCCAG
	951	CGTGGCGGAA	AAGGCGGAAA	TCAGTTTGTG	CGGCAGATCG	CTGACGAATC
	1001	CGACGGTATC	GGTCAGGATA	ATGCTGCATT	CGGGAATGAT	GTACAGCCCG
	1051	CGCGCCGTCG	TGTCGAGTGT	GGCGAAAAGC	TGGTCTTTCG	CATATATGCC
	1101	CGACTTGGTC	AGCCCGTTGA	ACAGACTGGA	TTTGCCGACA	TTGGTATAG

35

1	MEDLQIEIGFD	VAAVKVGRQR	EHHRLHHHPQF	GNGEADDVLF	AFFLVGGFDF
51	LRVIGCGGVA	YLPDFQQNVG	KADFVAVPDD	AAAVRAVIEV	DADDAVCTQK
101	LLFDQPDAGG	AGDAAEH*NR	LARAAVGFK	VGLDFGQVVQ	ADLVDFLGR
151	QLGFLRVAG	LFVITAQARV	NNALCDCLTT	GAAGFVAVVF	VTDGQMGVFG
201	NVQPAVETGF	FHGISVSSVF	GAAAQYSAMA	SRSASIPVFS	ATEMRATAIF
251	PAASRHMPVF	CSSDGSRSVL	LYTLMHGISP	AWISCSSTFST	SSICCLPLGA
301	AASTTCSSTS	ACAVSSSSVAE	KAEISLCLGRS	LTNPSTVSVRI	MLHSGLMYSR
351	RAVVSSVAKS	WSFAYMEDLV	SRLNRLDLPT	LV*	

40 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

gonorrhoeae:

The complete length ORF14ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 145> is predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 146>:

5
1 MEDLQEIGFD VAAVKVGRQR EHHRLHHTQS GNGKADDVLF AFFLVGGFDF
51 LRVIGCGGVA CLPDFQQNVG EADFAVVPDD AAARAVIEV DADDAVCAQK
101 LLFDQPDAGG AGNAAEHQHC FVRAIMGFHK VGLDFGQVVQ ADLVEDFLGR
151 QFGFFRVGGA SFVITAQAGI DDALCDCLTA DAAGFAVFAT VADGQMVFVG
201 NVQPAVETGF FHGISVSVF GAAQYSAMA SRSASIPVFS ATEMRTAALF
251 PAASRHPVF CSSDGSRSVL LYTLMHGISW AWISCSTFST SSICCPLEFR
301 AASTCSSTS ACTVSSKVAE KAEISLCGRS LTNPTVSVRI MLHAGLMYSR
351 RAVVSRVAKS WSFAYMPDLV SRLNRLDLPT LV*

Based on the putative transmembrane domain in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that the
10 proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for
vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 18

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 147>:

15
1 ..GGCCATTACT CCGACCGCAC TTGGAAGCCG CGTTTGGNCG GCCGCCGTCT
51 GCCGTATCTG CTTTATGGCA CGCTGATTGC GGTATTGTG ATGATTTTGA
101 TGCCGAATCT GGGCAGCTTC GGTTCGGCT ATCGCTCGCT GCGCGCTTTG
151 TCGTTCGGCG CGCTGATGAT TCGCTGTGA GACGTGTCGT CAAATATGGC
201 GATGCAGCCG TTAAAGATGA TGGTCGGCGA CATGGTCAAC GAGGAGCAGA
251 AAA.NTACGC CTACGGGATT CAAAGTTTCT TAGCAAATAC GGGCGCGGTC
20 301 GTGGCGGCGA TTCTGCCGTT TGTGTTTGGC TATATCGGTT TGGCGAACAC
351 CGCCGANAAA GCGTGTGTGC CGCAGACCGT GGTGCTGGCG TTTTATGTGG
401 GTGCGGCGTT GCTGGTGATT ACCAGCGCGT TCACGATTTT CAAAGTGAAG
451 GAATACGANC CGGAAACCTA CGCCCGTTAC CACGGCATCG ATGTCGCGCG
501 GAATCAGGAA AAAGCCAAC GGATCGCACT CTTAAAA.CC GCGC..

25 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 148; ORF16>:

1 ..GHYSDRTWKP RLXGRRLPYL LYGTIAVIV MILMPNSGSF GFGYASLAAL
51 SFGALMIAL DVSSNMAMQP FKMMVGDVNV EEQKXYAYGI QSFLANTGAV
101 VAAILPFVFA YIGLANTAXK GVPQTVVVA FYVGAALLVI TSAFTIFKVK
151 EYXPETYARY HGIDVAANQE KANWIALLKX A..

30 Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 149>:

35
1 ATGTCGGAAT ATACGCCTCA AACAGCAAAA CAAGGTTTGC CCGCGCTGGC
51 AAAAAGCACG ATTTGGATGC TCAGTTTCGG CTTTCTCGGC GTTCAGACGG
101 CCTTTACCTT GCAAAGCTCG CAAATGAGCC GCATTTTCA AACGCTAGGC
151 GCAGACCCGC ACAATTTGGG CTGGTTTTTC ATCCTGCCGC CGCTGGCGGG
201 GATGCTGGTG CAGCCGATTG TCGGCCATTA CTCCGACCGC ACTTGGGAAGC
251 CGCGTTTGGG CGGCCGCCGT CTGCCGTATC TGCTTTATGG CACGCTGATT
301 GCGGTTATTG TGATGATTTT GATGCCGAAC TCGGGCAGCT TCGGTTTCGG
351 CTATGCGTCG CTGGCGGCTT TGTGCTTCGG CGCGCTGATG ATTGCGCTGT
40 401 TAGACGTGTC GTCAAATATG GCGATGCAGC CGTTTAAGAT GATGCTCGGC
451 GACATGGTCA ACGAGGAGCA GAAAGGCTAC GCCTACGGGA TTCAAAGTTT
501 CTTAGCAAAT ACGGGCGCGG TCGTGGCGGC GATTCTGCCG TTTGTGTTTG
551 CGTATATCGG TTTGGCGAAC ACCGCCGAGA AAGGCGTTGT GCCGCAGACC
601 GTGGTCGTGG CGTTTTATGT GGGTGGCGCG TTGCTGGTGA TTACCAGCGC
651 GTTCACGATT TTCAAAGTGA AGGAATACGA TCCGGAAACC TACGCCCGTT
45 701 ACCACGGCAT CGATGTCGCC GCGAATCAGG AAAAAGCCAA CTGGATCGAA
751 CTCTTGAATA CCGCGCCTAA GGCGTTTTGG ACGGTTACTT TGGTGAATTT
801 CTTCTGCTGG TTGCGCTTCC AATATATGTG GACTTACTCG GCAGGCGCGA
851 TTGCGGAAAA CGCTTGGCAC ACCACCGATG CGTCTTCCGT AGGTTATCAG
901 GAGGCGGGTA ACTGCTACGG CGTTTGGCG GCGGTGCAGT CGGTTGCGGC
50 951 GGTGATTTGT TCGTTTGTAT TGGCGAAAGT GCCGAATAAA TACCATAAGG
1001 CGGGTTATTT CGGCTGTTTG GCTTGGGCG CGCTCGGCTT TTTCTCCGTT
1051 TTCTTCATCG GCAACCAATA CGCGCTGGTG TTGTCTTATA CCTTAATCGG
1101 CATCGCTTGG GCGGGCATTG TCACTTATCC GCTGACGATT GTGACCAACG
1151 CCTTGTGCGG CAAGCATATG GGCCTTACT TGGGCTTGTT TAACGGCTCT
55 1201 ATCTGTATGC CTCAAATCGT CGCTTCGCTG TTGAGTTTCG TGCTTTTCCC
1251 TATGCTGGGC GGCTTGCAGG CCACTATGTT CTTGGTAGGG GCGCTCGTCC
1301 TGCTGCTGGG CGCGTTTTTC GTGTTCTTGA TTAAAGAAAC ACACGGCGGG
1351 GTTTGA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 150; ORF16-1>:

```

1  MSEYTPQTAK  QGLPALAKST  IWMLSFGFLG  VQTAFTLQSS  QMSRIFQTLG
51 ADPHNLGWFF  ILPPLAGMLV  QPIVGHYSR  TWKPRLGRR  LPYLLYGTLI
101 AVIVMILMPN  SGSFGFGYAS  LAALSFGALM  IALLDVSSNM  AMQPFKMMVG
5  151 DMVNEEQGY  AYGIOQFLAN  TGAVVAAILP  FVFAYIGLAN  TAEKGVVPQT
201 VVVAFYVGAA  LLVITSAFTI  FKVKYDPET  YARYHGIDVA  ANQEKANWIE
251 LLKTAPKAFW  TVTLVQFFCW  FAFQYMWYTS  AGAIAENVWH  TTDASSVGYQ
301 EAGNWSYVLA  AVQSVAAVIC  SFVLAKVPNK  YHKAGYFGCL  ALGALGFFSV
10  351 FFIGNQYALV  LSYTLIGIAW  AGIITYPLTI  VTNALSCKHM  GTYLGFLFNGS
401 ICMPQIVASL  LSFVLPMLG  GLQATMFLVG  GVVLLLGAFS  VFLIKETHGG
451 V*

```

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF16 shows 96.7% identity over a 181aa overlap with an ORF (ORF16a) from strain A of *N.*

15 *meningitidis*:

```

                                10      20      30
orf16.pep                      GHYSDRTWKPERLXGRRRLPYLLYGTLIAIV
20 orf16a      IFQTLGADPHSLGWFFILPPLAGMLVQPIVGHYSDRTWKPERLGGRRRLPYLLYGTLIAIV
                        50      60      70      80      90     100

                                40      50      60      70      80      90
orf16.pep      MILMPNSGSFGFGYASLAALSFGALMIALLDVSSNMAMQPFKMMVGDVNEEQKXYAYGI
25 orf16a      MILMPNSGSFGFGYASLAALSFGALMIALLDVSSNMAMQPFKMMVGDVNEEQKGYAYGI
                        110     120     130     140     150     160

                                100     110     120     130     140     150
orf16.pep      QSFLANTGAVVAAILPFVFAYIGLANTAXKGVVPQTVVVAFYVGAAALLVITSAFTIFVKV
30 orf16a      QSFLANTGAVVAAILPFVFAYIGLANTAEGKGVVPQTVVVAFYVGAAALLVITSAFTIFVKV
                        170     180     190     200     210     220

                                160     170     180
orf16.pep      EYXPETYARYHGIDVAANQEKANWIALLKXA
35 orf16a      EYNPETYARYHGIDVAANQEKANWIELLKTAPKAFWTVTLVQFFCWFAFQYMWYTSAGAI
                        230     240     250     260     270     280

                                160     170     180
orf16a      AENVVHTTDASSVGYQEAGNWSYVLAQSVAAVICSFVLAKVPNKYHKAGYFGCLALGA
40 orf16a      AENVVHTTDASSVGYQEAGNWSYVLAQSVAAVICSFVLAKVPNKYHKAGYFGCLALGA
                        290     300     310     320     330     340

```

The complete length ORF16a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 151> is:

```

1  ATGTCGGAAT  ATACGCCTCA  AACAGCAAAA  CAAGGTTTGC  CCGCGCTGGC
51 AAAAAGCACG  ATTTGGATGC  TCAGTTTCGG  CTTTCTCGGC  GTTCAGACGG
45 101 CCTTTACCTT  GCAAAGCTCG  CAGATGAGCC  GCATCTTCCA  GACGCTCGGT
151 CCCGATCCGC  ACAGCCTCGG  CTGGTTCTTT  ATCCTGCCGC  CGCTGGCGGG
201 GATGCTGGTG  CAGCCGATTG  TCGGCCATTA  CTCCGACCGC  ACTTGAAGC
251 CGCGTTTGGG  CGGCCGCCGT  CTGCCGTATC  TGCTTTATGG  CACGCTGATT
50 301 CGCGTTATTG  TGATGATTTT  GATGCCGAAC  TCGGGCAGCT  TCGGTTTCGG
351 CTATGCGTCG  CTGGCGGCTT  TGTCGTTCCG  CGCGCTGATG  ATTGCGCTGT
401 TAGACGTGTC  GTCAAATATG  GCGATGCAGC  CGTTTAAGAT  GATGGTCGGC
451 GACATGGTCA  ACGAGGAGCA  GAAAGGCTAC  GCCTACGGGA  TTCAAAGTTT
501 CTTAGCGAAT  ACGGGCGCGG  TCGTGGCGGC  GATTCTGCCG  TTTGTGTTTG
55 551 CGTATATCGG  TTTGGCGAAC  ACCGCCGAGA  AAGGCGTTGT  GCCGCAGACC
601 GTGGTCGTGG  CGTTTTATGT  GGGTGCAGCG  TTGCTGGTGA  TTACCAGCGC
651 GTTCACGATT  TTCAAAGTGA  AGGAATACAA  TCCGGAAACC  TACGCCCGTT
701 ACCACGGCAT  CGATGTCGCC  GCGAATCAGG  AAAAAGCCAA  CTGGATCGAA
751 CTTTGAAAAA  CCGCGCCTAA  GCGGTTTGG  ACGGTTACTT  TGGTGCAATT
801 CTTCTGCTGG  TTCGCCTTCC  AATATATGTG  GACTTACTCG  GCAGGCGCGA
60 851 TTGCGGAAAA  CGTCTGGCAC  ACCACCGATG  CGTCTCCGT  AGGTTATCAG
901 GAGGCGGGTA  ACTGGTACGG  CGTTTTGGCG  GCGGTGCAGT  CGGTTGCGGC
951 GGTGATTTGT  TCGTTTGTAT  TGGCGAAAGT  GCCGAATAAA  TACCATAAGG

```

-138-

5
1001 CGGGTTATTT CGGCTGTTTG GCTTTGGGCG CGCTCGGCTT TTTCTCCGTT
1051 TTCTTCATCG GCAACCAATA CGCGCTGGTG TTGTCTTATA CCTTAATCGG
1101 CATCGCTTGG GCGGGCATT TCACTTATCC GCTGACGATT GTGACCAACG
1151 CCTGTGTCGG CAAGCATATG GGCACCTACT TGGGCCTGTT TAACGGCTCT
1201 ATCTGTATGC CGCAAATCGT CGCTTCGCTG TTGAGTTTCG TGCTTTTCCC
1251 TATGCTGGGC GGCTTCGAGG CCACTATGTT CTTGGTAGGG GGCCTCGTCC
1301 TGCTGCTGGG CGCGTTTTCG GTGTTCTGA TTAAAGAAAC ACACGGCGGG
1351 GTTTGA

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 152>:

10
1 MSEYTPQTAK QGLPALAKST IWMLSFGLG VQTAFTLQSS QMSRIFOTLG
51 ADPHSLGWFF ILPPLAGMLV QPIVGHYSR TWKPRLGRR LPYLLYGTLI
101 AVIVMILMPN SGSFGFGYAS LAALSFGALM IALLDVSSNM AMQPFKMMVG
151 DMVNEEQKGY AYGIQSFLAN TGAVVAAILP FVFAYIGLAN TAEKGVVPQT
201 VVVAFYVGAA LLVITSAFTI FKVKEYNPET YARYHGIDVA ANQEKANWIE
15
251 LLKTAPKAFW TVTLVQFFCW FAFQYMWYYS AGAIAENVVH TTDASSVGYQ
301 EAGNWDYVLA AVQSVAVIC SEVLAKVPNK YHKAGYFGCL ALGALGFFSV
351 FFIGNQYALV LSYTLIGIAW AGIITYPLTI VTNALSGKHM GTYLGLFNLS
401 ICMPOIVASL LSFVLPMLG GLQATMFLVG GVVLLLGAFS VFLIKETHGG
451 V*

20 ORF16a and ORF16-1 show 99.6% identity in 451 aa overlap:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
orfl6a.pep		MSEYTPQTAKQGLPALAKSTIWMLSFGLGVQTAFTLQSSQMSRIFQTLGADPHSLGWFF					
orfl6-1		MSEYTPQTAKQGLPALAKSTIWMLSFGLGVQTAFTLQSSQMSRIFQTLGADPHSLGWFF					
		10	20	30	40	50	60
orfl6a.pep		ILPPLAGMLVQPIVGHYSRDTWKPRLGRRRLPYLLYGTLI					
orfl6-1		ILPPLAGMLVQPIVGHYSRDTWKPRLGRRRLPYLLYGTLI					
		70	80	90	100	110	120
orfl6a.pep		ILPPLAGMLVQPIVGHYSRDTWKPRLGRRRLPYLLYGTLI					
orfl6-1		ILPPLAGMLVQPIVGHYSRDTWKPRLGRRRLPYLLYGTLI					
		70	80	90	100	110	120
orfl6a.pep		LAALSFGALMIALLDVSSNMAMQPFKMMVGDMVNEEQKGYAYGIQSFLANTGAVVAAILP					
orfl6-1		LAALSFGALMIALLDVSSNMAMQPFKMMVGDMVNEEQKGYAYGIQSFLANTGAVVAAILP					
		130	140	150	160	170	180
orfl6a.pep		FVFAYIGLANTA					
orfl6-1		FVFAYIGLANTA					
		190	200	210	220	230	240
orfl6a.pep		FVFAYIGLANTA					
orfl6-1		FVFAYIGLANTA					
		190	200	210	220	230	240
orfl6a.pep		ANQEKANWIELLKTAPKAFWTVTLVQFFCWFAFQYMWYYSAGAIAENVVH					
orfl6-1		ANQEKANWIELLKTAPKAFWTVTLVQFFCWFAFQYMWYYSAGAIAENVVH					
		250	260	270	280	290	300
orfl6a.pep		ANQEKANWIELLKTAPKAFWTVTLVQFFCWFAFQYMWYYSAGAIAENVVH					
orfl6-1		ANQEKANWIELLKTAPKAFWTVTLVQFFCWFAFQYMWYYSAGAIAENVVH					
		250	260	270	280	290	300
orfl6a.pep		EAGNWDYVLA					
orfl6-1		EAGNWDYVLA					
		310	320	330	340	350	360
orfl6a.pep		EAGNWDYVLA					
orfl6-1		EAGNWDYVLA					
		310	320	330	340	350	360
orfl6a.pep		LSYTLIGIAWAGIITYPLTIVTNALSGKHMGTLYLGLFNLSICMPQIVASLLSFVLPMLG					
orfl6-1		LSYTLIGIAWAGIITYPLTIVTNALSGKHMGTLYLGLFNLSICMPQIVASLLSFVLPMLG					
		370	380	390	400	410	420
orfl6a.pep		LSYTLIGIAWAGIITYPLTIVTNALSGKHMGTLYLGLFNLSICMPQIVASLLSFVLPMLG					
orfl6-1		LSYTLIGIAWAGIITYPLTIVTNALSGKHMGTLYLGLFNLSICMPQIVASLLSFVLPMLG					
		370	380	390	400	410	420
orfl6a.pep		GLQATMFLVGGVVLLLGAFSVFLIKETHGGVX					
orfl6-1		GLQATMFLVGGVVLLLGAFSVFLIKETHGGVX					
		430	440	450			
orfl6a.pep		GLQATMFLVGGVVLLLGAFSVFLIKETHGGVX					
orfl6-1		GLQATMFLVGGVVLLLGAFSVFLIKETHGGVX					
		430	440	450			

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF16 shows 93.9% identity over a 181aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF16.ng) from *N.gonorrhoeae*:

```

5      orf16.pep                                GHYSDRTWKPRXLXGRRLPYLLYGTLIAVIV      30
      orf16ng      HFSNARRRPAQFGLVFHPAAAGGDAGSADSGYYSDRTWKPRXLXGRRLPYLLYGTLIAVIV      131
10     orf16.pep      MILMPNSGSFGFGYASLAALSFGALMIALLDVSSNMAMQPFKMMVGDMDVNEEQKXYAYGI      90
      orf16ng      MILMPNSGSFGFGYASLAALSFGALMIALLDVSSNMAMQPFKMMVGDMDVNEEQKSYAYGI      191
      orf16.pep      QSFLANTGAVVAAILPFVFAYIGLANTAXKGVVPQTVVVAFYVGAALLVITSAFTIFKVK      150
15     orf16ng      QSFLANTDAVVAAILPFVFAYIGLANTAEEKGVVPQTVVVAFYVGAALLIITSAFTISKVK      251
      orf16.pep      EYXPETYARYHGIDVAANQEKANWIALLKXA                                181
      orf16ng      EYDPETYARYHGIDVAANQEKANWFELLKTAPKVFWTVPVQFFCWFAFRYMWTYSAGAI      311

```

20 The complete length ORF16ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 153> is:

```

      1 ATGATAGGGG ATCGCCGCGC CGGCAACCAT TTCGGATTTT CCAAAGCAAA
      51 TACTTTTCAA ATCAAAAAAA AGGATTACTT TTATGTCGGA ATATACGCCT
     101 CAAACAGCAA AACAAAGGTTT GCCCGCGCCG GCAAAAAGCA CGATTGGGAT
     151 GTTGAGCTTC GGCTATCTCG GCGTTCAGAC GGCCTTTACC CTGCAAAGCT
     201 CGCAGATGAG CCGCATTTT CAAACGCTAG GCGCAGACCC GCACAATTTG
     251 GGCTGGTTTT TCATCCTGCC GCCGCTGGCG GGGATGCTGG TTCAGCCGAT
     301 AGTGGCTACT ACTCAGACCG CACTTGGAAG CCGCGCTTGG GCGGCCGCCG
     351 CCTGCCGTAT CTGCTTTACG GCACGCTGAT TGCGGTCATC GTGATGATTT
     401 TGATGCCGAA CTCGGGCAGC TTCGGTTTCG GCTATGCGTC GCTGGCGGCC
     451 TTGTTCGTTG GCGCGCTGAT GATTGCGCTG TTGGACGTGT CGTCGAATAT
     501 GGCGATGCAG CCGTTTAAGA TGATGGTTCG CGATATGGTC AACGAGGAGC
     551 AGAAAAGCTA CGCTACGGG ATTCAAAGTT TCTTAGCGAA TACGGACGCG
     601 GTTGTGGCAG CGATTCTGCC GTTTGTGTTC GCGTATATCG GTTTGGCGAA
     651 CACTGCCGAG AAAGCGCTTG TGCCACAAAC CGTGGTCGTA GCATTCTATG
     701 TGGGTGCGGC GTTACTGATT ATTACCAGTG CGTTCACAAT CTCCAAAGTC
     751 AAAGAATACG ACCCGGAAAC CTACGCCCGT TACCACGCA TCATGTGCGC
     801 CGCGAATCAG GAAAAAGCCA ACTGGTTCGA ACTCTTAAAA ACCGCGCCTA
     851 AAGTGTTTTG GACGTTACT CCGGTACAGT TTTTCTGCTG GTTCGCCTTC
     901 CGGTATATGT GGACTTACT GGCAGGCGCG ATTGCAGAAA ACGTCTGGCA
    1001 CACTACCGAT GCGTCTTCCG TAGGCCATCA GGAGGCGGGC AACCGGTACG
    1001 GCGTTTTGGC GCGGGTGTAG

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 154>:

```

      1 MIGDRRAGNH FGFSKANTEF IKKKDLLYVG IYASNSKTRF ARAGKKHDL
     51 VELRLSRRSD GLYPAKLAD PHFSNARRRP AQFGLVFHFA AAGGDAGSAD
    101 SGYYSDRTWK PRLGGRRLPY LLYGTIAVI VMILMPNSGS FGFGYASLAA
    151 LSFGALMIAL LDVSSNMAMQ PFKMMVGDMDV NEEQKSYAYG IQSFLANTDA
    201 VVAAILPFVF AYIGLANTAE KGVVPQTVV VAFYVGAALLI ITSFTISKV
    251 KEYDPETYAR YHGIDVAANQ EKANWFELLK TAPKVFWTVT PVQFFCWFAF
    301 RYMWTYSAGA IAEVWHTTD ASSVGHQEAG NRYGVLAHV*

```

50 ORF16ng and ORF16-1 show 89.3% identity in 261 aa overlap:

```

      30      40      50      60      70      80
    orf16-1.pep  MLSFGFLGVQTAFTLQSSQMSRI FQTLGADPHNLGWFFILPPLAGMLVQPI-VGHYS
      55     orf16ng      DVELRLSRRSDGLYPAKLADPHFSNARRRPAQFGLVF-HPAAAGGDAGSADSGYYSDRT
      50      60      70      80      90      100
      90      100     110     120     130     140
    orf16-1.pep  WKPRLGGRRLPYLLYGTLIAVIVMILMPNSGSFGFGYASLAALSFGALMIALLDVSSNMA
      60     orf16ng      WKPRLGGRRLPYLLYGTLIAVIVMILMPNSGSFGFGYASLAALSFGALMIALLDVSSNMA
      110     120     130     140     150     160

```

-140-

		150	160	170	180	190	200
5	orf16-1.pep	MQPFKMMVGD MNVEEQKSYAYGIQSFLANTGAVVAAILPFVFAYIGLANTA EKGVPQTV					
	orf16ng	MQPFKMMVGD MNVEEQKSYAYGIQSFLANTDAVVAAILPFVFAYIGLANTA EKGVPQTV					
		170	180	190	200	210	220
10	orf16-1.pep	VVAFYVGAALLVITS AFTIFKVKEYDPETYARYHGIDVAANQEKANWIELLK TAPKAEFWT					
	orf16ng	VVAFYVGAALLIITS AFTISKVKEYDPETYARYHGIDVAANQEKANWFEL LK TAPKVEFWT					
		230	240	250	260	270	280
15	orf16-1.pep	VTLVQFFCWFAFQYMW TYSAGAI AENVWHTTDASSVG YQEAGN WYGVLA AVQSVA AVICS					
	orf16ng	VTPVQFFCWFAFRYMW TYSAGAI AENVWHTTDASSVGH QEAGNRYGV LA AVX					
		290	300	310	320	330	340

- 20 Based on this analysis, including the presence of several putative transmembrane domains in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 19

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 155>:

25	1	ATGTTGTTCC	GTA AACGAC	CGCCGCCGTT	TTGGCGCATA	CCTTGATGCT
	51	GAACGGCTGT	ACGTTGATGT	TGTGGGGAAT	GAACAACCCG	GTCAGCGAAA
	101	CAATCACCCG	NAAACACGTT	GNCAAAGACC	AAATCCGNGN	CTTCGGTGTG
	151	GTTGCCGAAG	ACAATGCCCA	ATTGGAAAAG	GGCAGCCTGG	TGATGATGGG
	201	CGGAAAATAC	TGGTTCGTCG	TCAATCCCGA	AGATTCGGCG	AA.NTGACGG
30	251	GNATTTTGAN	GGCAGGGCTG	GACAAACCCCT	TCCAAATAGT	TNAGGATACC
	301	CCGAGCTATG	C.TGCCACCA	AGCCCTGCCG	GTCAAACCTCG	GATCGNCTGG
	351	CAGCCAGAAT...				

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 156; ORF28>:

35	1	MLFRKTTAAV	LAHTLMLNGC	TLMLWGMNPN	VSETITRKHV	XKDQIRXFGV
	51	VAEDNAQLEK	GSLVMGGKY	WFVVPEDSA	XXTGILXAGL	DKPFQIVXDT
	101	PSYXCHQALP	VKLGSXGSQN...			

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 157>:

40	1	ATGTTGTTCC	GTA AACGAC	CGCCGCCGTT	TTGGCGGCAA	CCTTGATGCT
	51	GAACGGCTGT	ACGTTGATGT	TGTGGGGAAT	GAACAACCCG	GTCAGCGAAA
	101	CAATCACCCG	CAAACACGTT	GACAAAGACC	AAATCCGCGC	CTTCGGTGTG
	151	GTTGCCGAAG	ACAATGCCCA	ATTGGAAAAG	GGCAGCCTGG	TGATGATGGG
	201	CGGAAAATAC	TGGTTCGTCG	TCAATCCCGA	AGATTCGGCG	AAGCTGACGG
	251	GCATTTTGAA	GGCAGGGCTG	GACAAACCCCT	TCCAAATAGT	TGAGGATACC
45	301	CCGAGCTATG	CTCGCCACCA	AGCCCTGCCG	GTCAAACCTCG	AATCGCCTGG
	351	CAGCCAGAAT	TTCAGTACCG	AAGGCCTTTG	CCTGCGCTAC	GATACCGACA
	401	AGCCTGCCGA	CATCGCCAAG	CTGAAACAGC	TCGGGTTTGA	AGCGGTCAAA
	451	CTCGACAATC	GGACCATTTA	CACGCGCTGC	GTATCCGCCA	AAGGCAAATA
	501	CTACGCCACA	CCGCAAAAAC	TGAACGCCGA	TTACCATTTT	GAGCAAAGTG
50	551	TGCCTGCCGA	TATTTATTAC	ACGGTTACTG	AAGAACATAC	CGACAAATCC
	601	AAGCTGTTTG	CAAATATCTT	ATATACGCCC	CCCTTTTGA	TACTGGATGC
	651	GGCGGGCGCG	GTACTGGCCT	TGCCTGCGGC	GGCTCTGGGT	GCGGTCTGTG
	701	ATGCCGCCCG	CAAATGA			

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 158; ORF28-1>:

55	1	MLFRKTTAAV	LAATLMLNGC	TLMLWGMNPN	VSETITRKHV	DKDQIRAFGV
	51	VAEDNAQLEK	GSLVMGGKY	WFVVPEDSA	KLTGILKAGL	DKPFQIVEDT
	101	PSYARHQALP	VKLESPGSQN	FSTEGCLLRY	DTDKPADI AK	LKQLGFEAVK
	151	LDNRITYTRC	VSAKGKYAT	PQKLNADYHF	EQSVPADIIY	TVTEEHTDKS

201 KLFANILYTP PFLILDAAGA VLALPAAALG AVVDAARK*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF28 shows 79.2% identity over a 120aa overlap with an ORF (ORF28a) from strain A of *N.*

5 *meningitidis*:

```

10 orf28.pep      10      20      30      40      50      60
      MLFRKTTAAVLAHTLMLNGCTLMLWGMNPNVSETITRKHVXKDKQIRXFGVVAEDNAQLEK
      |||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
orf28a      10      20      30      40      50      60
      MLFRKTTAAVLAATLMLNGCTVMMWGMNSPFSETTARKHVDKQIRAFGVVAEDNAQLEK

15 orf28.pep      70      80      90      100     110     120
      GSLVMMGGKYWFVVPEDSAXXTGILXAGLDKPFQIVXDTPSYXCHQALPVKLGSGXGSON
      |||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
orf28a      70      80      90      100     110
      GSLVMMGGKYWFVVPEDSAKLTGILKAGLDKQFQMVPEPNPFA-YQALPVKLESPASQN

orf28a      120     130     140     150     160     170
      FSTEGLCRLRYDTRDPADIAPKQLEFEAVELDNRTIYTRCVSAKGKYYATPQKLNADYHF

```

20 The complete length ORF28a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 159> is:

```

1   ATGTTGTTCC GTAAAACGAC CGCCGCCGTT TTGGCGGCAA CCTTGATGTT
51  GAACGGCTGT ACGGTAATGA TGTGGGGTAT GAACAGCCCG TTCAGCGAAA
101 CGACCGCCCG CAAACACGTT GACAAGGACC AAATCCGCGC CTTCGGTGTG
25 151 GTTGCCGAAG ACAATGCCCA ATTGAAAAG GGCAGCCTGG TGATGATGGG
201 CGGGAATAC TGGTTCGTCG TCAATCCTGA AGATTGCGCG AAGCTGACGG
251 GCATTTTGAA GGCCGGGTTG GACAAGCAGT TTCAAATGGT TGAGCCCAAC
301 CCGCGCTTTG CCTACCAAGC CCTGCCGCTC AAACCTCGAAT CGCCCGCCAG
351 CCAGAATTC AGTACCGAAG GCCTTTGCCT GCGCTACGAT ACCGACAGAC
401 CTGCCGACAT CGCCAAGCTG AAACAGCTTG AGTTTGAAGC GGTCAACTC
30 451 GACAATCGGA CCATTTACAC GCGCTGCGTC TCCGCCAAAG GCAAATACTA
501 CGCCACACCG CAAAACCTGA ACGCCGATTA TCATTTTGAG CAAAGTGTC
551 CTGCCGATAT TTATTACAGC GTTACGAAAA AACATACCGA CAAATCCAAG
601 TTGTTTGAAA ATATTGCATA TACGCCACAC ACGTTGATAC TGGATGCGGT
35 651 GGGCGCGGTG CTGGCCTTGC CTGTCGCGGC GTTGATTGCA GCCACGAATT
701 CCTCAGACAA ATGA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 160>:

```

1   MLFRKTTAAV LAATLMLNGC TVMMWGMNSP FSETTARKHV DKDQIRAFGV
51  VAEDNAQLEK GSLVMMGGKY WVVNPEDSA KLTGILKAGL DKQFQMVPEPN
40 101 PRFAYQALPV KLESPASQNF STEGLCLRYD TDRPADIAPK QLEFEAVEL
151 DNRTIYTRCV SAKGKYYATP QKLNADYHFE QSVADIYYT VTKKHTDKSK
201 LFENIAYTPT TLILDAVGAV LALPVAALIA ATNSSDK*

```

ORF28a and ORF28-1 show 86.1% identity in 238 aa overlap:

```

45 orf28a.pep      10      20      30      40      50      60
      MLFRKTTAAVLAATLMLNGCTVMMWGMNSPFSETTARKHVDKQIRAFGVVAEDNAQLEK
      |||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
orf28-1      10      20      30      40      50      60
      MLFRKTTAAVLAATLMLNGCTLMLWGMNPNVSETITRKHVDKQIRAFGVVAEDNAQLEK

50 orf28a.pep      70      80      90      100     110     119
      GSLVMMGGKYWFVVPEDSAKLTGILKAGLDKQFQMVPEPNPFA-YQALPVKLESPASQN
      |||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
orf28-1      70      80      90      100     110     120
      GSLVMMGGKYWFVVPEDSAKLTGILKAGLDKPFQIVEDTPSYARHQALPVKLESPGSON

55 orf28a.pep      120     130     140     150     160     170     179
      FSTEGLCRLRYDTRDPADIAPKQLEFEAVELDNRTIYTRCVSAKGKYYATPQKLNADYHF
      |||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
orf28-1      130     140     150     160     170     180
      FSTEGLCRLRYDTPADIAPKQLGFEAVKLDNRTIYTRCVSAKGKYYATPQKLNADYHF

```

180 190 200 210 220 230
 orf28a.pep EQSVPADIIYYTVTKKHTDKSKLFENIAYTPTTLILDAVGAVLALPVAALIAATNSSDKX
 |||||:||||| ||| ||| ||||:|||||:||||| |||: ||
 5 orf28-1 EQSVPADIIYYTVTEHTDKSKLFANILYTPPFLILDAAGAVLALPAAALGAVVDAARKX
 190 200 210 220 230

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF28 shows 84.2% identity over a 120aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF28.ng) from *N.*

10 *gonorrhoeae*:

orf28.pep MLFRKTTAAVLAHTLMLNGCTLMLWGMNPNVSETITRKHVXKDQIRXFGVVAEDNAQLEK 60
 |||||:||||| ||| ||| ||||:|||||:||||| ||| |||||
 orf28ng MLFRKTTAAVLAATLILNGCTMMLRGMNPNVSTITRKHVDKDQIRAFGVVAEDNAQLEK 60
 15 orf28.pep GSLVMMGGKYWFVNPEDSAXXTGILXAGLDKPFQIVXDTPSYXCHQALPVKLGXGXSQN 120
 |||||:||||| ||| ||| ||||:|||||:||||| ||| |||||
 orf28ng GSLVMMGGKYWFAVNPEDSAKLTGLLKAGLDKPFQIVEDTPSYARHQALPVKFEAPGSQN 120

The complete length ORF28ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 161> is

1 ATGTTGTTCC GTAAAACGAC CGCCGCCGTT TTGGCGGCAA CCTTGATACT
 20 51 GAACGGCTGT ACGATGATGT TGCGGGGGAT GAACAACCCG GTCAGCCAAA
 101 CAATCACCAG CAAACACGTT GACAAAGACC AAATCCGCGC CTCGGGTGTG
 151 GTTGCCGAAG ACAATGCCCA ATTGGAAAAG GGCAGCCTGG TGATGATGGG
 201 CGGGAAATAC TGGTTCGCGG TCAATCCCGA AGATTCGGCG AAGCTGACGG
 25 251 GCCTTTTGAA GGCCGGGTTG GACAAGCCCT TCCAAATAGT TGAGGATACC
 301 CCGAGCTATG CCCGCCACCA AGCCCTGCCG GTCAAATTCG AAGCGCCCGG
 351 CAGCCAGAAT TTCAGTACCG GAGGTCTTTG CCTGCGCTAT GATACCGGCA
 401 GACCTGACGA CATCGCCAAG CTGAAACAGC TTGAGTTTAA AGCGGTCAAA
 451 CTCGACAATC GGACCATTTA CACGCGCTGC GTATCCGCCA AAGGCAAATA
 501 CTACGCCACG CCGCAAAAAC TGAACGCCGA TTATCATTTT GAGCAAAGTG
 30 551 TGCCCGCCGA TATTTATTAT ACGGTACTG AAAAAACATAC CGACAAATCC
 601 AAGCTGTTTG GAAATATCTT ATATACGCCC CCCTTGTGTA TATTGGATGC
 651 GGCGGCCGCG GTGCTGGTCT TGCCTATGGC TCTGATTGCA GCCCGCAATT
 701 CCTCAGACAA ATGA

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 162>:

1 MLFRKTTAAV LAATLILNGC TMMLRGMNPN VSQTITRKHV DKDQIRAFGV
 35 51 VAEDNAQLEK GSLVMMGGKY WFAVNPEDSA KLTGLLKAGL DKPFQIVEDT
 101 PSYARHQALP VKFEAPGSQN FSTGGLCLRY DTGRPDIAK LKQLEFKAVK
 151 LDNRTIYTRC VSAKGKYYAT PQKLNADYHF EQSVPADIIY TVTEKHTDKS
 201 KLFNGILYTP PLLILDAAAA VLVLFMALIA AANSSDK*

40 ORF28ng and ORF28-1 share 90.0% identity in 231 aa overlap:

10 20 30 40 50 60
 orf28-1.pep MLFRKTTAAVLAATLMLNGCTLMLWGMNPNVSETITRKHVDKDQIRAFGVVAEDNAQLEK
 |||||:||||| ||| ||| ||||:|||||:||||| ||| |||||
 45 orf28ng MLFRKTTAAVLAATLILNGCTMMLRGMNPNVSTITRKHVDKDQIRAFGVVAEDNAQLEK
 10 20 30 40 50 60
 70 80 90 100 110 120
 orf28-1.pep GSLVMMGGKYWFVNPEDSAKLTGILKAGLDKPFQIVEDTPSYARHQALPVKLESFPGSQN
 |||||:||||| ||| ||| ||||:|||||:||||| ||| |||||
 50 orf28ng GSLVMMGGKYWFAVNPEDSAKLTGLLKAGLDKPFQIVEDTPSYARHQALPVKFEAPGSQN
 70 80 90 100 110 120
 130 140 150 160 170 180
 55 orf28-1.pep FSTGGLCLRYDTDKPADIAKLGFEAVKLDNRTIYTRCVSAKGKYYATPQKLNADYHF
 ||| |||||: ||| |||||: ||| |||||: ||| |||||: ||| |||||: ||| |||||
 orf28ng FSTGGLCLRYDTGRPDIAKLGFEAVKLDNRTIYTRCVSAKGKYYATPQKLNADYHF
 130 140 150 160 170 180
 190 200 210 220 230 239
 60 orf28-1.pep EQSVPADIIYYTVTEHTDKSKLFANILYTPPFLILDAAGAVLALPAAALGAVVDAARKX
 |||||:||||| ||| ||| ||||:|||||:||||| ||| |||||
 orf28ng EQSVPADIIYYTVTEKHTDKSKLFGNIIYTPPLLILDAAAALVLFMALIAAANSSDKX

190 200 210 220 230

Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative transmembrane domain in the gonococcal protein, it was predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

ORF28-1 (24kDa) was cloned in pET and pGex vectors and expressed in *E.coli*, as described above. The products of protein expression and purification were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Figure 6A shows the results of affinity purification of the GST-fusion protein, and Figure 6B shows the results of expression of the His-fusion in *E.coli*. Purified GST-fusion protein was used to immunise mice, whose sera were used for ELISA, which gave a positive result. These experiments confirm that ORF28-1 is a surface-exposed protein, and that it may be a useful immunogen.

Example 20

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 163>:

```

15      1  . .GTCAGTCCTG TACTGCCTAT TACACACGAA CGGACAGGGT TTGAAGGTGT
      51  TATCGGTTAT GAAACCCATT TTTCAGGGCA CGGACATGAA GTACACAGTC
     101  CGTTCGATCA TCATGATTCA AAAAGCACTT CTGATTTTCAG CGGCGGTGTA
     151  GACGCGGGT TTAAGTTTCA CCAACTTCAT CGAACATGGT CGGAAATCCA
     201  TCCGGAGGAT GAATATGACG GGCCGCAAGC AGCG.ATTAT CCGCCCCCGG
     251  GAGGAGCAAG GGATATATAC AGCTATTATG TCAAAGGAAC TTCAACAAAA
     20  301  ACAAAGACTA GTATTGTCCC TCAAGCCCCA TTTTCAGACC GTTGGCTAGA
     351  AGAAATGCC GGTGCCGCCT CTGGT..

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 164; ORF29>:

```

25      1  . .VSPVLPITHE RTGFEGVIGY ETHFSGHGHE VHSFPDHHDS KSTSDFSGGV
     51  DGGFTVYQLH RTWSEIHPED EYDGPQAAXY PPPGGARDIY SYYVKGTSTK
     101  TKTSIVPQAP FSDRWLEENA GAASG..

```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 165>:

```

30      1  ATGAATTTGC CTATTCAAAA ATTCATGATG CTGTTTGCAG CAGCAATATC
     51  GTTGCTGCAA ATCCCCATTA GTCATGCGAA CGGTTTGGAT GCCCGTTTGC
     101  GCGATGATAT GCAGGCAAAA CACTACGAAC CGGGTGGTAA ATACCATCTG
     151  TTTGGTAATG CTCGCGGCAG TGTTAAAAAG CGGGTTTACG CCGTCCAGAC
     201  ATTTGATGCA ACTGCGGTCA GTCCTGTACT GCCTATTACA CACGAACGGA
     251  CAGGGTTTGA AGGTGTTATC GGTATGAAA CCCATTTTTC AGGGCACGGA
     301  CATGAAGTAC ACAGTCCGTT CGATCATCAT GATTCAAAAA GCACTTCTGA
     351  TTTCAGCGGC GGTGTAGACG GCGGTTTAC TGTTTACCAA CTTCATCGAA
     401  CAGGGTCGGA AATCCATCCG GAGGATGGAT ATGACGGGCC GCAAGGCAGC
     451  GATTATCCGC CCCCCGAGG AGCAAGGGAT ATATACAGCT ATTATGTCAA
     501  AGGAACTTCA ACAAAAACAA AGACTAATAT TGTCCCTCAA GCCCCATTTT
     551  CAGACCGTTG GCTAAAAGAA AATGCCGGTG CCGCCTCTGG TTTTTCAGC
     601  CGTGCGGATG AAGCAGGAAA ACTGATATGG GAAAGCGACC CCAATAAAAA
     651  TTGGTGGGCT AACCGTATGG ATGATGTTTC CGGCATCGTC CAAGGTGCGG
     701  TTAATCCTTT TTTAATGGGT TTTCAGGAG TAGGGATTGG GGCAATTACA
     751  GACAGTGCAG TAAGCCCGGT CACAGATACA GCCGCGCAGC AGACTCTACA
     801  AGGTATTAAAT GATTAGGAAA AATTAAGTCC GGAAGCACAA CTGCTGCCG
     851  CGAGCCTATT ACAGGACAGT GCTTTTGGCG TAAAAGACGG TATCAACTCT
     901  GCCAAACAAT GGGCTGATGC CCATCCAAAT ATAACAGCTA CTGCCCAAAC
     951  TGCCCTTTCC GCAGCAGAGG CCGCAGGTAC GGTTTGGAGA GGTAAAAAAG
    1001  TAGAACTTAA CCCGACTAAA TGGGATTGGG TTAATAATAC CGGTATATAA
    1051  AAACCTGCTG CCCGCCATAT GCAGACTTTA GATGGGGAGA TGGCAGGTGG
    1101  GAATAAACCT ATTAATCTTT TACCAAACAG TGCCGCTGAA AAAAGAAAAA
    1151  AAAATTTTGA GAAGTTTAAT AGTAACTGGA GTTCAGCAAG TTTTGATTCA

```

10

15

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

20 ORF29 shows 88.0% identity over a 125aa overlap with an ORF (ORF29a) from strain A of *N. meningitidis*:

30

45

50

55

60

1	ATGAATTNGC	CTATTCAAAA	ATTTCATGATG	CTGTTTGCAG	CAGCAATATC
51	GTNGCTGCAA	ATCCCNATTA	GTCATGCGAA	CGGTTTGGAT	GCCCGTTTGC
101	CGCATGATAT	GCAGGCAAAA	CACTACGAAC	CGGGTGGTAA	ATACCATCTG
151	TTTGGTAATG	CTCGCGGCAG	TGTTAAAAAT	CGGGTTTACG	CCGTCCAAAC
201	ATTTGATGCA	ACTGCGGTCG	GCCCCATACT	GCCTATTACA	CACGAACGGA
251	CAGGATTTGA	AGGCATTATC	GGTTATGAAA	CCCATTTTTC	AGGCATGTGA
301	CATGAAGTAC	ACAGTCCGTT	CGATAATCAT	GATTTCAAAA	GCACCTCTGA
351	TTTCAGCGCG	GGCGTAGACG	GTGGTTTTAC	CGTTTACCAA	CTTCATCGGA
401	CAGGGTCGGA	AATCCATCCG	GAGGATGGAT	ATGACGGGCC	GCAAGGCAGC
451	GATTATCCGC	CCCCCGGAGG	AGCAAGGGAT	ATATACANNT	ANATATGTCAA
501	AGGAACCTCA	ACAAAACAAA	AGAGTAATAT	TGTTCCCCGA	GCCCCATTTT
551	CAGACCGGTG	GTAAAAGAAA	AATGCCGGTG	CCGCTCTGGG	TTTTTTCAGC
601	CGTGCTGGTG	AAGCAGGAAA	ACTGATATGG	GAAAGCGACC	CCAATAAAAA
651	TGTGGTGGCT	AACCGTATGG	ATGATATTGG	CGGCTCTGTC	CGAAGTTCGG
701	TTAATCCTTT	TTTAAATGGT	TTTCAAGGAG	TAGGAGTTGG	GAACATTACA
751	GACAGTGCAG	TAAGCCCGGT	CACAGATACA	GCCGCGCAGC	AGACTCTACA
801	AGGTATNAAT	CATTTAGGAA	ANTTTAAGTC	CGAAGCACAA	CTTGCGGCTG
851	CAACCGCATT	ACAAGACAGT	GCTTTTGCGG	TAAAAGACGG	TATCAACTTC
901	GCCAGACAAT	GGGCTGATGC	CCATCCGAAT	ATAACTGCAA	CAGCCAAAA

-145-

5
10

```

951 TGCCTTGCC GTAGCAGANG CCGCAACTAC GGTGGGGC GGTAAGAAAG
1001 TAGAACTTAA CCCGACCAAA TGGGATTGGG TTAAGAAATAC NGGCTATAAN
1051 ACACCTGCTG TTCGCACCAT GCATACTTTG GATGGGGAAA TGGCCGGTGG
1101 GAATAGACCG CCTAAATCTA TAACGTCCAA CAGCAAGACA GATGCTTCCA
1151 CACAACCGTC TTTACAAGCG CAACTAATTG GAGAACAAT TANNNNNGGG
1201 CATGCTTATA ACAAGCATGT CATAAGACAA CAAGAATTTA CGGATTTAAA
1251 TATCAATTCA CCAGCAGATT TTGCTCGGCA TATTGAAAAT ATTGTTAGCC
1301 ATCCANCAAA TATGAAAGAG TTACCTCGCG GTAGAACTGC GTATTGGGAT
1351 NATAAACAG GGACNATAGT TATCCGAGAT AAAAATCTG ACGATGGAGG
1401 TACAGCATT AGACCAACAT CAGGTAAAA ATATTATGAT GATTATATG

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 168>:

15
20

```

1 MNXPIQKFM LFAAAISXLQ IPISHANGLD ARLRDMQAK HYEPPGKYHL
51 FGNARGSVKN RVYAVQTFDA TAVGPILPIT HERTGFEGII GYETHFSGHG
101 HEVHSPFDNH DSKSTSDFSG GVDGGFTVYQ LHRTGSEIHP EDGYDGPQGS
151 DYPPPGGARD IYXXYVKGTS TKTKSNIVPR APFSDRWLKE NAGAASGFFS
201 RADEAGKLIW ESDPNKNWWA NRMDDIRGIV QGAVNPFLMG FQGVGIGAIT
251 DSAVSPVTD AAQOTLQGXN HLGXLSPEAQ LAAATALQDS AFAVKDGINS
301 ARQWADAHPN ITATAQTALA VAXAATTVWG GKKVELNPTK WDWKNTGYX
351 TPAVRTMHTL DGEMAGGNRP PKSITSNSKA DASTQPSLQA QLIGEIXXG
401 HAYNKHVIRQ QEFTDLNINS PADFARHIEN IVSHPXNMKE LPRGRTAYWD
451 KKTGTIVIRD KNSDDGGTAF RPTSGKKYYD DL*

```

ORF29a and ORF29-1 show 90.1% identity in 385 aa overlap:

25
30
35
40
45
50
55
60

```

          10      20      30      40      50      60
orf29a.pep MNXPIQKFMMLFAAAISXLQIPISHANGLDARLRDMQAKHYEPPGKYHLFGNARGSVKN
|||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:
orf29-1     MNLPIQKFMMLFAAAISLLQIPISHANGLDARLRDMQAKHYEPPGKYHLFGNARGSVKK
          10      20      30      40      50      60

          70      80      90     100     110     120
orf29a.pep RVYAVQTFDATAVGPILPITHERTGFEGIIGYETHFSGHGHEVHSPFDNHDSKSTSDFSG
|||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:
orf29-1     RVYAVQTFDATAVSPVLPITHERTGFEGVIGYETHFSGHGHEVHSPFDHDSKSTSDFSG
          70      80      90     100     110     120

          130     140     150     160     170     180
orf29a.pep GVDGGFTVYQLHRTGSEIHPEDGYDGPQGS DYPPPGGARDIYXXYVKGSTSTKTKSNIVPR
|||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:
orf29-1     GVDGGFTVYQLHRTGSEIHPEDGYDGPQGS DYPPPGGARDIYSYYVKGSTSTKTKTNIVPQ
          130     140     150     160     170     180

          190     200     210     220     230     240
orf29a.pep APFSDRWLKENAGAASGFFSRADEAGKLIWESDPNKNWWANRMDDIRGIVQGAVNPFLMG
|||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:
orf29-1     APFSDRWLKENAGAASGFFSRADEAGKLIWESDPNKNWWANRMDDVIRGIVQGAVNPFLMG
          190     200     210     220     230     240

          250     260     270     280     290     300
orf29a.pep FQGVGIGAITDSAVSPVTDAAQOTLQGXNHLGXLSPEAQLAAATALQDSAFAVKDGINS
|||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:
orf29-1     FQGVGIGAITDSAVSPVTDAAQOTLQGINDLGKLSPEAQLAAASLLQDSAFAVKDGINS
          250     260     270     280     290     300

          310     320     330     340     350     360
orf29a.pep ARQWADAHPNITATAQTALAVAXAATTVWGKKVELNPTKWDWKNTGYXTPAVRTMHTL
|:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:
orf29-1     AKQWADAHPNITATAQTALSAAEAAGTVVRGKKVELNPTKWDWKNTGYKKPAARHMQL
          310     320     330     340     350     360

          370     380     390     400     410     420
orf29a.pep DGEMAGGNRPKKSITSNSKADASTQPSLQAQLIGEIXXGHAYNKHVIRQQEFTDLNINS
|||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:
orf29-1     DGEMAGGNKPIKSLP-NSAAEKRKQNFKEFNSNWSASFDVSHKTLTPNAPGILSPDKVK
          370     380     390     400     410

```

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF29 shows 88.8% identity over a 125aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF29.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

5	orf29.pep	VSPVLPITHERTGFEGVIGYETHFSGHGHE	30
	orf29ng	EPGGKYHLFGNARGSVKNRVCVQTFDATAVGPILPITHERTGFEGVIGYETHFSGHGHE	102
10	orf29.pep	VHSPFDHHDSTSDFSGGVDGGFTVYQLHRTWSEIHPEDGYDGPQAAAXYPPPGGARDIY	90
	orf29ng	VHSPFDNHDSKSTSDFSGGVDGGFTVYQLHRTGSEIHPEDGYDGPQGGGYPPPGGARDIY	162
15	orf29.pep	SYVVKGTSTKTKTSIVPQAPFSDRWLEENAGAASG	125
	orf29ng	SYHIKGTSTKTKINTVPQAPFSDRWLKENAGAASGFLSRADEAGKLIWENDPDKNWRANR	222

The complete length ORF29ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 169> is predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 170>:

20	1	MNLPIQKFMM	LFAAAISLLQ	IPISHANGLD	ARLRDDMQAK	HYEPGGKYHL
	51	FGNARGSVKN	RVCVQTFDA	TAVGPILPIT	HERTGFEGVI	GYETHFSGHG
25	101	HEVHSPFDNH	DSKSTSDFSG	GVDGGFTVYQ	LHRTGSEIHP	EDGYDGPQGG
	151	GYPGPGGARD	IYSYHIKGT	TKTKINTVPQ	APFSDRWLKE	NAGAASGFLS
30	201	RADEAGKLIW	ENDPDKNWR	NRMDDIRGIV	QGAVNPFITG	FQGLGVGAI
	251	DSAVSPVTYA	AARKTLQGIH	NLGNLSPEAQ	LAAATALQDS	AFAVKDSINS
35	301	ARQWADAHPN	ITATAQTALA	VTEAATTVWG	GKKVELNPAK	WDWVKNTGYK
	351	KPAARHMQTV	DGEMAGGNKP	LESKNVTVTN	NFFENTGYTE	KVLRQASNGD
40	401	YHGFPQSVDA	FSENGTVIQI	VGGDNIVRHK	LYIPGSYKKG	DGNFEYIREA
	451	DGKINHRLFV	PNQQLPEK*			

In a second experiment, the following DNA sequence <SEQ ID 171> was identified:

30	1	atgAATTTGC	CTATTCAAAA	ATTCATGATG	ctgttggcAg	cggcaatatac
	51	gatgctGCat	ATCCCCATTA	GTCATGCGAA	CGGTTTGGAT	GCCCGTTTGC
35	101	GCGATGATAT	GCAGGCAAAA	CACTACGAAC	CGGGTGGCAA	ATACCATCTG
	151	TTTGGTAATG	CTCGCGGCAG	TGTTAAAAAT	CGGGTTTTCG	CCGTCCAAAC
40	201	ATTTGATGCA	ACTGCGGTCG	GCCCCATACT	GCCTATTACA	CACGAACGGA
	251	CAGGATTTGA	AGGTGTTATC	GGCTATGAAA	CCCATTTTTC	AGGACACGGA
45	301	CACGAAGTAC	ACAGTCCGTT	CGATAATCAT	GATTCAAAAA	GCACTTCTGA
	351	TTTCAGCGGC	GGCGTAGACG	GCGGTTTTC	CGTTTACCAA	CTTCATCGGA
50	401	CAGGGTCGGA	AATACATCCC	GCAGACGGAT	ATGACGGGCC	TCAAGSCGGC
	451	GGTATATCCG	AACCACAAGG	GGCAAGGGAT	ATATACAGCT	ACCATATCAA
55	501	AGGAACCTCA	ACCAAAACAA	AGATAAACAC	TGTTCCGCAA	GCCCCTTTTT
	551	CAGACCGCTG	GCTAAAAGAA	AATGCCGGTG	CCGCTTCCGG	TTTTCTCAGC
60	601	CGTGCGGATG	AAGCAGGAAA	ACTGATATGG	GAAAACGACC	CCGATAAAAA
	651	TTGGCGGGCT	AACCGTATGG	ATGATATTCG	CGGCATCGTC	CAAGGTGCGG
65	701	TTAATCCTTT	TTTAACGGGT	TTTCAAGGGG	TAGGGATTGG	GGCAATTACA
	751	GACAGTGCGG	TAAGCCCGGT	CACAGATACA	GCCGCTCAGC	AGACTCTACA
70	801	AGGTATTAAT	GATTTAGGAA	ATTTAAGTCC	GGAAGCACAA	CTTGCCGCCG
	851	CGAGCCTATT	ACAGGACAGT	GCCTTTGCGG	TAAAAGACGG	CATCAATTCC
75	901	GCCAGACAAT	GGGCTGATGC	CCATCCGAAT	ATAACAGCAA	CAGCCCAAAC
	951	TGCCCTTGCC	GTAGCAGAGG	CCGCAGGTAC	GGTTTGGCGC	GGTAAAAAAG
80	1001	TAGAACTTAA	CCCGACCAAA	TGGGATTGGG	TTAAAAATAC	CGGCTATAAA
	1051	AAACCTGCTG	CCCCCATAT	GCAGACTGTA	GATGGGGAGA	TGGCAGGGGG
85	1101	GAATAGACCG	CCTAAATCTA	TAACGTCGGA	AGGAAAAGCT	AATGCTGCAA
	1151	CCTATCCTAA	GTTGTTAAT	CAGCTAAATG	AGCAAACTT	AAATAACATT
90	1201	CGGCTCAAG	ATCCAAGATT	GAGTCTAGCT	ATTTCATGAG	GTAATAAAAA
	1251	TTTTCCAATA	GGAAGTCAA	CTTATGAAGA	GGCAGATAGA	CTAGTTAAAA
95	1301	TTTGGGTTGG	TGAGGTGCA	AGACAACTA	GTGGAGGCGG	ATGGTTAAGT
	1351	AGAGATGGCA	CTCGACAATA	TCGGCCACCA	ACAGAAAAAA	AATCACAATT
100	1401	TGCAACTACA	GGTATTCAAG	CAAATTTTGA	AACTTATACT	ATTGATTCAA
	1451	ATGAAAAAAG	AAATAAAATT	AAAAATGGAC	ATTTAAATAT	TAGGTAA

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 172; ORF29ng-1>:

60	1	MNLPIQKFMM	LLAAISMLH	IPISHANGLD	ARLRDDMQAK	HYEPGGKYHL
	51	FGNARGSVKN	RVCVQTFDA	TAVGPILPIT	HERTGFEGVI	GYETHFSGHG

5
 101 HEVHSPFDNH DSKSTSDFSG GVDGGFTVYQ LHRTGSEIHP ADGYDGPQGG
 151 GYPEPQGARD IYSYHIKGTSTKTKINTVPQ APFSDRWLKE NAGAASGFLS
 201 RADEAGKLIW ENDPKKNWRA NRMDDIRGIV QGAVNPFLTQ FQGVGIGAIT
 251 DSAVSPVTD TAAQQTLLQGIN DLGNLSPEAQ LAAASLLQDS AFAVKDGIN
 301 ARQWADAHNP ITATAQTALA VAEAAGTVWR GKKVELNPTK WDWVKNTGYK
 351 KPAARHMQTV DGEMAGGNRP PKSITSEGKA NAATYPKLVN QLNEQNLNNI
 401 AAQDPRLSLA IHEGKKNFPI GTATYEEADR LGKIWVGEGA RQTSGGGWLS
 451 RDGTRQYRPP TEKKSQFATT GIQANFETYT IDSNEKRNI KNHNLNIR*

ORF29ng-1 and ORF29-1 show 86.0% identity in 401 aa overlap:

10
 orf29ng-1.pep 10 20 30 40 50 60
 MNLP IQKFMM LLA AISMLHIPISHANGLDARLRDDMQAKHYEPGGKYHLEFGNARGSVKN
 orf29-1 MNLP IQKFMM LFAAISLLQIPISHANGLDARLRDDMQAKHYEPGGKYHLEFGNARGSVKK
 15
 orf29ng-1.pep 70 80 90 100 110 120
 RVC AVQTFDATAVGPILPITHERTGFEGVIGYETHFSGHGHEVHSPFDNHDSKSTSDFSG
 orf29-1 RVYAVQTFDATAVSPVLPITHERTGFEGVIGYETHFSGHGHEVHSPFDHDSKSTSDFSG
 20
 orf29ng-1.pep 130 140 150 160 170 180
 GVDGGFTVYQLHRTGSEIHPADGYDGPQGGGYPEPQGARDIYSYHIKGTSTKTKINTVPQ
 orf29-1 GVDGGFTVYQLHRTGSEIHPEDGYDGPQGGSDYPPPGGARDIYSYVKGSTKTKTNIVPQ
 25
 orf29ng-1.pep 190 200 210 220 230 240
 APFSDRWLKENAGAASGFLSRADEAGKLIWENDPKKNWRANRMDDIRGIVQGAVNPFLTQ
 orf29-1 APFSDRWLKENAGAASGFFSRADEAGKLIWESDPNKNWWANRMDDVRGIVQGAVNPFLMG
 30
 orf29ng-1.pep 250 260 270 280 290 300
 FQGVGIGAITDSAVSPVTD TAAQQTLLQGINDLGNLSPEAQ LAAASLLQDS AFAVKDGIN
 orf29-1 FQGVGIGAITDSAVSPVTD TAAQQTLLQGINDLGKLSPEAQ LAAASLLQDS AFAVKDGIN
 35
 orf29ng-1.pep 310 320 330 340 350 360
 ARQWADAHNPITATAQTALAVAEAAGTVWRGKKVELNPTKWDWVKNTGYKKPAARHMQTV
 orf29-1 AKQWADAHNPITATAQTALSAEAGTVWRGKKVELNPTKWDWVKNTGYKKPAARHMQTL
 40
 orf29ng-1.pep 370 380 390 400 410 419
 DGEMAGGNRPKPSI-TSEGKANAATYPKLVNQLNEQNLNNIAAQDPRLSLA IHEGKKNFP
 orf29-1 DGEMAGGNKPIKSLPNSAAEKRNFEKFN SNWSSASFDSVHKTLTPNAPGILSPDKVKT
 45
 orf29ng-1.pep 420 430 440 450 460 470 479
 IGTATYEEADRLGKIWVGEGARQTSGGGWLSRDGTRQYRPPTEKKSQFATTGIQANFETY
 orf29-1 RYTSLDGKITI IKDNENNYFRIHDNSRKQYLD SNGNAVKTGNLQKGQAKDYLLQQQTHIRN
 50
 orf29ng-1.pep 430 440 450 460 470 480
 RYTSLDGKITI IKDNENNYFRIHDNSRKQYLD SNGNAVKTGNLQKGQAKDYLLQQQTHIRN
 55
 orf29-1 RYTSLDGKITI IKDNENNYFRIHDNSRKQYLD SNGNAVKTGNLQKGQAKDYLLQQQTHIRN

Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative leader sequence in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes,
 60 could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 21

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 173>:

-148-

```

1 ATGAAAAAAC AAATCACCGC AGCCGTAATG ATGCTGTCTA TGATTGCCCC
51 CGCAATGGCA AACGGCTTGG ACAATCAGGC ATTTGAAGAC CAAATGTTCC
101 ACACGCGGGC AGATGCACCG ATGCAGTTGG CGGAGCTTTC TCAAAAGGAG

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 174; ORF30>:

```

5      1 MKKQITAAVM MLSMIAPAMA NGLDNQAFED QMFHTRADAP MQ..

```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 175>:

```

1 ATGAAAAAAC AAATCACCGC AGCCGTAATG ATGCTGTCTA TGATTGCCCC
51 CGCAATGGCA AACGGCTTGG ACAATCAGGC ATTTGAAGAC CAAGTGTTCC
101 ACACGCGGGC AGATGCACCG ATGCAGTTGG CGGAGCTTTC TCAAAAGGAG
10 151 ATGAAGGAGA CAGAGGGGGC GTTCTCTCCA TTGGCTATCT TGGGTGGTGC
201 TGCCATTGGT ATGTGGACAC AGCATGGTTT TAGTTATGCA ACGACAGGCA
251 GACCAGCTTC TGTTAGAGAT GTTGCTATTG CTGGCGGATT AGGCGCAATT
301 CCTGGTGGTG TAGGCGCCGC AGGAAAGGTT GTTTCCTTTG CTAAATATGG
351 ACGTGAGATT AAAATCGGCA ATAATATGCG GATAGCCCCT TTCGGTAATA
15 401 GAACAGGTCA TCCTATTGGA AAATTCCCC ATTATCATCG TCGAGTTACG
451 GATAATACGG GCAAGACTTT GCCTGGACAG GGAATTGGTC GTCATCGCCC
501 TTGGGAATCA AAATCTACGG ACAGATCATG GAAAACCGC TTCTAA

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 176; ORF30-1>:

```

20      1 MKKQITAAVM MLSMIAPAMA NGLDNQAFED QVFHTRADAP MQLAELSQKE
51 MKETEGAFLP LAILGGAAIG MWTQHGFSA TTGRPASVRD VAIAGGLGAI
101 PGGVGAAGKV VSFAYGREI KIGNNMRIAP FGNRTGHPIG KFPYHRRVT
151 DNTGKTLPGQ GIGRHRPWES KSTDRSWKNR F*

```

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

25 ORF30 shows 97.6% identity over a 42aa overlap with an ORF (ORF30a) from strain A of *N. meningitidis*:

```

      10      20      30      40
orf30.pep  MKKQITAAVMMLSMIAPAMANGLDNQAFEDQMFHTRADAPMQ
      10      20      30      40      50      60
30 orf30a   MKKQITAAVMMLSMIAPAMANGLDNQAFEDQVFHTRADAPMQLAELSQKEMKXTXGAFLP
      10      20      30      40      50      60
orf30a     LXILGGAAIGMWTQHGFSAATTGRPASVRDVAIAGGLGAIPGXVGAAGKVVSFAKYGREI
      70      80      90     100     110     120

```

35 The complete length ORF30a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 177> is:

```

1 ATGAAAAAAC AAATCACCGC AGCCGTAATG ATGCTGTCTA TGATTGCCCC
51 CGCAATGGCA AACGGCTTGG ACAATCAGGC ATTTGAAGAC CAAGTGTTCC
101 ACACGCGGGC AGATGCACCG ATGCAGTTGG CGGAGCTTTC TCAAAAGGAG
40 151 ATGAAGGANA CAGNGGGGGC GTTCTCTCCA TTGGNTATCT TGGGTGGTGC
201 TGCCATTGGT ATGTGGACAC AGCATGGTTT TAGTTATGCA ACGACAGGCA
251 GACCAGCTTC TGTTAGAGAT GTTGCTATTG CTGGCGGATT AGGCGCAATT
301 CCTGGTGN TGAGCGCCGC AGGAAAGGTT GTTTCCTTTG CTAAATATGG
351 ACGTGAGATT AAAATCGGCA ATAATATGCG GATAGCCCCT TTCGGTAATA
40 401 GAACAGGTCA TCCTATTGGA AAATTCCCC ATTATCATCG TCGAGTTACG
45 451 GATAATACGG GCAAGACTTT GCCTGGACAG GGAATTGGTC GTCATCGCCC
501 TTGGGAATCA AAATCTACGG ACAGATCATG GAAAACCGC TTCTAA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 178>:

```

50      1 MKKQITAAVM MLSMIAPAMA NGLDNQAFED QVFHTRADAP MQLAELSQKE
51 MKXTXGAFLP LXILGGAAIG MWTQHGFSA TTGRPASVRD VAIAGGLGAI
101 PGXVGAAGKV VSFAYGREI KIGNNMRIAP FGNRTGHPIG KFPYHRRVT
151 DNTGKTLPGQ GIGRHRPWES KSTDRSWKNR F*

```

ORF30a and ORF30-1 show 97.8% identity in 181 aa overlap:

```

orf30a.pep      MKKQITAAVMMLSMIAPAMANGLDNQAFEDQVFHTRADAPMQLAELSQKEMKXTXGAFLP 60

```

```

      |||
orf30-1  MKKQITAAVMMLSMIAPAMANGLDNQAFEDQVFHTRADAPMQLAELSQKEMKETEGAFLP  60
5  orf30a.pep  LXILGGAAIGMWTQHGFYSYATTGRPASVRDVAIAGGLGAIPGXVGAAGKVVSFAKYGREI 120
      |||
orf30-1  LAILGGAAIGMWTQHGFYSYATTGRPASVRDVAIAGGLGAIPGGVGAAGKVVSFAKYGREI 120
      |||
orf30a.pep  KIGNNMRIAPFGNRTGHPIGKFFPHYHRRVTDNTGKTLPGQGIGRHRPWESKSTDRSWKNR 180
10 orf30-1  KIGNNMRIAPFGNRTGHPIGKFFPHYHRRVTDNTGKTLPGQGIGRHRPWESKSTDRSWKNR 180
      |||
orf30a.pep  FX
      ||
15 orf30-1  FX

```

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF30 shows 97.6% identity over a 42aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF30.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

```

20 orf30.pep  MKKQITAAVMMLSMIAPAMANGLDNQAFEDQMFHTRADAPMQ  42
      |||
orf30ng  MKKQITAAVMMLSMIAPAMANGLDNQAFEDQVFHTRADAPMQLAELSQKEMKETEGAFLP  60

```

The complete length ORF30ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 179> is

```

25 1 ATGAAAAAAC AAATCACCGC AGCCGTAATG ATGCTGTCTA TGATCGCCCC
51 CGCAATGGCA AACGGATTGG ACAATCAGGC ATTGAAGAC CAAGTGTTCC
101 ACACGCGGGC AGATGCGCCG ATGCAGTTGG CGGAGCTTTC TCAGAAGGAG
151 ATGAAGGAGA CTGAAGGGGC TTTTCTTCCA TTGGCTATCT TGGGTGGTGC
201 TGCCATTGGT ATGTGGACAC AGCATGGTTT TAGTTATGCA ACGACAGGCA
251 GACCAGCTTC TGTTAGAGAT GTTGCTGGCG GATTAGGCGC AATTCCTGGT
301 GATGTAGGTG CTGCAGGAAA GGTGTGTTCC TTTGCTAAAT ATGGACGTGA
30 351 GATTAAAATC GGCAATAATA TGCGGATAGC CCCTTTCGGT AATAGAACAG
401 GTCATCCTAT TGGAAAATTT CCCCATATAT ATCGTCGAGT TACGGATAAT
451 ACGGCAAGA CTTTGCTGG ACAGGGAATT GGTCTCATC GCCCTTGGGA
501 ATCAAAATCT ACGGACAGAT CATGGAAAA CCGCTTCTAA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 180>:

```

35 1 MKKQITAAVM MLSMIAPAMA NGLDNQAFED QVFHTRADAP MQLAELSQKE
51 MKETEGAFLP LAILGGAAIG MWTQHGFSA TTGRPASVRD VAGGLGAIPG
101 DVGAAAGKVS FAKYGREIKI GNNMRIAPFG NRTGHPIGKF PHYHRRVTDN
151 TGKTLPGQGI GRHRPWESKS TDRSWKNRF*

```

ORF30ng and ORF30-1 show 98.3% identity in 181 aa overlap:

```

40      10      20      30      40      50      60
orf30ng.pep  MKKQITAAVMMLSMIAPAMANGLDNQAFEDQVFHTRADAPMQLAELSQKEMKETEGAFLP
      |||
orf30-1  MKKQITAAVMMLSMIAPAMANGLDNQAFEDQVFHTRADAPMQLAELSQKEMKETEGAFLP
      10      20      30      40      50      60
45      70      80      90      100     110
orf30ng.pep  LAILGGAAIGMWTQHGFYSYATTGRPASVRDVA--GGLGAIPGDVGAAGKVVSFAKYGREI
      |||
orf30-1  LAILGGAAIGMWTQHGFYSYATTGRPASVRDVAIAGGLGAIPGGVGAAGKVVSFAKYGREI
50      70      80      90      100     110     120
      120     130     140     150     160     170
orf30ng.pep  KIGNNMRIAPFGNRTGHPIGKFFPHYHRRVTDNTGKTLPGQGIGRHRPWESKSTDRSWKNR
      |||
55 orf30-1  KIGNNMRIAPFGNRTGHPIGKFFPHYHRRVTDNTGKTLPGQGIGRHRPWESKSTDRSWKNR
      130     140     150     160     170     180
      180
orf30ng.pep  FX
60      ||
orf30-1  FX

```

Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative leader sequence in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 22

- 5 The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 181>:

10

1	ATGAATAAAAA	CTCTCTATCG	TGTAATTTTC	AACCGCAAAC	GTGGGGCTGT
51	GrTAGCCGTT	GCTGAAACTA	CCAAGCGCGA	AGGTA AAAAG	TGTGCCCGATA
101	GTGATTTCAGG	CAGCGCTCAT	GTGAAATCTG	TTCTCTTTTGG	TACTACTCAT
151	GCACCTGTGTT	GTg.CGTTaC	AAATATCTTT	TCTTTTTCTT	TATTGGGCTT
201	TTCTTTTATGT	TTGGCTGTAG	GtacGGyCAA	TATTGCTTTT	GCTGATGGCA
251	TT..				

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 182; ORF31>:

1 MNKTLYRVIF NRKRGAVXAV AETTKREGKS CADSDSGSAH VKSVPFGTTH
51 APVCXVTNIF SFSLLGFSLC LAVGTXNIAF ADGI..

- 15 Further work revealed a further partial nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 183>:

20

1	ATGAATAAAA	CTCTCTATCG	TGTAATTTTC	AACCGCAAAC	GTGGGGCTGT
51	GGTAGCCGTT	GCTGAAACTA	CCAAGCGCGA	AGGTAAAAGC	TGTGCCGATA
101	GTGATTCCAG	CAGCGCTCAT	GTGAAATCTG	TTCCTTTTGG	TACTACTCAT
151	GCACCTGTTT	GCTGTTCAAA	TATCTTTTCT	TTTTCTTTAT	TGGGCTTTTC
201	TTTATGTTTG	GCTGTAGGTA	CGGCCAATAT	TGCTTTTTCG	GATGGCATT.

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 184; ORF31-1>:

1 MNKTLRYVIF NRKRGAVVAV AETTKREGKS CADSDSGSAH VKSVPFGTTH
51 APVCRSNI FS LLGFS LCL AVGTANIAFA DGI..

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

- 25 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF31 shows 76.2% identity over a 84aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF31.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

```

30      orf31.pep      MNKTLYRVIFNRRKGAVXVAEETTKREGKSCADSDSGSAHVKSVPFGTTHAPVCXVTNIF      60
      |||||||
      orf31ng        MNKTLYRVIFNRRKGAVVAEETTKREGKSCADSGSGSVYVKSVSFIPTH-----SKAF      54
      |||||||
      orf31.pep      SFSLLGFSLCLAVGTXNIAFADGI      84
      || |||||||
      orf31ng        CFSALGFSLCLALGTVNIAFADGIITDKAAPKTOQATILQTNGNIPQVNIQTPTSAGVSV      114

```

- 35 The complete length ORF31ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 185> is:

	1	ATGAACAAAA	CCTCTATCG	TGTGATTTTC	AACCGCAAC	GCGGTGCTGT
	51	GGTAGCTGTT	GCCGAAACCA	CCAAGCGCGA	AGGTAAAAGC	TGTGCCGATA
	101	GTGGTTCGGG	CAGCGTTTAT	GTGAAATCCG	TTTCTTTTAT	TCCTACTCAT
40	151	TCCAAAGCCT	TTTGTTTTTT	TGCATTAGGC	TTTTCTTTAT	TTTTGGCTTT
	201	GGGTACGGTC	AATATTGCTT	TTGCTGACGG	CATTATTACT	GATAAAGCTG
	251	CTCCTAAAA	CCAACAAGCC	ACGATTCTGC	AAACAGGTaa	cGGCATAACG
	301	CAAGTCAATA	TTCAAAACCC	TACTTCGCA	GGGGTTTCTG	TTAATCAATA
	351	TGCCCAGTTT	GATGTGGGTA	ATCGCGGGGC	GATTTTAAAC	AACAGTCGCA
	401	GCAACACCCA	AACACAGCTA	GGCGGTTGGA	TTCAAGGCAA	TCCTTGGTTG
45	451	ACAAGGGGCG	AAGCAGTGT	GGTTGTAAC	CAAAACAAC	GCAGCCATCC
	501	TTCAACAATG	AATGGCTATA	TTGAAGTGGG	TGGACGACGT	GCAGAAGTCC
	551	TTATTGCCAA	TCCGGCAGGG	ATTGCAGTCA	ATGGTGGTGG	TTTTATCAAT
	601	GCTTCCCGTG	CCACTTTGAC	GACAGGCCAA	CCGCAATATC	AAGCAGGAGA
	651	CTTTAGCGGC	TTTAAGATAA	GGCAAGGCAA	TGCTGTAATC	CGCGGACACG

701 GTTTGGATGC CCGTGATACC GATTTCACAC GTATTCTTGT ATGCCAACAA
 751 AATCACCTTG ATCAGTACGG CCGAACAGC AGGCATTCGT AA

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 186>:

1 MNKTLRVIF NRKRGAVVAV AETTKREGKS CADSGSGSVY VKSVSFIPTH
 5 51 SKAFCFSALG FSLCLALGTV NIAFADGIIT DKAAPKTQQA TILQTGNGIP
 101 QVNIQTPTSA GVSVNQYAQF DVGNRGAILN NSRSNTQTQL GGWIQGNPWL
 151 TRGEARVVVN QINSSHPSQL NGYIEVGRR AEVVIANPAG IAVNGGGFIN
 201 ASRATLTGQ PQYQAGDFSG FKIRQNAVI AGHGLDARDT DFTRILVCQQ
 251 NHLDQYGRS RHS*

10 This gonococcal protein shares 50% identity over a 149aa overlap with the pore-forming hemolysins-like HecA protein from *Erwinia chrysanthemi* (accession number L39897):

orf31ng 96 GNGIPQVNIQTPTSAGVSVNQYAQFDVGNRGAILNNSRSN-TQTQLGGWIQGNPWLTRGE 154
 GNG+P VNI TP ++G+S N+Y F+V NRG ILNN + T +QLGG IQ NP L
 15 HecA 45 GNGVPVNIATPDASGLSHNRYHDFNVDNRGLILNNGTARLTSPQLGGLIQNNPNLNGRA 104
 Orf31ng 155 ARVVVNQINSSHPSQLNGYIEVGRRRAEVVIANPAGIAVNGGGFINASRATLTGQPQYQ 214
 A ++N++ S + S+L GY+EV G+ A VV+ANP GI +G GF+N R TLTTG PQ+
 HecA 105 AAAILNEVSPNRSRLAGYLEVAGQAANVVVANPYGITCSGCGFLNTPRLTLTTGTPQFD 164
 20 Orf31ng 215 -AGDFSGFKIRQNAVIAGHGLDARDTDF 242
 AG SG +R G+ +I G GLDA +D+
 HecA 165 AAGGLSGLDVRGGDILIDGAGLDASRSY 193

Furthermore, ORF31ng and ORF31-1 show 79.5% identity in 83 aa overlap:

25 orf31-1.pep 10 20 30 40 50 60
 MNKTLRVIFNRKRGAVVAVAEETTKREGKSCADSDSGSAHVKSVPFGTTHAPVCRSNIFS
 |||||:|||||
 orf31ng MNKTLRVIFNRKRGAVVAVAEETTKREGKSCADSGSGSVYVKSVPFIPTH-----SKAFC
 10 20 30 40 50
 30 orf31-1.pep 70 80
 FSLGFSCLAVGTANIAFADGI
 |||||:|||||
 orf31ng FSALGFSCLALGTVNIAFADGIITDKAAPKTQQATILQTGNGIPQVNIQTPTSAGVSVN
 60 70 80 90 100 110

35 On this basis, including the homology with hemolysins, and also with adhesins, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 23

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 187>:

40 1 ATGAATACTC CTCCTTTTGT CTGTTGGATT TTTTGCAAGG TCATCGACAA
 51 TTTCGGCGAC ATCGGCGTTT CGTGGCGGCT CGCCCGTGT TTGCACCGCG
 101 AACTCGGTTG GCAGGTGCAT TTGTGGACGG ACGATGTGTC CGCCTTGCGT
 151 GCGCTTTGCC CTGATTGGCC CGATGTTCCC TCGGTTTCATC AGGATATTCA
 201 TGTCCGCACT TGGCATTCGG ATGCGGCAGA TATTGATACC GCG..

45 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 188; ORF32>:

1 MNTPPFVCWI FCKVIDNEGD IGVSWRLARV LHRELGWQVH LWTDDVSALR
 51 ALCPDLPDVP CVHQDIHVRT WHSDAADIDT A..

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 189>:

50 1 ATGAATACTC CTCCTTTTGT CTGTTGGATT TTTTGCAAGG TCATCGACAA
 51 TTTCGGCGAC ATCGGCGTTT CGTGGCGGCT CGCCCGTGT TTGCACCGCG
 101 AACTCGGTTG GCAGGTGCAT TTGTGGACGG ACGATGTGTC CGCCTTGCGT

-152-

5
10
15
20

```

151 GCGCTTTGCC CTGATTTGCC CGATGTTCCC TCGGTTTCATC AGGATATTCA
201 TGTCCGCACT TGGCATTTCCG ATGCGGCAGA TATTGATACC GCGCCTGTTC
251 CCGATGTCGT CATCGAAACT TTTGCCTGCG ACCTGCCCGA AAATGTGCTG
301 CACATTATCC GCCGACACAA GCCGCTTTGG CTGAATTGGG AATATTTGAG
351 CGCGGAGGAA AGCAATGAAA GGCTGCATCT GATGCCTTCG CCGCAGGAGG
401 GTGTTCAAAA ATATTTTTTGG TTTATGGGTT TCAGCGAAAA AAGCGGCGGG
451 TTGATACGCG AACGTGATTA CTGCGAAGCC GTCCGTTTCG ATACTGAAGC
501 CCTGCGAGAG CGGCTGATGC TGCCCGAAAA AAACGCCTCC GAATGGCTGC
551 TTTTCGGCTA TCGGAGCGAT GTTTGGGCAA AGTGGCTGGA AATGTGGCGA
601 CAGGCAGGCA GCCCGATGAC ACTGTTGCTG GCGGGGACGC AAATCATCGA
651 CAGCCTCAAA CAAAGCGGCG TTATTCGCA AGATGCCCTG CAAAACGACG
701 GCGATGTTTT TCAGACGGCA TCCGTCCGCC TCGTCAAAAT CCCTTTCGTG
751 CCGCAACAGG ACTTCGACCA ACTGCTGCAC CTTGCCGACT GCGCCGTCAT
801 CCGCGGCGAA GACAGTTTCG TGCGCGCCCA GCTTGCGGGC AAACCCCTCT
851 TTTGGCACAT CTACCCGCAA GACGAGAATG TCCATCTCGA CAAACTCCAC
901 GGCTTTTGGG ATAAGCCACA CGGTTTCTAC ACGCCCGAAA CCGTGTGCGC
951 ACACCGCCGT CTTTCGGACG ACCTCAACGG CGGAGAGGCT TTATCCGCAA
1001 CACAACGCT CGAATGTTGG CAAACCCTGC AACAACATCA AAACGGCTGG
1051 CGGCAAGGCG CGGAGGATTG GAGCCGTTAT CTTTTCGGGC AGCGTCAGC
1101 TCCTGAAAAA CTCGTGCTCT TTGTTTCAAA GCATCAAAAA ATACGCTAG

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 190; ORF32-1>:

25
30

```

1 MNTPPFVCWI FCKVIDNFGD IGVSWRLARV LHRELGWQVH LWTDDVSALR
51 ALCPDLPDVP CVHQDIHVRT WHSDAADIDT APVPDVVIET FACDLPENVL
101 HIIRRHKPLW LNWEYLSAEE SNERLHLMPS PQEGVQKYFW FMGFSEKSGG
151 LIRERDYCEA VREDTEALRE RLMLPEKNAS EWLLFGYRSD VWAKWLEMWR
201 QAGSPMTLLL AGTQIIDLK QSGVIPQDAL QNDGDVFQTA SVRLVKIPFV
251 PQQDFDQLLH LADCAVIRGE DSFVRAQLAG KPFFWHIYPQ DENVHLDKLH
301 AFWDKAHGFY TPETVSAHRR LSDDLNGGEA LSATQRLCQW QTLQQHQNGW
351 RQGAEDWSRY LFGQPSAPEK LAAFVSKHOK IR*w

```

30 Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF32 shows 93.8% identity over a 81aa overlap with an ORF (ORF32a) from strain A of *N. meningitidis*:

35
40

```

          10      20      30      40      50      60
orf32.pep MNTPPFVCWIFCKVIDNFGDIGVSWRLARVLHRELGWQVHLWTDDVSALRALCPDLPDVP
          |||||  |||||  |||||  |||||  |||||  |||||
orf32a    MNTPPFSAGXFCKVIDNFGDIGVSWRLARVLHRELGWQVHLWTDDVSALRALCPDLPDVX
          10      20      30      40      50      60

          70      80
orf32.pep CVHQDIHVRTWHSDAADIDTA
          |||||  |||||  |||||  |||||  |||||  |||||
orf32a    CVHQDIHVRTWHSDAADIDTAPVXDVIETFACDLPENVLHIIRRHKPLWLXWEYLSAEX
          70      80      90      100     110     120

```

45 The complete length ORF32a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 191> is:

50
55
60

```

1 ATGAATACTC CTCCTTTTTC TGCTGGANTT TTTTGCAAGG TCATCGACAA
51 TTTCGGCGAC ATCGGCGGTT CGTGGCGGCT TGCCCGTGTT TTGCACCGCG
101 AACTCGGTTG GCAGGTGCAT TTGTGGACGG ACGATGTGTC CGCCTTGCTG
151 GCGCTTTGCC CTGATTTGCC CGATGTTTNC TCGGTTTCATC AGGATATTCA
201 TGTCCGCACT TGGCATTTCCG ATGCGGCAGA TATTGATACC GCGCCTGTTC
251 NCGATGTCGT CATCGAAACT TTTGCCTGCG ACCTGCCCGA AAATGTGCTG
301 CACATCATCC GCCGACACAA GCCGCTTTGG CTGAANTGGG AATATTTGAG
351 CGCGGAGGAN AGCAATGAAA GGCTGCACNT GATGCCTTCG CCGCAGGAGA
401 GTGTTCAAAA ATANTTTTGG TTTATGGGTT TCAGCGAANN NAGCGGCGGA
451 CTGATACGCG AACGCGATTA CTGCGAAGCC GTCCGTTTCG ATAGCGGAGC
501 CTTGCGCAAG AGGCTGATGC TTCCCGAAAA AAACGNCCCC GAATGGCTGC
551 TTTTCGGCTA TCGGAGCGAT GTTTGGGCAA AGTGGCTGGA AATGTGGCGA
601 CAGGCAGGCA GTCCGTTGAC ACTTTTGCTG GCNNGGGGCG ANATTATCGA
651 CAGCCTCAAA CAAAACGGCG TTATTCGCA AGATGCCCTG CAAAACGACG
701 GCGATGTTTT TCAGACGGCA TCCGTCCGCC TCGTCAAAAT CCCTTTCGTG
751 CCGCAACAGG ACTTCGACAA ACTGCTGCAC CTTGCCGACT GCGCCGTCAT

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 192>:

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

ORF32 shows 95.1% identity over a 82aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF32.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

orf32.pep MNTPPF-VCWIFCKVIDNFGDIGVSWRLARVLHRELGWQVHLWTDDVSALRALCPDLP 57

orf32ng MVMNTYAFVVCWIFCKVIDNFGDIGVSWRLARVLHRELGWQVHLWTDVVSALRALCPDLP 60
 orf32.pep DVPCVHQDIHVRTWHSDAADIDTA 81
 5 orf32ng DVPFVHQDIHVRTWHSDAADIDTAPVDAVIETFACDLPENVLNIIRRHKPLWLNWEYLS 120

An ORF32ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 193> was predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 194>:

1 MVMNTYAFPV CWIFCKVIDN FGDIGVSWRL ARVLHRELGW QVHLWTDVVS
 51 ALRALCPDLP DVPFVHQDIH VRTWHSDAAD IDTAPVDAV IETFACDLPE
 101 NVLNIIRRHK PLWLNWEYLS AEESNERLHL MPSPQEGVQK YFWFMGFSEK
 151 SGGIIRERDY REAVRFDTEA LRRRLVLPEK NAPEWLLFGY RGDVWAKWLD
 201 MWQQAGSLMT LLLAGAQIID SLKQSGVIPQ NALQNEGGVF QTASVRLVKI
 251 PFVPQQDFDK LLHLADCAVI RGEDSFVRTQ LAGKPFFFWHI YPQDENVHLD
 301 KLHAFWDKAY GFYTPETASV HRLSDDLNG GEALSATQRL ECGVL*

15 Further sequencing revealed the following DNA sequence <SEQ ID 195>:

1 ATGAATACAT ACGCTTTTCC TGTCTGTTGG ATTTTGTGCA AGGTCATCGA
 51 CAATTTCCGGC GACATCGGCG TTTCGTGGCG GCTCGCCCGT GTTTTGCACC
 101 GCGAACTCGG TTGGCAGGTG CATTGTGGA CGGACGACGT GTCCGCCTTG
 151 CGCGCGCTTT GTCCCGATTT GCCCGATGTT CCCTTCGTTC ATCAGGATAT
 201 TCATGTCCCG ACTTGGCATT CCGATGCGGC AGACATTGAT ACCGCGCCCG
 251 TTCCCGATGC CGTTATCGAA ACTTTTGCCT GCGACCTGCC CGAAAATGTG
 301 CTGAACATCA TCCGCCGACA CAAACCGCTT TGGCTGAATT GGAATATTT
 351 GAGCGCGGAG GAAAGCAATG AAAGGCTGCA CCTGATGCCT TCGCCGCAGG
 401 AGGGCGTTCA AAAATATTTT TGGTTTATGG GTTTCAGCGA AAAAAAGCGG
 451 GGGTTGATAC GCGAACGCGA TTACCGCGAA GCCGTCCGTT TCGATACCGA
 501 AGCCCTGCGC CGGCGGCTGG TGCTGCCCGA AAAAAACGCC CCCGAATGGC
 551 TGCTTTTTCG CTATCGGGGC GATGTTTGGG CAAAGTGGCT GGACATGTGG
 601 CAACAGGCAG GCAGCCTGAT GACCTACTG CTGGCGGGGG CGCAAATTAT
 651 CGACAGCCTC AAACAAAGCG GCGTTATTC GCAAAACGCC CTGCAAAAtg
 701 aaggcgGTGT CTTTCagacG gcatccgTcC gccttGTCAA AAtcCCGTTC
 751 GTGcCGCAAC AGGAcTTCGA CAAATTGCTG CAcctgcCG ACTGCGCCGT
 801 GATACGCGGC GAAGACAGTT TCGTGCGTAC CCAGCTTGCC GGAACCCCT
 851 TTTTGTGGCA CATCTACCCG CAAGACGAGA ATGTCCATCT CGACAAACTC
 901 CACGCCTTTT GGGATAAGGC ATACGGCTTC TACACGCCCG AAACCGCATC
 951 GGTGCACCGC CTCCTTTCGG ACGACCTCAA CGGCGGAGAG GCTTTATCCG
 1001 CAACACAACG CCTCGAATGT TGGCAAACCC TGCAACAACA TCAAAACGGC
 1051 TGGCGGCAAG GCGCGGAGGA TTGGAGCCGT TATCTTTTCG GGCAGCCTTC
 1101 CGCATCCGAA AAACCTCGCG CCTTTGTTTC AAAGCATCAA AAAATACGCT
 1151 AG

40 This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 196; ORF32ng-1>:

1 MNTYAFPVCW IFCKVIDNFG DIGVSWRLAR VLHRELGWQV HLWTDVVSAL
 51 RALCPDLPDV PFVHQDIHVR TWHSDAADID TAPVDAVIE TFACDLPENV
 101 LNIIRRHKPL WLNWEYLSAE ESNERLHLMP SPQEGVQKYF WFMGFSEKSG
 151 GLIRERDYRE AVRFDTEALR RRLVLPEKNA PEWLLFGYRG DVWAKWLDMW
 201 QQAGSLMTLL LAGAQIIDSL KQSGVIPQNA LQNEGGVFQT ASVRLVKIPF
 251 VPQQDFDKLL HLADCAVIRG EDSFVRTQLA GKPFFFWHIYP QDENVHLDKL
 301 HAFWDKAYGF YTPETASVHR LLSDDLNGGE ALSATQRLC WQTLQQHQNG
 351 WRQGAEDWSR YLFGQPSASE KLAAPVSKHQ KIR*

ORF32ng-1 and ORF32-1 show 93.5% identity in 383 aa overlap:

10 20 30 40 50 59
 orf32-1.pep MNTPPF-VCWIFCKVIDNFGDIGVSWRLARVLHRELGWQVHLWTDVVSALRALCPDLPDV
 orf32ng-1 MNTYAFPVCWIFCKVIDNFGDIGVSWRLARVLHRELGWQVHLWTDVVSALRALCPDLPDV
 10 20 30 40 50 60
 55 orf32-1.pep 60 70 80 90 100 110 119
 PCVHQDIHVRTWHSDAADIDTAPVDPVVIETFACDLPENVLHIIRRHKPLWLNWEYLSAE
 orf32ng-1 PFVHQDIHVRTWHSDAADIDTAPVDAVIETFACDLPENVLNIIRRHKPLWLNWEYLSAE
 60 70 80 90 100 110 120
 120 130 140 150 160 170 179

-155-

5	orf32-1.pep	ESNERLHLMPSPEQGVQKYFWFMGFSEKSGGLIRERDYCEAVRFDTEALRRRLMLPEKNA
	orf32ng-1	ESNERLHLMPSPEQGVQKYFWFMGFSEKSGGLIRERDYCEAVRFDTEALRRRLVLPKNA
10	orf32-1.pep	SEWLLFGYRSDVWAKWLEMMWRQAGSPMTLLLAGTQIIDSLKQSGVIPQDALQNDGDFVFT
	orf32ng-1	PEWLLFGYRGDVWAKWLDMMQQAGSLMTLLLAGAQIIDSLKQSGVIPQNALQNEGGVFT
15	orf32-1.pep	ASVRLVKIPFVPQQDFDQLHLHADCAVIRGEDSFVRAQLAGKPFWHIYPQDENVHLDKL
	orf32ng-1	ASVRLVKIPFVPQQDFDQLHLHADCAVIRGEDSFVRTQLAGKPFWHIYPQDENVHLDKL
20	orf32-1.pep	HAFWDKAHGFYTPETVSAHRRLSDDLNGGEALSATQRLECWQTLQQHQNGWRQGAEDWSR
	orf32ng-1	HAFWDKAYGFYTPETASVHRRLSDDLNGGEALSATQRLECWQTLQQHQNGWRQGAEDWSR
25	orf32-1.pep	YLFQGPSAPEKLAAFVSKHQKIRX
	orf32ng-1	YLFQGPSASEKLAAFVSKHQKIRX

30 On this basis, including the RGD sequence in the gonococcal protein, characteristic of adhesins, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

ORF32-1 (42kDa) was cloned in pET and pGex vectors and expressed in *E.coli*, as described above. The products of protein expression and purification were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Figure 7A shows the results of affinity purification of the His-fusion protein, and Figure 7B shows the results of expression of the GST-fusion in *E.coli*. Purified His-fusion protein was used to immunise mice, whose sera were used for ELISA, giving a positive result. These experiments confirm that ORF32-1 is a surface-exposed protein, and that it is a useful immunogen.

Example 24

40 The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 197>:

1	..TTGTCCTGC	GTGTNAAAGT	GGGGCGTTTT	TTCAGCAGTC	CGGCGACGTG
51	GTTTCGGGNC	AAAGACCCTG	TAAATCAGGC	GGTGTTCGG	CTGTATNCGG
101	ACGAGTGGCG	GCA.ACTTCG	GTACGTTGGA	AAATAGNCGC	AACGTGCGAC
151	AGCCTGTGGC	TCTGCACGCT	GCTCGGAATG	CTGGTGTCGG	TATTGTTGCT
201	GCTTTTGGTG	CGGCAATATA	CGTTCAACTG	GGAAAGCAGC	CTGTTGAGCA
251	ATGCCGCTTC	GGTACGCGCG	GTGGAATGT	TGGCATGGCT	GCCGTCGAAA
301	CTCGGTTTCC	CTGTCCCCGA	TGCGCGGTGC	GTCATCGAAG	GCCGTCTGAA
351	CGGCAATATT	GCCGATGCGC	GGGCTTGGTC	GGGGCTGCTG	GTCGNCAGTA
401	TCGCCTGCTA	NGGCATCCTG	CCGCGCCTG..		

50 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 198; ORF33>:

1	..LFLRVKGRF	FSSPATWFRX	KDPVNQAVLR	LYXDEWRXTS	VRWKIXATSH
51	SLWLCTLLGM	LVSVLLLLLV	ROYTFNWEST	LLSNAASVRA	VEMLAWLPSC
101	LGFPVPDARS	VIEGRNLNGNI	ADARAWSGLL	VXSIACXGIL	PRL..

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 199>:

```

1  ATGTTGAATC CATCCCGAAA ACTGGTTGAG CTGGTCCGTA TTTTGGACGA
51 AGGCGGTTTT ATTTTCAGCG GCGATCCCGT ACAGGCGACG GAGGCTTTGC
101 GCCGCGTGGA CGGCAGTACG GAGGAAAAAA TCATCCGTCG GCCGGAGATG
5  151 ATTGACAGGA ACCGTATGCT GCGGGAGACG TTGGAACGTG TCGGTGCGGG
201 GTCGTTCTGG TTGTGGGTGG TGGCGGCGAC GTTTCGATTT TTTACCGGTT
251 TTTCAGTCAC TTATCTTCTA ATGGACAATC AGGGTCTGAA TTTCTTTTTC
301 GTTTTGCGCG GCGTGTGGG CATGAATACG CTGATGCTGG CAGTATGGTT
10  351 GGCAATGTTG TTCCTGCGTG TGAAAGTGGG GCGTTTTTTC AGCAGTCCGG
401 CGACGTGGTT TCGGGGCAAA GACCCTGTAA ATCAGGCGGT GTTGCGGCTG
451 TATGCGGACG AGTGGCGGCA ACCTTCGGTA CGTTGAAAAA TAGGCGCAAC
501 TATGCGACAGC CTGTGGCTCT GCACGCTGCT CGGAATGCTG GTGTGCGTAT
551 TGTTGCTGCT TTTGGTGGG CAATATACGT TCAACTGGGA AAGCACGCTG
601 TTGAGCAATG CCGCTTCGGT ACGCGCGGTG GAAATGTTGG CATGGCTGCC
15  651 GTCGAAATC GGTTCCTCTG TCCCGATGCG GCGGGCGGTC ATCGAAGGCC
701 GTCTGAACGG CAATATTGCC GATGCGCGGG CTGGTTCGGG GCTGCTGGTC
751 GGCAGTATCG CCTGTACGG CATCCTGCCG CGCCTGCTGG CTTGGGTAGT
801 GTGTAAATC CTTTTGAAAA CAAGCGAAAA CGATTGGAT TTGGAAGAGC
851 CCTATTATCA GCGGTCATC CGCCGCTGGC AGAACAAAAT CACCGATGCG
20  901 GATACGCGTC GGGAAACCGT GTCCGCGGTT TCACCGAAAA TCATCTTGAA
951 CGATGCGCCG AAATGGGCGG TCATGCTGGA GACCGAGTGG CAGGACGGCG
1001 AATGGTTCGA GGGCAGGCTG GCGCAGGAAT GGCTGGATAA GGGCGTTGCC
1051 ACCAATCGGG AACAGGTTGC CGCGCTGGAG ACAGAGCTGA AGCAGAAACC
1101 GGCGCAACTG CTTATCGGCG TGCGCGCCCA AACTGTGCCG GACCGCGGCG
25  1151 TGTTGCGGCA GATTGTCCGA CTCTCGGAAG CGGCGCAGGG CGGCGCGGTG
1201 GTGCAGCTTT TGGCGGAACA GGGGCTTTCA GACGACCTTT CGGAAAAGCT
1251 GGAACATTGG CGTAACGCGC TGGCCGAATG CGGCGCGGCG TGGCTTGAGC
1301 CTGACAGGGC GCGCAGGAA GGGCGTTTGA AAGACCAATA A

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 200; ORF33-1>:

```

30  1  MLNPSRKLVE LVRILDEGGF IFSGDPVQAT EALRRVDGST EEKIIRRAEM
51  IDNRNMLRET LERVAGSFW LWVVAATFAF FTGFSVTYLL MDNQGLNFFL
101 VLAGVLGMNT LMLAVWLAML FLRVKVGRRF SSPATWFRGK DPNVQAVLRL
151 YADEWRQPSV RWKIGATSHS LWLCTLLGML VSVLLLLLLVR QYTFNWESTL
201 LSNAASVRV EMLAWLPSKL GFFVPDARAV IEGRLNGNIA DARAWSGLLV
35  251 GSIACYGILP RLLAWVVKI LLKTSENGLD LEKPYQAVI RRWQNKITDA
301 DTRRETSAV SPKIIINDAP KWAVMLETEW QDGEWFEGRL AQEWLDKGVA
351 TNREQVAAL TELKQKPAQL LIGVRAQTPV DRGVLRQIVR LSEAAQGGAV
401 VQLLAEQGLS DDLSEKLEHW RNALAECEGAA WLEPDRAAQE GRLKDQ*

```

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

40 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF33 shows 90.9% identity over a 143aa overlap with an ORF (ORF33a) from strain A of *N. meningitidis*:

```

45  orf33.pep                                10      20      30
                                         LFLRVKVGRRFSSPATWFRXKDPNVQAVLR
                                         |||
orf33a  LMDNQGLNFFLVLAGVXGMNTLMLAVWLAMLFLRVKVGRRFSSPATWFRGKDPNVQAVLR
          90      100      110      120      130      140

50  orf33.pep                                40      50      60      70      80      90
                                         LYXDEWRXTSVRWKIXATSHSLWLCTLLGMLVSVLLLLLLVRQYTFNWESTLLSNAASVRA
                                         || ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
orf33a  LYADEWRXPSVRWKIGATSHSLWLCTLLGMLVSVLLLLLLVRQYTFNWESTLLGSSSVRL
          150     160     170     180     190     200

55  orf33.pep                                100     110     120     130     140
                                         VEMLAWLPSKLGFFVPDARSVIEGRLNGNIADARAWSGLLVXSIACXGILPRL
                                         ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
orf33a  VEMLAWLPAKLGFFVPDARAVIEGRLNGNIADARAWSGLLVGSIACYGILPRLIAWAVCK
          210     220     230     240     250     260

60  orf33a  ILXXTSENGLDLEKXXXXXIRRWQNKITDADTRRETSAVSPKIVLNDAPKWAVMLETE
          270     280     290     300     310     320

```

The complete length ORF33a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 201> is:

```

1   ATGTTGAATC CATCCCGAAA ACTGGTTGAG CTGGTCCGTA TTTTGGAAGA
51  AGGCGGCTTT ATTTTCAGCG GCGATCCCGT GCAGGCGACG GAGGCTTTGC
101 GCCGCGTGGA CGGCAGTACG GAGGAAAAAA TCATCCGTCG GGCGAAGATG
151 ATCGACAGGA ACCGTATGCT GCGGGAGACG TTGGAACGTG TGCGTGCGGG
201 GTCGTTCTGG TTGTGGGTGG CGGCGGCGAC GTTTGCGTTT NTTACCGNTT
251 TTTCAGTTAC TTATCTTCTA ATGGACAATC AGGGTCTGAA TTTCTTTTTG
301 GTTTTGGCGG GCGTGNTGGG CATGAATACG CTGATGCTGG CAGTATGGTT
351 GGCAATGTTG TTCCTGCGCG TGAAAGTGGG GCGTTTTTTC AGCAGTCCGG
401 CGACGTGGTT TCGGGGCAAA GACCTGTCTA ATCAGGCGGT GTTGC GGCTG
451 TATGCGGACG AGTGGCGGCN ACCTTCGGTA CGTTGGAAAA TAGGCGCAAC
501 GTTCGCACAG CTGTGGCTCT GCACGCTGCT CGGAATGCTG GTGTGCGTAT
551 TGTTGCTGCT TTTGGTGGCG CAATATACGT TCAACTGGGA AAGCACGCTG
601 TTGGGCGATT CGTCTTCGGT ACGGCTGGTG GAAATGTGG CATGGCTGCC
651 TGCGAAACTG GGTTCCTCCG TGCTGATGTC GCGGGCGGTC ATCGAAGGTC
701 GTTCGAACGG CAATATTGCC GATGCGCGGG CTTGGTCGGG GCTGCTGGTC
751 GGCAGTATCG CCTGCTACGG CATCCTGCCG CGCCTCTTGG CTTGGGCGGT
801 ATGCAAAATC CTNTGNAAA CAAGCGAAAA CGGCTTGGAT TTGAAAAGC
851 NNNNNNTCN NNGCNTCATC CGCCGCTGGC AGAACAAAAT CACCGATGCG
901 GATACGCGTC GGGAAACCGT GTCCGCCGTT TCGCCGAAAA TCGTCTTGAA
951 CGATGCGCCG AAATGGGCGG TCATGCTGGA GACCGAATGG CAGGACGGCG
1001 AATGGTTCGA GGCAGGCTG GCGCAGGAAT GGCTGGATAA GGGCGTTGCC
1051 GCCAATCGGG AACAGGTTGC CGCGCTGGAG ACAGAGCTGA AGCAGAAACC
1101 GGGCAACTG CTATAGTGGC TGCGCGCCCA AACTGTGCCC GACCGCGGCG
1151 TGTTGCGGCA GATCGTCCGA CTTTCGGAAG CGGCGCAGGG CGGCGCGGTG
1201 GTGCANCTTT TGGCGGAACA GGGGCTTTCA GACGACCTTT CGGAAAAGCT
1251 GGAACATTGG CGTAACGCGC TGACCGAATG CGGCGCGGCG TGGCTGGAAC
1301 CCGACAGAGC GCGCAGGAA GGCCGTCTGA AAACCAACGA CCGCACTTGA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 202>:

```

1   MLNPSRKLVE LVRILEEGGF IFSGDPVQAT EALRRVDGST EEKIIRRAKM
51  IDNRMLRET LERVAGSEFW LWVAAATEAF XTXFSVTYLL MDNQGLNFL
101 VLAGVXGMNT LMLAVWLAML FLRVKVGRRF SSPATWFRGK DPNVQAVLRL
151 YADEWRXPSV RWKIGATSHS LWLCTLLGML VSVLLLLLVR QYTFNWESTL
201 LGDSSSVRLV EMLAWLPAKL GFPVPDARAV IEGRINGNIA DARAWSGLLV
251 GSIACYGILP RLLAWAVCKI LXXTSENGLD LEKXXXXXXI RRWQNKITDA
301 DTRRETVSVA SPKIVLNDAP KWAVMLETEW QDGEWFEGRL AQEWLDKGVA
351 ANREQVAAL TELKQKPAQL LIGVRAQTVP DRGVLQIVR LSEAAQGGAV
401 VXLLEQGLS DDLSEKLEHW RNALTECGAA WLEPDRAAQE GRLKTNDR*

```

ORF33a and ORF33-1 show 94.1% identity in 444 aa overlap:

```

40  orf33a.pep      10      20      30      40      50      60
      MLNPSRKLVELVRILEEGGFIFSGDPVQATEALRRVDGSTEEKIIRRAKMIDNRMLRET
      |||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
orf33-1  MLNPSRKLVELVRILDEGGFIFSGDPVQATEALRRVDGSTEEKIIRRAEMIDNRMLRET
      10      20      30      40      50      60

45  orf33a.pep      70      80      90      100     110     120
      LERVAGSEFWLWVAAATFAFXTXFSVTYLLMDNQGLNFFLVLAGVXGMNTLMLAVWLAML
      |||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
orf33-1  LERVAGSEFWLWVVAATFAFTGFSVTYLLMDNQGLNFFLVLAGVLGMNTLMLAVWLAML
      70      80      90      100     110     120

50  orf33a.pep      130     140     150     160     170     180
      FLRVKVGRRFSSPATWFRGKDPVNQAVLRLYADEWRXPSVRWKIGATSHSLWLCTLLGML
      |||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
orf33-1  FLRVKVGRRFSSPATWFRGKDPVNQAVLRLYADEWRQPSVRWKIGATSHSLWLCTLLGML
      130     140     150     160     170     180

55  orf33a.pep      190     200     210     220     230     240
      VSVLLLLLVRQYTFNWESTLLGDSSSVRLVEMLAWLPAKLGFVPDARAVIEGRINGNIA
      |||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
orf33-1  VSVLLLLLVRQYTFNWESTLLSNAASVRAVEMLAWLPSKLGFPDARAVIEGRINGNIA
      190     200     210     220     230     240

60  orf33a.pep      250     260     270     280     290     300
      DARAWSGLLVGSIACYGILPRLAWAVCKILXXTSENGLDLEKXXXXXXIIRWQNKITDA
      |||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
orf33-1  DARAWSGLLVGSIACYGILPRLAWAVCKILXXTSENGLDLEKXXXXXXIIRWQNKITDA
      250     260     270     280     290     300

```

ORF33 shows 91.6% identity over a 143aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF33.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

25	orf33.pep	LFLRVKVGRRFFSSPATWFRXKDPVNQAVLR	30
	orf33ng	LMDNQGLNFFLVLAGVLGMNTLMLAVWLATLFLRVKVGRRFFSSPATWFRGKGPVNQAVLR	100
30	orf33.pep	LYXDEWRXTSVRWKIXATSHSLWLCTLLGMLVSVLLLLLVLRQYTFNWESTLLSNAASVRA	90
	orf33ng	LYADQWRQPSVRWKIGATAHSLWLCTLLGMLVSVLLLLLVLRQYTFNWESTLLSNAASVRA	160
35	orf33.pep	VELLAWLP SKLGFPVPDARSVIEGR L N G N I A D A R A W S G L L V X S I A C X G I L P R L	143
	orf33ng	VELLAWLP SKLGFPVPDARAVIEGR L N G N I A D A R A W S G L L V G S I V C Y G I L P R L L A W V V C K	220

An ORF33ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 203> was predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 204>:

	1	MIDRDRMLRD	TLERVVAGSF	<u>WLWVVVASMM</u>	FTAGFSGTYL	LMDNQGLNFF
40	51	<u>LVLAVLGMN</u>	<u>TLMLAVLAT</u>	<u>LFLRVKVGRF</u>	<u>FSSPATWFRG</u>	<u>KGPVNQAVLR</u>
	101	<u>LYADQWRQPS</u>	<u>VRWKIGATAH</u>	<u>SLWLCTLLGM</u>	<u>LVSLLLLLLV</u>	<u>QRYTFNWEST</u>
	151	<u>LLSNAASVRA</u>	<u>VEMLAWLPSK</u>	<u>LGFPVPDARA</u>	<u>VIEGRNGNII</u>	<u>ADARAWSGLL</u>
	201	<u>VGSIVCYGIL</u>	<u>PRLLAUVVCK</u>	<u>ILKTSENGL</u>	<u>DLEKTTYQAV</u>	<u>IRRWQNKITD</u>
	251	<u>ADTRRETQVA</u>	<u>VSPKIVLNDL</u>	<u>PKWALMLETE</u>	<u>WQDQGWFEGR</u>	<u>LAQEWLDKGV</u>
45	301	<u>AANREQVAAL</u>	<u>ETDLKQKPAQ</u>	<u>LLIGVRAQTV</u>	<u>PRDGVLRQIV</u>	<u>RLSEAAQGGA</u>
	351	<u>VVOLIAEOGL</u>	<u>SDDLSEKLEH</u>	<u>WRNALTECGA</u>	<u>AWLEPDRVAQ</u>	<u>EGRLKDO*</u>

Further sequence analysis revealed the following DNA sequence <SEQ ID 205>:

	1	ATGTTGaatC	CATCCCgaAA	ACTGgttgag	ctGgTCCgtA	Ttttgaataa
	51	aggggggtTTT	attttcagcg	gcgatcctgt	gcaggcgacg	gaggccttgc
50	101	gccgcgtgga	cggcAGTACG	GAggAaaaaa	ctcttcctgtc	GGCGGAGATg
	151	atcgcACAGGg	accgtatgtt	gcgggACaCg	TtggaaCGTG	TGCGGTGcggg
	201	tgcgTtctgG	TTATGGGTGG	TggtggCAtC	gATGATGtTt	ACCGCCGGAT
	251	TTTCAGgcac	ttaTcttCTG	ATGGACaatC	AGGGGcTGA	TtTCTTTTTA
	301	GTTTtTggcgG	GAGTGtTggG	CATGaatacG	ctgATGCTGG	CAGTATGGtt
55	351	gGCAACGTTG	TPCTGCGCG	TGAAAGTGGG	ACGGTtTTTT	AGCAGTCCGG
	401	CGACGTGGTt	TCGGGGCAAA	GGCCCTGTAA	ATCAGGCGGT	GTTGCGGCTG
	451	TATGCGGACC	AGTGGCGGCA	ACCTTCGGTA	CGATGGAAAA	TAGGCGCAAC
	501	GGCGCACAGC	TTGTGGCTCT	GCACGCTGCT	CGGAATGCTG	GTGTCCGTAT
	551	TGCTGCTGCT	TTTGGTGCGG	CAATATACGT	TCAACTGGGA	AAGCACGCTG
60	601	TTGAGCAATG	CCGCTTCGGT	ACGCGCGGTG	GAAATGTTGG	CATGGCTGCC
	651	GTCGAAACTC	GGTTTCCCTG	TCCCCGATGC	GCGGGCGGTC	ATCGAAGGTG
	701	GCTGTAACGG	CAATATTGCC	GATGCGCGGG	CTTGGTCCGG	GCTGCTGGTC
	751	GGCAGATACG	TCTGCTACGG	CATCCTGCCG	CGCCTCTTGG	CTTGGGTAG

-159-

801 GTGTAAATC CTTTTGAAAA CAAGCGAAAA CGGattgGAT TTGGAAAAAA
 851 CCTATTATCA GGCAGTCATC CGCCGCTGGC AGAACAAAAT CACCGATGCG
 901 GATACGCGTC GGGAAACCGT GTCCGCGGTT TCGCggaAAA TCGTCTTGAA
 951 CGATGCGCCG AAATGGGCGC TCATGCTGGA GACCGAGTGG CAGGACGGCC
 1001 AATGGTTCGA GGGCAGGCTG GCGCAGGAAT GGCTGGATAA GGGCGTTGCC
 1051 GCCAATCGGG AACAGGTTGC CGCGCTGGAG ACAGAGCTGA AGCAGAAACC
 1101 GGCGCAACTG CTTATCGGCG TACGCGCCCA AACTGTGCCG GACCGGGGCG
 1151 TGCTGCGGCA GATTGTGCGG CTTTCGGAAG CGGCGCAGGG CGGCGCGGTG
 1201 GTGCAGCTTT TGGCGGAACA GGGGCTTTCA GACGACCTTT CGGAAAGCT
 1251 GGAACATTGG CGTAACGCGC TGACCGAATG CGGCGCGGCG TGGCTTGAGC
 1301 CTGACAGGGT GCGCAGGAA GGCCGTTTGA AAGACCAATA A

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 206; ORF33ng-1>:

1 MLNPSRKLVE LVRILNKGFF IFSGDPVQAT EALRRVDGST EEKIFRRAEM
 51 IDRDRMLRDT LERVAGSEFW LWVVVASMME TAGFSGTYLL MDNQGLNFFL
 101 VLAGVLGMNT LMLAVWLATL FLRVKVGREF SSPATWFRGK GPVNQAVLRL
 151 YADQWRQPSV RWKIGATAHS LWLCTLLGML VSVLLLLLVLR QYTFNWESTL
 201 LSNAASVRV EMLAWLPSKL GFPVPDARAV IEGRLNGNIA DARAWSGLLV
 251 GSIVCYGILP RLLAWVCKI LLKTSENGLD LEKTYQAVI RRWQNKITDA
 301 DTRRETSAV SPKIVLNDAP KWALMLETEW QDGQWFEGRL AQEWLDKGVA
 351 ANREQVALE TELKQKPAQL LIGVRAQTVP DRGVLRQIVR LSEAAQGGAV
 401 VQLLAEQGLS DDLSEKLEHW RNALTECGAA WLEPDRVAQE GRLKDQ*

ORF33ng-1 and ORF33-1 show 94.6% identity in 446 aa overlap:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
25	orf33-1.pep	MLNPSRKLVELVRILDEGGFIFSGDPVQATEALRRVDGST	EEKIIRRAEMIDNRMLRET				
	orf33ng-1	MLNPSRKLVELVRILNKGFFIFSGDPVQATEALRRVDGST	EEKIFRRAEMIDRDRMLRDT				
		10	20	30	40	50	60
		70	80	90	100	110	120
30	orf33-1.pep	LERVRAGSFWLWVVAATFAFFTGFSTYLLMDNQGLNFFLVLAGVLGMNTLMLAVWLAML					
	orf33ng-1	LERVRAGSFWLWVVVASMMEFTAGFSGTYLLMDNQGLNFFLVLAGVLGMNTLMLAVWLATL					
		70	80	90	100	110	120
35	orf33-1.pep	FLRVKVGREFSSPATWFRGKDPVNQAVLRLYADEWRQPSVRWKIGATSHSLWLCTLLGML					
	orf33ng-1	FLRVKVGREFSSPATWFRGKGPVNQAVLRLYADQWRQPSVRWKIGATAHSLWLCTLLGML					
40		130	140	150	160	170	180
	orf33-1.pep	VSVLLLLLVLRQYTFNWESTLLSNAASVRVEMLAWLPSKLGFPVPDARAVIEGRLNGNIA					
	orf33ng-1	VSVLLLLLVLRQYTFNWESTLLSNAASVRVEMLAWLPSKLGFPVPDARAVIEGRLNGNIA					
45		190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf33-1.pep	DARAWSGLLVGSIACYGILPRLLAWVCKILLKTSENGLDLEKPYQAVIRRWQNKITDA					
	orf33ng-1	DARAWSGLLVGSIACYGILPRLLAWVCKILLKTSENGLDLEKTYQAVIRRWQNKITDA					
50		250	260	270	280	290	300
	orf33-1.pep	DTRRETSAVSPKIIILNDAPKWAVMLETEWQDGQWFEGRLAQEWLDKGVAANREQVALE					
	orf33ng-1	DTRRETSAVSPKIVLNDAPKWALMLETEWQDGQWFEGRLAQEWLDKGVAANREQVALE					
55		310	320	330	340	350	360
	orf33-1.pep	TELKQKPAQLLIGVRAQTVDRGVLRQIVRLSEAAQGGAVVQLLAEQGLSDDLSEKLEHW					
	orf33ng-1	TELKQKPAQLLIGVRAQTVDRGVLRQIVRLSEAAQGGAVVQLLAEQGLSDDLSEKLEHW					
60		370	380	390	400	410	420
	orf33-1.pep	RNAEAECGAAWLEPDRAAQEGRLKDQX					
	orf33ng-1	RNAEAECGAAWLEPDRAAQEGRLKDQX					
65		430	440				

orf33ng-1 RNALTECGAAWLEPDRVAQEGRLKDQX
 430 440

Based on the presence of several putative transmembrane domains in the gonococcal protein, it is
 5 predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be
 useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 25

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 207>:

```

10      1  ..CAGAAGAGTT TGTGAGAAT TTCTTTATGG GGTTTGGGCG GCGTGTTTTTT
      51  CGGGGTGTCC GGTCTGGTAT GGTTCCTTTT GGGCGTTTCT TT.GAGTGGC
     101  CCTGTTTTTC GGTGTTTTCT TTTCGGGCTT CGGCACGGGG GACGTTTGTG
     151  GGCAGTACGG GGGTTTCTTT GAGTGTGTTT TCAGCTTGTG TTCC.GGCGT
     201  CGTCCGGCTG CTTGTCGGTT TGAGCTGTGT CGGCAGGTTG CG..GTTTGA
     251  CCCGGTTTTT CTTGGGTGCG GCAGGGGACG TCATTCTCCT GCCGCTTTCG
     15  301  TCTGTGCCGT CCGCTGTGTC GGGTTCGGAT GAGCGGCGCT GGIGGTGTTC
     351  GGGTTGGGCG GCATCTTGTT CCGACTACGC CGTTTGGCAG CCAGAATTCTG
     401  GTTTCGCGG GGTGTGCGT GTGTTGCGGT TCGGCTTGAA GGGTTTTGTG
     451  GTCC..
  
```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 208; ORF34>:

```

20      1  ..QKSLSRISLW GLGGVFFGVG GLVWFSLVGS XECACFSGVS FRSGRGTFV
      51  GSTGVSLSVF SACVXGVVRL FVGLSCVGR LXXLTRFFLGA AGDVILLPLS
     101  SVPSCAGSD EAAWCSGWA ASCPTTFPGS QNSVSRGLSV CCGSA*RVLS
     151  S..
  
```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 209>:

```

25      1  ATGATGATGC CGTTCATAAT GCTTCCTTGG ATTGCKGGTG TGCCTGCCGT
      51  GCCGGGTCAG AATAGGTTGT CCAGAATTTC TTTATGGGGT TTGGGCGGCG
     101  TGTTTTTCGG GGTGTCCGGT TTGGTATGGT TTTCTTTGGG CGTTTCTTTG
     151  GGCTGCGCCT GTTTTTCGGG TGTTTCTTTT CGGGGTTCGG GACGGGGGAC
     201  GTTTGTGGGC AGTACGGGGG TTTCTTTGAG TGTGTTTTCA GCTTGTGTTC
     30  251  CGGCGTCGTC CGGCTGCCTG TCGGTTTGAG CTGTGTCGGC AGGTTGCGGT
     301  TTGACCCGGT TTTTCTTGGG TCGGCGAGGG GACGGCAGTC CGCTGCGCCT
     351  TTCGTCTGTG CCGTCCGGCT GTGCGGGTTC GGATGAGGCG GCGTGGTGGT
     401  GTTCGGGTTG GCGCGCATCT TGTCCGACTA CGCCGTTTGG CAGCCAGAAT
     451  TCGGTTTCGC GGGGGCTGTC GGTGTGTTGC GGTTGCGCTT GAAGGGTTTT
     35  501  TCGCGGTTT CCGTTGAATG TGCTGACGAT GCCTATTGCC AATGCGCCGA
     551  TGGCGGCGAT ACAGATGAGC AATACGGGCG GTATCAGGAG TTTGGGGGTC
     601  AGCCTGAAGG GTTTGTTCGG TTTTTTTCGC ATTTTGATTG TGCTTTTGGG
     651  GTGTCGGGCA ATGCCGTCTG AAGGCGGTTT AGACGGCATT GCCGAGTCAG
     701  CGTTGGACGT AGTTTGGTA GAGGGTGATG ACTTTTGTGA CGCCGACGGT
     40  751  GGTGCTGACT TTTTGGGTAA TCTGCGCCTG TTCTTCGGGG GTGAGGATGC
     801  CCATAACGTA GGTACGTTG CCGTAGGTAA CGATTTTGAC GCGCGCCTGT
     851  GTGGCGGGGC TGATGCCCAA CAGCGTGGCG CGGACTTTGG ATGTGTTCCTA
     901  AGTGTGCGCG GCGATGTCGC CGGCAGTGCG CGGCAGGAG GCGACGGTAA
     951  TATAGTTGTA CACGCCTTCG GCGGCCTGTT CGGAACGTGC AATCTGACCG
     45  1001  ACGAACTGTT TTTCGCCTTC GGTGGCGACT TGTCCGAGCA GCAGCAGGTG
     1051  GCGGTTGTAG CCGACGACGG AGATTTGGGG CGTGTAGCCT TTGGTTTGGT
     1101  TGTTTTGGCG CAGATAGGAA CGGGCGGTGG TTTGATACG CAACGCCATA
     1151  ACGTTGTCTG CGGTTTTCGC GCGGTTGGTT CGGCGGTCGA CGGCGGATTT
     1201  CGCGCCGACG GCGGCGCTTC CGATTACTGC GCTGACGCAG CCGCTAAGGG
     50  1251  CAAGGCTGAA AATGGCGGCA ATCAGGGTGC GGACGGTGTG CGGTTTGGGT
     1301  TTATCGGGT GCTTCCTTTC TTGGGCGTTT CAGACGGCAT TGCTTTGCGC
     1351  CATGCCGTCT GA
  
```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 210; ORF34-1>:

```

55      1  MMMPFIMLPW IAGVPAVPGQ NLSRISLW LGGVFFGVSG LVWFSLVSL
      51  GCACFSGVSF RSGRGTFVG STGVSLSVFS ACVPASSGCL SV*AVSAGCG
     101  LTRFFLGAAG DGSPLPLSSV PSGCAGSDEA AWWCSGWAAS CPTTFPGSQN
     151  SVSRGLSVCC GSA*RVLSFF GLNVLTMPIA NAPMAAIQMS NTARIRSLGV
  
```

-161-

201 SLKGLFGFFA ILIVLLGCRA MPSEGGSDGI AESALDVVLV EGDDFLYADG
 251 GADFLGNLRL FFGGEDAHNV GYVAVGNDFD ARLCGGADAQ QRGADFGCVP
 301 SVAGDVAGSA RQGGDGNIVV HAFGGLFGTC NLTDEFFAF GGDLEQQQV
 351 AVVADDGDLG RVAFLVLVLA QIGTGGGFDI QRHNVVVGLR AGGSAVDGGF
 5 401 RADGGASDYC ADAAAKGKAE NGGNQAGADV RFGFHRVLPF LGVSDGIALR
 451 HAV*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF34 shows 73.3% identity over a 161aa overlap with an ORF (ORF34a) from strain A of *N.*

10 *meningitidis*:

	orf34.pep	OKSLSRISLWGLGGVFFGVSGLVWVFSLVGSXE-----CAC
	orf34a	MMXPXIMLPWIAGVPAVPGQKRLSRXSLWGLGGXFFGVSGLVWVFSLVGSXSLVGSXGCAC
15		10 20 30 40 50 60
	orf34.pep	FSGVSFRSGRGTFFVGSTGVSLSVFSACVXGVVRLPVGLSCVGRLLX-----LTRFFLGA
20	orf34a	FSGVSFRSGRGTFFVGSTGVSLSVFSACA-----PASSGCLSVXAVSAGCGLTRXFXGA
		70 80 90 100 110
25	orf34.pep	AGDVILLPLSSVPSGCAGSDEAAWCSGWAASCPPTTFFGSQNSVSRGLSVCCGSAXRVLS
	orf34a	AGDGSPLPLSSVPSGCAGADEEAXXCSGWAASCPPTTFFGSQNSVSRGLSVCCGSVVRVLS
		120 130 140 150 160 170
30	orf34.pep	S
	orf34a	FPGXNVLTMPIANAPMAVIQMSNTARIRSLGVSLKGLFXFFAILIVLLGCRAMPSEGGSD
		180 190 200 210 220 230

The complete length ORF34a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 211> is:

35	1	ATGATGATNC	CGTTNATAAT	GCTTCCTTGG	ATTGCGGGTG	TGCCTGCCGT
	51	GCCGGGTCAG	AAGAGGTTGT	CGAGAANTTC	TTTATGGGGT	TTAGGCGGCN
	101	TGTTTTTCGG	GGTGTCGGGT	TTGGTATGGT	TTTCTTTGGG	CGTTTCTNTT
	151	TCTTTGGGTG	TTTCTNTGGG	CTGTGCCTGT	TTTTCGGGTG	TTTCTTTTCG
40	201	GGGTTCGGGA	CGGGGGACGT	TTGTGGGCAG	TACNGGGGTT	TCTTTGAGTG
	251	TGTTTTACAG	TTGTGCTCCG	GCGTCGTCCG	GCTGCCTGTC	GGTTTNAGCT
	301	GTGTCGGCAG	GTGCGGTTT	GACCCGNTT	TTCTTNGGTG	CGGCAGGGGA
	351	CGGCAGTCCG	CTGCCGCTTT	CGTCTGTGCC	GTCCGGCTGT	GCGGGTGCGG
	401	ATGAGGAGGC	GTNGTNGTGT	TCGGGTGGG	CGGCATCTTG	TCCGACTACG
	451	CCGTTTGGCA	GCCAGAATTC	GGTTTCGCGG	GGGCTGTCCG	TGTGTTGCGG
45	501	TTCCGNTTGG	AGGGTTTGT	CNCCGTTCCG	GTNGAATGTG	CTGACGATGC
	551	CTATTGCCAA	TGCGCCGATG	GCGGTGATAC	AGATGAGCAA	TACGGCGCGT
	601	ATCAGGAGTT	TGGGGGTCAG	CCTGAAGGGT	TTGTTCTNGT	TTTTTGCCAT
	651	TTTGATTGTG	CTTTTGGGGT	GTCGGGCAAT	GCCGTCTGAA	GGCGGTTTCAG
	701	ACGGCATTGC	CGAGTCAGCG	TGGACGTAG	TTTNGGTAGA	GGGTGATGAC
50	751	TTTTTGTACG	CCGACGCTGG	TGCTGACTTT	TTGGGTAATC	TGCGCCTGTT
	801	CTTCGGGGGT	GAGGATGCCC	ATAACGTAGG	TTACGTTGCC	GTAGGTAACG
	851	ATTTTGACGC	GCGCCTGTGT	GGCGGGGCTG	ATGCCAACAA	GCGTGGCGCG
	901	GACTTTGGAT	GTGTTCCAAG	TGTCGCGGCG	GATGTCGCGC	GCAGTGCGCG
	951	GCAGGGAGGC	GACGGTAATG	TANTTGTACA	CGCCTTCGGC	GGCCTGTTCC
55	1001	GAACGTGCAA	TCTGACCGAC	GAAGTGTTC	TCGCCTTCGG	TGGCGACTTG
	1051	TCCGAGCAGC	AGCAGGTGGC	GGTTGTAGCC	GACAACGGAG	ATTTGGGGCG
	1101	TGTANCCTTT	GGTTTGGTTG	TTTGGCGCA	GATAGGAGCG	GGCGGTGGTT
	1151	TCGATACGCA	GCGCCATTAC	GTTGTCTGTC	GTTNGCGCGC	CGGTGGTTCC
	1201	GCGGTCGACG	GCGGATTTCG	CGCCGACCGC	CGCGCCGCCG	ACGACTGCGC
60	1251	TGACGCAGCC	GCCGAGGGCA	AGGCTGAGGA	CGCGGCGAGT	CAGGGTGCGG
	1301	ACGGTGTGCG	GTTTGGGTTT	CATCGGCTGC	TTCTTTCTTT	GGGCGTTTCA
	1351	GACGGCATTG	CTTTGCGCCA	TGCCGTCTGA		

ORF34a and ORF34-1 show 91.3% identity in 459 aa overlap:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF34 shows 77.6% identity over a 161aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF34.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

orf34.pep QKSLSRISLWGLGGVFFGVSGLVWFSLGVSXE-----CAC 35

10

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

60

65

-164-

		70	80	90	100	110	120
		120	130	140	150	160	170
5	orf34-1.pep	LPLSSVPSGCAGSDEAAW	WCSGWAASCTT	PFGSQNSVSRGLSVCCGSAXRVLSPFGLNV			
	orf34ng	LPLSSVPSGCAGSDEAAW	WCSGWAASCTT	PFGSQNSVSRGLSVCCGSVWRVLSPFGLNV			
		130	140	150	160	170	180
		180	190	200	210	220	230
10	orf34-1.pep	LTMPIANAPMAAIQMSNTAR	IRSLGVS	LKGLFGFFAILIVLLGCRAMPSEGGSDGIAESA			
	orf34ng	LTMTANAPMAVIQMSNTAR	IRSLGVS	LKGLFGFFAILIVLLGCRAMPSEGGSDGIAESA			
		190	200	210	220	230	240
		240	250	260	270	280	290
15	orf34-1.pep	LDVVLVEGD	DFLYADGGADFLGNLRLFFGGEDAHNVGYVAVGND	FDARLCGGADAQQRGA			
	orf34ng	LDVVLVEGND	FLYADGGADFLGNLRLFFGGEDAHNVGYI	AVGND	FDARLCGGADAQQRGA		
		250	260	270	280	290	300
		300	310	320	330	340	350
20	orf34-1.pep	DFGCVPSVAGDVAGSARQGGDGN	IVVHAFGGLFGTCNLTDELFFAFGGDLSEQQVAVVA				
	orf34ng	DFGRVPSVAGDVARSARQGGDGN	VVYAFGGLFGTCNLTDELFFAFGGDLSEQQVAVVA				
25		310	320	330	340	350	360
		360	370	380	390	400	410
30	orf34-1.pep	DDGDLGRVAFGLVVLAQIGTGGG	FDTQRHNVVGLRAGGS	AVDGGFRADGGASDYCADAA			
	orf34ng	DDGDLGRVAFGLVVLAQVGTGGG	FDTQRHNVVIGLRAGGS	AVDDGFCADGGPADDCAEAA			
		370	380	390	400	410	420
		420	430	440	450		
35	orf34-1.pep	AKGKAENGNGQADGVRFGFHRVLPFLGVSDGIALRHAVX					
	orf34ng	AEGKAEDGNGQADGVWFGFHRGLPFLGVSDGIALRHAVX					
		430	440	450	460		

Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative leader sequence (double-underlined) and several putative transmembrane domains (single-underlined) in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 26

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 215>:

```

1  ATGAAAACCT TCTTCAAAAC CCTTTCCGCC GCCGCACTCG CGCTCATCCT
45  51  CGCCGCCTGC GGATT.CAAA AAGACAGCGC GCCCGCCGCA TCCGCTTCTG
    101 CCGCCGCCGA CAACGGCGCG GCGTAAAAAA GAAATCGTCT TCGGCACGAC
    151 CGTCGGCGAC TTCGGCGATA TGGTCAAAGA ACAAATCCAA GCCGAGCTGG
    201 AGAAAAAAGG CTACACCGTC AACTGGTCG AGTTTACCGA CTATGTACGC
    251 CCGAATCTGG CATTGGCTGA GGGCGAGTTG

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 216; ORF4>:

```

1  MKTFFKTLA AALALILAAC G.QKDSAPAA SASAAADNGA AKKEIVFGTT
51  VGDFGDMVKE QIQAELEKKG YTVKIVEFTD YVRPNLALAE GEL

```

Further sequence analysis revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 217>:

```

1  ATGAAAACCT TCTTCAAAAC CCTTTCCGCC GCCGCACTCG CGCTCATCCT
55  51  CGCCGCCTGC GCGGTCAAA AAGACAGCGC GCCCGCCGCA TCCGCTTCTG
    101 CCGCCGCCGA CAACGGCGCG GCGAAAAAAG AAATCGTCTT CCGCACGACC
    151 GTCGGCGACT TCGGCGATAT GGTCAAAGAA CAAATCCAAG CCGAGCTGGA
    201 GAAAAAAGGC TACACCGTCA AACTGGTCGA GTTTACCGAC TATGTACGCC

```

-165-

251 CGAATCTGGC ATTGGCTGAG GGCGAGTTGG ACATCAACGT CTTCCAACAC
 301 AAACCCTATC TTGACGACTT CAAAAAAGAA CACAATCTGG ACATCACC GA
 351 AGTCTTCCAA GTGCCGACCG CGCCTTTGGG ACTGTACCCG GGCAAGCTGA
 401 AATCGCTGGA AGAAGTCAAA GACGGCAGCA CCGTATCCGC GCCCAACGAC
 5 451 CCGTCCAAC TCGCCCGCGT CTTGGTGATG CTCGACGAAC TGGGTGGGAT
 501 CAAACTCAAA GACGGCATCA ATCCGTTGAC CGCATCCAAA GCGGACATCG
 551 CCGAGAACCT GAAAAACATC AAAATCGTCG AGCTTGAAGC CGCGCAACTG
 601 CCGCGTAGCC GCGCCGACGT GGATTTTGCC GTCGTCAACG GCAACTACGC
 651 CATAAGCAGC GGCATGAAGC TGACCGAAGC CCTGTTCCAA GAACCGAGCT
 10 701 TTGCCTATGT CAACTGGTCT GCCGTCAAAA CCGCCGACAA AGACAGCCAA
 751 TGGCTTAAAG ACGTAACCGA GGCCTATAAC TCCGACGCGT TCAAAGCCTA
 801 CGCGCACAAA CGCTTCGAGG GCTACAAATC CCCTGCCGCA TGGAAATGAAG
 851 GCGCAGCCAA ATAA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 218; ORF4-1>:

15 1 MKTFFKTL SA AALALILA AC GGQKDSAPAA SASAAADNGA AKKEIVFGTT
 51 VGDFGDMVKE QIQAELEKKG YTVKLVEFTD YVRPNLALAE GELDINV FQH
 101 KPYLDDFKKE HNL DITEVFQ VPTAPLGLYP GKLSLEEVK DGSTVSAPND
 151 PSNFARVLVM LDELGWIKLK DGINPLTASK ADIAENLKNI KIVELEAAQL
 201 PRSRADVDFV VVNGNYA ISS GMKLTEALFQ EPSFAYVNWS AVKTADKDSQ
 20 251 WLKDVTEAYN SDAFKAYAHK RFEGYKSPAA WNEGAAK*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF4 shows 93.5% identity over a 93aa overlap with an ORF (ORF4a) from strain A of *N. meningitidis*:

25 orf4.pep 10 20 30 40 50 59
 MKTFFKTL SAAALALILA ACG-QKDSAPAASASAAADNGA AKKEIVFGTTVGDFGDMVKE
 orf4a MKTFFKTL SAAALALILA ACGGQKDSAPAASASAAADNGA AXKEIVFGTTVGDFGDMVKE
 30 10 20 30 40 50 60
 60 70 80 90
 orf4.pep QIQAELEKKGYTVKLVEFTDYVRPNLALAE GEL
 orf4a XIQPELEKKGYTVKLVEFTDYVRPNLALAE GELDINVXQHXXYLDDXKKXHNLDITXVXQ
 35 70 80 90 100 110 120
 orf4a VPTAPLGLYPGKLKSLXXVKXGSTVSAPNDPXXFXRVLVMLDELGXIKLKDXIXXXXXXX
 130 140 150 160 170 180

The complete length ORF4a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 219> is:

40 1 ATGAAAACCT TCTTCAAAAC CCTTTCGCC GCGCACTCG CGCTCATCCT
 51 CGCCGCCTGC GCGGTCAAA AAGATAGCGC GCGCGCCGCA TCCGCTCTG
 101 CCGCGCCGCA CAACGCGCG GCGAANAAAG AAATCGTCTT CGGCAGGACC
 151 GTCGGCGACT TCGCGGATAT GGTCAAAGAA CANATCCAAC CCGAGCTGGA
 201 GAAAAAAGGC TACACCGTCA AACTGGTCGA GTNTACCGAC TATGTGCGCN
 45 251 CGAATCTGGC ATTGGCTGAG GGCGAGTTGG ACATCAACGT CTTNCAACAC
 301 ANACNCTATC TTGACGACTN CAAAAAANAA CACAATCTGG ACATCACCNN
 351 AGTCTTNCAA GTGCCGACCG CGCCTTTGGG ACTGTACCCG GGCAAGCTGA
 401 AATCGCTGGA NNAAGTCAAA GANGGCAGCA CCGTATCCGC GCCCAACGAC
 451 CCGTNNNACT TCGNCCGCGT CTTGGTGATG CTCGACGAAC TGGGTNGAT
 50 501 CAAACTCAAA GACNGCATCA NNNNGNNGNN NNNANCNANA NNNGANANNN
 551 NNNNANNNNT NNNNNNNNN NNNNNCNCN NNNNNNNANN NNNNNNNNN
 601 NCGNNTNNNN NNGCNNNNNT NNANNTNNN NNCNNCNNN NNNNTNNNN
 651 NANNANNAGC GGCATGAAGC TGACCGAAGC CCTGTTCCAA GAACCGAGCT
 701 TTGCCTATGT CAACTGGTCT GCCGTCAAAA CCGCCGACAA AGACAGCCAA
 55 751 TGGCTTAAAG ACGTAACCGA GGCCTATAAC TCCGACGCGT TCAAAGCCTA
 801 CGCGCACAAA CGCTTCGAGG GCTACAAATC CCCTGCCGCA TGGAAATGAAG
 851 GCGCAGCCAA ATAA

This is predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 220>:

1 MKTFFKTL SA AALALILA AC GGQKDSAPAA SASAAADNGA AXKEIVFGTT

51 VGDFGDMVKE XIQPELEKKG YTVKLVEXTD YVRXNLALAE GELDINVXQH
 101 XXYLDDXKKX HNLDDITVXQ VPTAPLGLYP GKLSLXXVK XGSTVSAPND
 151 PXXFXRVLM LDELGXIKL DXIXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX
 201 XXXXAXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX GMKLTEALFQ EPSFAYVNWS AVKTADKDSQ
 251 WLKDVTEAYN SDAFKAYAHK RFEGYKSPAA WNEGAAK*

A leader peptide is underlined.

Further analysis of these strain A sequences revealed the complete DNA sequence <SEQ ID 221>:

1 ATGAAAACCT TCTTCAAAAC CCTTCCGCC GCCGCACTCG CGCTCATCCT
 51 CGCCGCGCTGC GGCGGTCAAA AAGATAGCGC GCCCGCCGCA TCCGCTTCTG
 101 CCGCCGCGCA CAACGGCGCG GCGAAAAAG AAATCGTCTT CGGCACGACC
 151 GTCGGCGACT TCGGGCATAT GGTCAAAGAA CAAATCCAAC CCGAGCTGGA
 201 GAAAAAGGC TACACCGTCA AACTGGTCGA GTTTACCGAC TATGTGCGCC
 251 CGAATCTGGC ATTGGCTGAG GCGGAGTTGG ACATCAACGT CTTCCAACAC
 301 AAACCTATC TTGACGACTT CAAAAAGAA CACAATCTGG ACATCACCAG
 351 AGTCTTCCAA GTGCCGACCG CGCCTTGGG ACTGTACCCG GGCAAGCTGA
 401 AATCGCTGGA AGAAGTCAA GACGGCAGCA CCGTATCCGC GCCCAACGAC
 451 CCGTCCAACT TCGCCCGCGT CTTGGTGATG CTCGACGAAC TGGGTGGAT
 501 CAAACTCAA GACGGCATCA ATCCGCTGAC CGCATCCAA GCGGACATTG
 551 CCGAAAACCT GAAAAACATC AAAATCGTCG AGCTTGAAGC CGCGCAACTG
 601 CCGCGTAGCC GCGCCGACGT GGATTTGCC GTCGTCAACG GCAACTACGC
 651 CATAAGCAG GGCATGAAGC TGACCGAAGC CCTGTTCCAA GAACCGAGCT
 701 TTGCCTATGT CAACTGGTCT GCCGTCAAAA CCGCCGACAA AGACAGCCAA
 751 TGGCTTAAAG ACGTAACCGA GGCCTATAAC TCCGACGCGT TCAAAGCCTA
 801 CGCGCACAAA CGTTTCGAGG GCTACAAATC CCCTGCCGCA TGGAATGAAG
 851 GCGCAGCCAA ATAA

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 222; ORF4a-1>:

1 MKTFFKTLA AALALILAAC GGQKDSAPAA SASAADNGA AKKEIVFGTT
 51 VGDFGDMVKE QIQPELEKKG YTVKLVEFTD YVRPNLALAE GELDINVFOH
 101 KPYLDDFKKE HNLDDITEVQ VPTAPLGLYP GKLSLEEVK DGSTVSAPND
 151 PSNFARVLVM LDELGWIKLK DGINPLTASK ADIAENLKNI KIVELEAAQL
 201 PRSRADVFA VVNGNYAISS GMKLTEALFQ EPSFAYVNWS AVKTADKDSQ
 251 WLKDVTEAYN SDAFKAYAHK RFEGYKSPAA WNEGAAK*

ORF4a-1 and ORF4-1 show 99.7% identity in 287 aa overlap:

35	orf4a-1	10	20	30	40	50	60
		MKTFFKTLA AALALILAACGGQKDSAPAA SAAADNGA AKKEIVFGTTVGDFGDMVKE					
	orf4-1	MKTFFKTLA AALALILAACGGQKDSAPAA SAAADNGA AKKEIVFGTTVGDFGDMVKE					
40	orf4a-1	70	80	90	100	110	120
		QIQPELEKKG YTVKLVEFTD YVRPNLALAE GELDINVFOH KPYLDDFKKE HNLDDITEVQ					
	orf4-1	QIQAELEKKG YTVKLVEFTD YVRPNLALAE GELDINVFOH KPYLDDFKKE HNLDDITEVQ					
45	orf4a-1	130	140	150	160	170	180
		VPTAPLGLYP GKLSLEEVK DGSTVSAPND PSNFARVLVM LDELGWIKLK DGINPLTASK					
	orf4-1	VPTAPLGLYP GKLSLEEVK DGSTVSAPND PSNFARVLVM LDELGWIKLK DGINPLTASK					
50	orf4a-1	190	200	210	220	230	240
		ADIAENLKNI KIVELEAAQL PRSRADVFA VVNGNYAISS GMKLTEALFQ EPSFAYVNWS					
	orf4-1	ADIAENLKNI KIVELEAAQL PRSRADVFA VVNGNYAISS GMKLTEALFQ EPSFAYVNWS					
55	orf4a-1	250	260	270	280		
		AVKTADKDSQ WLKDVTEAYN SDAFKAYAHK RFEGYKSPAA WNEGAAKX					
	orf4-1	AVKTADKDSQ WLKDVTEAYN SDAFKAYAHK RFEGYKSPAA WNEGAAKX					
60		250	260	270	280		

```

5      lip2.pasha      10      20
                        MNFKKLLGVALVSALALTACKDEKAQAP----
                        |||::||| |||:| | :|: |
ORF4      VXTPNPDGRTPCPSFLFETATTSGENMKTFFKTL$AAAL--ALILAACGFKKTARPPHPL
                        110      120      130      140      150

10     lip2.pasha      30      40      50      60      70      80
                        -ATTAKTENKAPLKVGVMGTGPEAQMTEVAVKIAKEKYGLDVELVQFTEYTPQNAALH$SKD
                        : :: | : |: :| ::|:: :: || | |:|:| |:|:| || :
ORF4      LPPPTTARRKKEIVFGTTVGD$FQAELEKKGYTVKLVEFTDYVRENLA$E
                        160      170      180      190      200      210

15     lip2.pasha      90      100      110      120      130      140
                        LDANAFQ$TVPYLEQEVKDRGYKLAII$GNTLVWPIAAY$SKKIKNISELKD$GATVAIPNNAS
                        |
ORF4      L.....

```

ORF4 shows 93.6% identity over a 94aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF4.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

				10	20	30
25	orf4nm.pep			MKTFFKTL	SAAALALILAACGXQKDSAPAA	
					: :	
	orf4ng	RANAVXTFNPDPGRTPCL	SFLFETATTSGENMKTFFKTL	STASLALILAACGGQKDSAPAA		
		200	210	220	230	240 250
		40	50	60	70	80 89
30	orf4nm.pep	SASA-AADNGAAKKEIVFGTTVGDFGDMVKEQIQAELEKKGYTVKLVEFTDYVRPNLALA				
		: :				
	orf4ng	SAAAPSADNGAAKKEIVFGTTVGDFGDMVKEQIQAELEKKGYTVKLVEFTDYVRPNLALA				
		260	270	280	290	300 310
35		90				
	orf4nm.pep	EGEL				
	orf4ng	EGELDINVFQHKKPYLDDEFKKEHNLDITEAFQVPTAPGLGLYPGKLKSLEEVDKGSTVSAPN				
		320	330	340	350	360 370

40 The complete length ORF4ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 223> was predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 224>:

1	MKTFFKTLST	ASLALILAA <u>C</u>	GGQKDSAPAA	SAAAPSDANG	AAKKEIVFGT
51	TVGDFGDMVK	EQIQAELEKK	GYTVKLVFT	DYVRPNLALA	EGEGLDNVFT
101	HKFPYLDFFK	EHNLDITEAF	QVPTAPLGly	PGKLKSLLEV	KGDGSTVAPN
151	DPSNFARALV	MLNELGWIKL	KDGINPLTAS	KADIAENLKN	IKIVELEAAQ
201	LPRSRADVDF	AVVNGNYAIS	SGMKLTEALF	QEPSFAYVNW	SAVKTADKDS
251	QWLKRDVTEY	NSDAKAYAH	KREGEYKYPA	AWNEGAAX*	

Further analysis revealed the complete length ORF4ng DNA sequence <SEQ ID 225> to be:

50	1	atgAAAACCT	TCTTCAAAC	cctttccgcc	gccgcaCTCG	CGCTCATCCT
	51	CGCAGCCTGc	ggCggtcaAA	AAGACAGCGC	GCCCGcagcc	tctgcCGCCG
	101	CCCCTCTTGc	CGATAACGgc	gCgGCGAAAA	AAGAAAtcgt	atCTCGGCAGc
	151	Accgtggggc	acttcggcgA	TatggTCAAA	GAACAAATCC	CgcCGAGct
55	201	gGAGAAAAA	GgctACACcg	tcAAattggt	cgaatttacc	gactatgtGC
	251	gCCCGAATCT	GGCATTGGCG	GAGGGCGAGT	TGGACATCAA	CGTCTTCCAA
	301	CACAAACCTT	ATCTTGACGA	TTTCAAAAA	GAACACAACC	TGGACATCAC
	351	CGAAGCCTTC	CAAGTGCCGA	CGCGCCTTT	GGGACTGTAT	CCGGGCAAAc
60	401	TGAAATCGCT	GGAAGAAGTC	AAAGACGGCA	GCACCGTATC	CGCGCCCAAc
	451	gACccgTCCA	ACTTCGCAGC	CGCCTTGGTG	ATGCTGAACG	AACTGGGTTG
	501	GATCAAATC	AAAGACGGGA	TCAATCCGCT	GACCGCATCC	AAAGCCGACA
	551	TCGGCGAAAA	CCTGAAAAAC	ATCAAAATCG	TCCGAGCTTGA	AGCCGCACA

-168-

5
 601 CTGCCGCGCA GCCGCGCCGA CGTGGATTTT GCCGTCGTCA ACGGCAACTA
 651 CGCCATAAGC AGCGGCATGA AGCTGACCGA AGCCCTGTTC CAAGAGCCGA
 701 GCTTTGCCCTA TGTCAACTGG TCTGCCgtcA AAACCGCCGA CAAAGACAGC
 751 CAATGGCTTA AAGACGTAAC CGAGGCCTAT AACTCCGACG CGTTCAAAGC
 801 CTACGCGCAC AAACGCTTCG AGGGCTACAA ATACCCTGCC GCATGGAATG
 851 AAGGCGCAGC CAAATAA

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 226; ORF4ng-1>:

10
 1 MKTFFKTLSA AALALILAAC GGQKDSAPAA SAAAPSADNG AAKKEIVFGT
 51 TVGDFGDMVK EQIQAELEKK GYTVKLVEFT DYVRPNLALA EGELDINVFQ
 101 HKPYLDDFKK EHNLDITEAF QVPTAPLGLY PGKLKSLLEV KDGSTVSAPN
 151 DPSNFARALV MLNELGWIKL KDGINPLTAS KADIAENLKN IKIVELEAAQ
 201 LPRSRADVDF AVVNGNYAIS SGMKLTEALF QEPSFAYVNW SAVKTADKDS
 251 QWLKDVTEAY NSDAFKAYAH KRFEQYKYP AAWNEGAAK*

This shows 97.6% identity in 288 aa overlap with ORF4-1:

15
 orf4-1.pep 10 20 30 40 50 59
 MKTFFKTLSAALALILAACGGQKDSAPAAASASA-AADNGAAKKEIVFGTTVGDFGDMVK
 orf4ng-1 10 20 30 40 50 60
 MKTFFKTLSAALALILAACGGQKDSAPAAASAAAPSADNGAAKKEIVFGTTVGDFGDMVK
 20
 orf4-1.pep 60 70 80 90 100 110 119
 EQIQAELEKKGYTVKLVEFTDYVRPNLALAEGELDINVFQHKPYLDDFKKEHNLDITEVF
 orf4ng-1 60 70 80 90 100 110 120
 EQIQAELEKKGYTVKLVEFTDYVRPNLALAEGELDINVFQHKPYLDDFKKEHNLDITEAF
 25
 orf4-1.pep 120 130 140 150 160 170 179
 QVPTAPLGLYPGKLKSLLEVKGSTVSAPNDPSNFAVLVLMDELGWIKLKDGINPLTAS
 orf4ng-1 120 130 140 150 160 170 180
 QVPTAPLGLYPGKLKSLLEVKGSTVSAPNDPSNFAVLVLMDELGWIKLKDGINPLTAS
 30
 orf4-1.pep 180 190 200 210 220 230 239
 KADIAENLKNIKIVELEAAQLPRSRADVDFAVVNGNYAISSGMKLTEALFQEPSFAYVNW
 orf4ng-1 180 190 200 210 220 230 240
 KADIAENLKNIKIVELEAAQLPRSRADVDFAVVNGNYAISSGMKLTEALFQEPSFAYVNW
 35
 orf4-1.pep 240 250 260 270 280
 SAVKTADKDSQWLKDVTEAYNSDAFKAYAHKRFEQYKSPAANNEGAAX
 orf4ng-1 240 250 260 270 280
 SAVKTADKDSQWLKDVTEAYNSDAFKAYAHKRFEQYKYPAAWNEGAAX

45 In addition, ORF4ng-1 shows significant homology with an outer membrane protein from the database:

50
 ID LIP2_PASHA STANDARD; PRT; 276 AA.
 AC Q08869;
 DT 01-NOV-1995 (REL. 32, CREATED)
 DT 01-NOV-1995 (REL. 32, LAST SEQUENCE UPDATE)
 DT 01-NOV-1995 (REL. 32, LAST ANNOTATION UPDATE)
 DE 28.2 KD OUTER MEMBRANE PROTEIN PRECURSOR. . . .
 SCORES Init1: 279 Initn: 416 Opt: 494
 Smith-Waterman score: 494; 36.0% identity in 275 aa overlap
 55
 orf4ng-1.pep 10 20 30 40 50
 MKTFFKTLSAAL--ALILAACGGQKDSAPAAASAAAPSADNGAAKKEIVFGTTVGDFGDM
 lip2_pasha 10 20 30 40 50
 MNFKLLGLVALVSALALTACKDEKAQAPATTA---KTENKAPLK---VGVMTGPEAQM
 60
 orf4ng-1.pep 60 70 80 90 100 110
 VKEQIQAELEKKGYTVKLVEFTDYVRPNLALAEGELDINVFQHKPYLDDFKKEHNLDITE
 lip2_pasha 60 70 80 90 100 110
 VKEQIQAELEKKGYTVKLVEFTDYVRPNLALAEGELDINVFQHKPYLDDFKKEHNLDITE

-169-

	lip2_pasha	TEVAVKIAKEKYGLDVELVQFTEYTQPNAAALHSDKLDANAFQTVPYLEQEVKDRGYKLAI	60	70	80	90	100	110
5	orf4ng-1.pep	AFQVPTAPLGLYPGKLKSLSEEVKDGSTVSAFNDPSNFARALVMLNELGWIKLKDGINPLT	120	130	140	150	160	170
	lip2_pasha	IGNTLVWPIAAYSKIKNISELKDGATVAIPNNASNTARALLLQAHGLLKLKDPKN-VF	120	130	140	150	160	170
10	orf4ng-1.pep	ASKADIAENLNKIKIVELEAAQLPRSRADVDFAVVNGNYAISSGMKLTE--ALFQEPSFA	180	190	200	210	220	230
	lip2_pasha	ATENDIENPKNIKIVQADTSLLRMLDDVELAVINNTYAGQAGLSPDKDGIIVESKSDSP	180	190	200	210	220	230
15	orf4ng-1.pep	YVNWSAVKTADKDSQWLKDVTEAYNSDAFKAYAHKRFEQYKYPAAWNEGAAKX	240	250	260	270	280	289
20	lip2_pasha	YVNLVVSREDNKDDPRLQTFVKSFQTEEVFQEALKLENGGVVKGW	240	250	260	270		

Based on this analysis, including the homology with the outer membrane protein of *Pasteurella haemolítica*, and on the presence of a putative prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site in the gonococcal protein, it was predicted that these proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

ORF4-1 (30kDa) was cloned in pET and pGex vectors and expressed in *E.coli*, as described above. The products of protein expression and purification were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Figures 8A and 8B show, respectively, the results of affinity purification of the His-fusion and GST-fusion proteins. Purified His-fusion protein was used to immunise mice, whose sera were used for ELISA (positive result), Western blot (Figure 8C), FACS analysis (Figure 8D), and a bactericidal assay (Figure 8E). These experiments confirm that ORF4-1 is a surface-exposed protein, and that it is a useful immunogen.

Figure 8F shows plots of hydrophilicity, antigenic index, and AMPHI regions for ORF4-1.

Example 27

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 227>:

	1	CCTCGTCGTC	CTCGGCATGC	TCCAGTTTCA	AGGGGCGATT	TACTCCAAGG
	51	CGGTGGAACG	TATGCTCGGC	ACGGTCATCG	GGCTGGGCGC	GGGTTTGGGC
40	101	GTTTTATGGC	TGAACACGA	TTATTTCCAC	GGCAACCTCC	TCTTCTACCT
	151	CACCGTCGGC	ACGGCAAGCG	CACTGGCCGG	CTGGGCGGCG	GTCGGCAAAA
	201	ACGGCTACGT	CCCTmTGCTG	GCAGGGCTGA	CGATGTGTAT	GCTCATCGGC
	251	GACAAACGCA	GCGAATGGCT	CGACAGCGGA	CTCATGCGCG	CCATGAACGT
	301	CCTCATCGGC	GyGGCCATCG	CCATCGCCGC	CGCCAAACTG	CTGCCGCTGA
	351	AATCCACACT	GATGTGGCGT	TTTCATGCTTG	CCGACAACCT	GGCCGACTGC
45	401	AGCAAAATGA	TTGCCGAAAT	CAGCAACGGC	AGGCGCATGA	CCCGCGAACG
	451	CCTCGAGGAG	AACATGGCGA	AAATGCGCCA	AATCAACGCA	CGCATGGTCA
	501	AAAGCCGCAG	CCATCTCGCC	GCCACATCGG	GCGAAAGCTG	CATCAGCCCC
	551	GCCATGATGG	AAGCCATGCA	GCACGCCAC	CGTAAAATCG	TCAACACCAC
	601	CGAGCTGCTC	CTGACCACCG	CCGCCAAGCT	GCAATCTCCC	AAACTCAACG

-170-

5 651 GCAGCGAAAT CCGGCTGCTT GACCGCCACT TCACACTGCT CCAAAC....
 701 GC AGACACGCCC GCCGCATCCG
 751 CATCGACACC GCCATCAACC CCGAACTGGA AGCCCTCGCC GAACACCTCC
 801 ACTACCAATG GCAGGGCTTC CTCTGGCTCA GCACCGATAT GCGTCAGGAA
 851 ATTTCCGCCC TCGTCATCCT GCTGCAACGC ACCCGCCGCA AATGGCTGGA
 901 TGCCACGAA CGCCAACACC TGCGCCAAG CCTGCTTGA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 228; ORF8>:

10 1PRRP RHAPVSRGDL LQGGGTYARH GHRAGRGFGR FMAEPALFPR
 51 QPPLLPHRRH GKRTGRLGGG RQKRLRPXAG RADDVYAHRR QRQRMARQT
 101 HARHERPHRR GHRHRRRQTA AAEIHTDVAF HACRQPGRLQ QNDCRNQQRQ
 151 AHDPRTPRGE HGENAPNQRT HGQKPQPSRR HIGRKLHQPR HDGSHAARPP
 201 XNRQHHRAAP DHRRQAAISQ TQRQRNPAAX PPLHTAPN...Q
 251 TRPPHPRHRH HQPRTGSPRR TPPLPMAGLP LAQHRYASGN FRPRHPAATH
 301 PPQMAGCPRT PTPAPKPA*

15 Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Sequence motifs

ORF8 is proline-rich and has a distribution of proline residues consistent with a surface localization. Furthermore the presence of an RGD motif may indicate a possible role in bacterial adhesion events.

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF8 shows 86.5% identity over a 312aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF8.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

25 orf8ng 1 MDRDDLRLRRPHAPVPRDL LQGGGTYARYGHRAGRGFGRFMAEPALFPR 50
 orf8.pep 1PRRP RHAPVSRGDL LQGGGTYARHGHRAGRGFGRFMAEPALFPR 44
 30 orf8ng 51 QPLLPDHRHGKRTGRLGGGRQKRLRPYVG GADDVHAHRRQRQRMARQRP 100
 orf8.pep 45 QPPLLPHRRHGKRTGRLGGGRQKRLRPXAG RADDVYAHRRQRQRMARQT 94
 orf8ng 101 DARDERPHRRHRHCRRTAAAEIHTDVAFHACRQPGRLQ QNDCRNQQRQ 150
 orf8.pep 95 HARHERPHRRGHRHRRRQTA AAEIHTDVAFHACRQPGRMQ QNDCRNQQRQ 144
 35 orf8ng 151 AYDARTFGAEYQONAPNQRT HGQKPQPSRRHIGRKLHQPLHDGSHAARPP 200
 orf8.pep 145 AHDPRTPRGEHGENAPNQRT HGQKPQPSRRHIGRKLHQPRHDGSHAARPP 194
 40 orf8ng 201 QNRQHHRAAPDHRRQAAISQTQRQRNPAAR PPLHTAPNRPATNRRPHQRQ 250
 orf8.pep 195 XNRQHHRAAPDHRRQAAISQTQRQRNPAAX PPLHTAPN.....Q 244
 orf8ng 251 TRPPHPRHRHQPRTGSPRRTPPLPMAGFPLAQHQYASGNFRPRHPATH 300
 45 orf8.pep 245 TRPPHPRHRHQPRTGSPRRTPPLPMAGLPLAQHRYASGNFRPRHPAATH 294
 orf8ng 301 PPQMAGCPRTPTPAPKPA* 319
 orf8.pep 295 PPQMAGCPRTPTPAPKPA* 313

50 The complete length ORF8ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 229> is predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 230>:

55 1 MDRDDLRLRR RHAPVPRDL LQGGGTYARY GHRAGRGFGR FMAEPALFPR
 51 QPLLPDHRH GKRTGRLGGG RQKRLRPYVG GADDVHAHRR QRQRMARQRP
 101 DARDERPHRR RHRHCRRTA AAEIHTDVAF HACRQPGRLQ QNDCRNQQRQ
 151 AYDARTFGAE YQONAPNQRT HGQKPQPSRR HIGRKLHQPL HDGSHAARPP


```

201 QNRQHHRAAP DHRQAAISQ TQRQNPAAAR PPLHTAPNRP ATNRRPHQRQ
251 TRPPHPHRHR HQPRTGSPRR TPPLPMAGFP LAQHQQYASGN FRPRHPPATH
301 PPQMACGPRT PTFAPKPA*

```

Based on the sequence motifs in these proteins, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 28

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 231>:

```

10 1 ..GAAATCAGCC TGC GGTTCCGA CNACAGGCCG GTTTCGTGN CGAAGCGGCG
51 GGATTCGGAA CGTTTTCTGC TGTGGACGG CGGCAACAGC CGGCTCAAGT
101 GGGCGTGGGT GGAACCGGC ACGTTCGCAA CCGTCGGTAG CGCGCGTAC
151 CGCGATTGTG CGCCTTTGGG CGCGGAGTGG GCGGAAAAGG CGGATGGAAA
201 TGTCCGCATC GTCGGTTGCG CTGTGTGCGG AGAATTCAA AAGGCACAAG
251 TGCAGGAACA GTCGCCCCGA AAAATCGAGT GGCTGCCGTC TTCCGCACAG
15 301 GCTTT.GGCA TACGCAACCA CTACCGCCAC CCCGAAGAAC ACGGTTCCGA
351 CCGCTGGTTC AACGCCTTGG GCAGCCGCCG CTTAGCCGC AACGCCTGCG
401 TCGTCGTCAG TTGCGGCACG GCGGTAACGG TTGACGCGCT CACCGATGAC
451 GGACATTATC TCGGAGA.GG AACCATCATG CCCGGTTTCC ACCTGATGAA
501 AGAATCGCTC GCCGTCGGA CCGCCAACCT CAACCGGCAC GCCGGTAAGC
20 551 GTTATCCTTT CCCGACGG..

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 232; ORF61>:

```

1 ..EISLRSDXRP VSVXKRRDSE RFLLLDGGNS RLKAWVENG TFATVGSAPY
51 RDLSPGLAEW AEKADGNVRI VGCAVCGEFK KAQVQEQLAR KIEWLPSSAQ
101 AXGIRNHRYH PEEHSGDRWF NALGSRREFS NACVVVSCGT AVTVDALTD
25 151 GHYLGXGTIM PGFHLMKESL AVRTANLNRH AGKRYPFPT..

```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 233>:

```

1 ATGACGGTTT TGAAGCTTTC GCACTGGCGG GTGTTGGCGG AGCTTGCCGA
51 CGGTTTGCCG CAACACGTCT CGCAACTGGC GCGTATGGCG GATATGAAGC
30 101 CGCAGCAGCT CAACGGTTTT TGGCAGCAGA TGCCGGCGCA CATACGCGG
151 CTGTTGCGCC AACACGACGG CTATTGGCGG CTGGTGCGCC CATTGGCGGT
201 TTTGATGCC GAAGGTTTGC GCGAGCTGGG GGAAAGGTGCG GGTTTTCAGA
251 CGGCATTGAA GCACGAGTGC GCGTCCAGCA ACGACGAGAT ACTGGAATTG
301 GCGCGGATTG CGCCGGACAA GGCGCACAAA ACCATATGCG TGACCCACCT
35 351 GCAAAGTAAG GGCAGGGGGC GGCAGGGGCG GAAGTGGTCG CACCGTTTGG
401 GCGAGTGTCT GATGTTTCA GTTGGCTGGG TGTGACCG GCAGGATAT
451 GAGTTGGGTT CGCTGTCGCC TGTGCGGCA GTGGCGTGTC GGCGCGCCTT
501 GTCGCGTTTA GGTTCGATG TGCAGATTAA GTGGCCCAAT GATTTGGTTG
551 TCGGACGCGA CAAATTGGGC GGCATTCTGA TTGAAACGGT CAGGACGGGC
601 GGCAAAACGG TTGCCGTGGT CCGTATCGGC ATCAATTTG TCCTGCCAA
40 651 GGAAGTAGAA AATGCCGCTT CCGTGCAATC GCTGTTTCAG ACGGCATCGC
701 GCGGGGGCAA TGCCGATGCC GCCGTGCTGC TGGAAACGCT GTTGGTGGAA
751 CTGGACGCGG TGTGTTTGCA ATATGCGCGG GACGGATTG CGCCTTTTGT
801 GCGGGAATAT CAGGCTGCCA ACCGCGACCA CGGCAAGGCG GTATTGCTGT
851 TCGCGGACGG CGAAACCGTG TTCGAAGGCA CGGTTAAAGG CGTGGACGGA
45 901 CAAGGCGTTT TGCATTGGA AACGGCAGAG GGCAAACAGA CGGTCGTCAG
951 CCGCGAAATC AGCCTGCGGT CCGACGACAG GCCGGTTTCC GTGCCGAAGC
1001 GGCGGGATTG GGAACGTTTT CTGCTGTTGG ACGGCGGCAA CAGCCGGCTC
1051 AAGTGGGCGT GGGTGGAAAA CGGCACGTTT GCAACCGTCG GTAGCGCGCC
1101 GTACCGCGAT TTGTCGCCTT TGGGCGCGGA GTGGGCGGAA AAGGCGGATG
50 1151 GAAATGTCCG CATCGTCGGT TGCGCTGTGT GCGGAGAATT CAAAAAGGCA
1201 CAAGTGCAGG AACAGCTCGC CCGAAAAATC GAGTGGCTGC CGTCTTCCGC
1251 ACAGGCTTTG GGCATACGCA ACCACTACCG CCACCCCGAA GAACACGGTT
1301 CCGACCGCTG GTTCAACGCC TTGGGCAGCC GCCGCTTCAG CCGCAACGCC
1351 TGCGTCGTCG TCAGTTGCGG CACGGCGGTA ACGGTTGACG CGCTACCGGA
55 1401 TGACGGACAT TATCTCGGGG GAACCATCAT GCCCGGTTTC CACCTGATGA
1451 AAGAATCGCT CGCCGTCGGA ACCGCCAACC TCAACCGGCA CGCCGGTAAG
1501 CGTTATCCTT TCCCGACCAC AACGGGCAAT GCCGTCGCCA GCGGCATGAT
1551 GGATGCGGTT TGCGGCTCGG TTATGATGAT GCACGGGCGT TTGAAAGAAA
1601 AAACCGGGGC GGGCAAGCCT GTCGATGTCA TCATTACCGG CGGCGGCGCG

```


530 540 550 560 570 580

The complete length ORF61a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 235> is:

	1	ATGACGGTTT	TGAAGCCTTC	GCACTGGCGG	GTGTTGGCGG	AGCTTGCCGA
5	51	CGGTTTGCCG	CAACACGTCT	CGCAACTGGC	GCGTATGGCG	GATATGAAGC
	101	CGCAGCAGCT	CAACGGTTTT	TGGCAGCAGA	TGCGGGCGCA	CATACGCGGG
	151	CTGTTGCGCC	AACACGACGG	CTATTGGCGG	CTGTGCGGCC	CATTGGCGGT
	201	TTTCGATGCC	GAAGGTTTGC	GCGAGCTGGG	GGAAGGTCG	GGTTTTTCAGA
10	251	CGGCATTGAA	GCACGAGTGC	GCGTCCAGCA	ACGACGAGAT	ACTGGAATTG
	301	GCGCGGATTG	CGCCGGACAA	GGCGCACAAA	ACCATATGTG	TGACCCACC
	351	GCAAAAGTAAG	GGCAGGGGCG	GGCAGGGGCG	GAAGTGGTCG	CACCGTTTGG
	401	GCGAGTGTCT	GATGTTTCACT	TTTGGCTGGG	TGTTTGACCG	GCCGCAGTAT
15	451	GAGTTGGGTT	CGCTGTGCGC	TGTTGCGGCA	GTGGCGTGCC	GGCGCGCCTT
	501	GTCGCGTTTG	GGTTTGAAAA	CGCAAATCAA	TGTGCCAAAC	GATTTGGTCG
	551	TCGGACGCGA	CAAAATGGGC	GGCATTCTGA	TTGAAACGGT	CAGGACGGGC
	601	GGCAAAACGG	TTGCCGTGGT	CGGTATCGGC	ATCAATTTTCG	TGCTGCCCAA
20	651	GGAAGTGGAA	AACGCCGCTT	CCGTGCAATC	GCTCTTTTCAG	ACGGCATCGC
	701	GGCGGGGAAA	TGCCGATGCC	GCCGTGTTGC	TGGAACACGCT	GTTGGCGGAA
	751	CTTGATGCGG	TGTTGTTGCA	ATATGCGCGG	GACGAGTTTG	CGCCTTTTGT
	801	GGCGGAATAT	CAGGCTGCCA	ACCGCGACCA	CGGCAAGGCG	GTATTGCTGT
25	851	TGCGCGACGG	CGAAACCGTG	TTCGAAGGCA	CGGTTAAAGG	CGTGGACGTA
	901	CAAGGCGTTC	TGCATCTGGA	AACGGCAGAG	GGCAACACAGA	CGGTCTCTCAG
	951	CGGCGAAATC	AGCCTGCGGT	CCGACGACAG	CGCGGTTTCC	TGTGCCGAAGC
	1001	GGCGGGATTG	GGAACGTTTT	CTGCTGTTGG	ACGGCGGCAA	CAGCCGGCTC
30	1051	AAGTGGGCGT	GGGTGGAATA	CGGCACGTTT	GCAACCGTCG	GTAGCGCGCC
	1101	TACCCGCGAT	TTGTCGCCCT	TGGGCGCGGA	GTGGGCGGAA	AAGTGGATAT
	1151	GAAATGTCGG	CATCGTCGGT	TGCGCCGTGT	TGCGGAGAAT	CAAAAAGGCA
	1201	CAAGTGCAGG	AACAGCTCGC	CCGAAAAATC	GAGTGGCTGC	CGTCTTCCGC
35	1251	ACAGGCTTTG	GGCATACGCA	ACCACTACCG	CCACCCCGAA	GAACACGGTT
	1301	CCGACCGCTG	GTTCAACGCC	TTGGGCGAGC	GCCGCTTCAG	CGCTAACGCC
	1351	TGCGTCGTGC	TCAGTTCGGG	CACGGCGGTA	ACGGTTGACG	CCCTCACCGA
	1401	TGACGGACAT	TATCTCGGGG	GAACCATCAT	GCCCGGTTTC	CACCTGATGA
40	1451	AAGAAATCGT	CGCCGTCCGA	ACCGCCAACC	TCAACCGGCA	CGCCGGTAAG
	1501	CGTTATCCTT	TCCCGACCAC	AACGGGCAAT	CGCGTCGCCA	CGCGCATGAT
	1551	GGATGCGGTT	TGCGGCTCGG	TTATGATGAT	GCACGGGCGT	TTGAAAGAAA
	1601	AAACCGGGGC	GGGCAAGCCT	GTCGATGTCA	TCATTACCGG	CGGCGGCGCG
45	1651	GCAAAAGTTG	CCGAAGCCCT	GCCGCTGCA	TTTTTGCGCG	AAAATACCGT
	1701	GCGCGTGGCG	GACAACCTCG	TCATTACAGG	GCTGCTGAAC	CTGATTGCCC
	1751	CCGAAGGCGG	GGAATCGGAA	CATACTTAA		

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 236>:

40	1	MTVLKPSHR	VLAELADGLP	QHSQALARMA	DMKPOQLNGF	WQOMPAHIRG
	51	LLRQHDGYWR	LVRPLAVFDA	EGLRELGERS	GFQTALKHEC	ASSNDEILEL
	101	ARIAPDKAHK	TICVTHLQSK	GRGRQGRKWS	HRLGECMLFS	FGWVFDRPQY
	151	ELGSLSPVAA	VACRRALSR	GLKTQIKWPN	DLVVGRDKLG	GILIEVTRTG
	201	GKTVAUVGIG	INEVLPKEVE	NAASVQSLFQ	TASRRGNADA	AVGLETLIAE
45	251	LDAVLLQYAR	DGFAPFVAEY	QAANRDHGKA	VLLLRDGETV	FEGTVKGVGDG
	301	QGVLLHETAE	GKQTVVSGEI	SLRSDDRPVS	VPKRRDSERF	LLLDGGSRL
	351	KWAWVENGT	ATVGSAPYRD	LSPLGAEWAE	KVDGNVRIVG	CAVCGEFKKA
	401	QVQEQLARKI	EWLPSAQAL	GIRNHYRHE	EHGSDRWANA	LGSRRFRSNA
	451	CVVVSCGTAV	TVDALTDGHD	YLGGTIMPGF	HLMKESLAVR	TANLNRHAGK
50	501	RYPFPTTTGN	AVASGMMDAV	CGSVMMMHGR	LKEKTGAGK	VDVIITGGGA
	551	AKVAEALPPA	FLAENTVRVA	DNLVIHGLLN	LIAAEGGESE	HT*

ORF61a and ORF61-1 show 98.5% identity in 591 aa overlap:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
55	orf61a.pep	MTVLKPSHWRVLAELADGLPQHVSQ	LARMADMKPQQLNGFWQQMPAHIRGLLRQHDGYWR				
	orf61-1	MTVLKLSHWRVLAELADGLPQHVSQ	LARMADMKPQQLNGFWQQMPAHIRGLLRQHDGYWR				
		10	20	30	40	50	60
60	orf61a.pep	LVRPLAVFDAEGLRELGERSGFQTALKHECASSNDEILELARIAPDKAHKTICVTHLQSK					
	orf61-1	LVRPLAVFDAEGLRELGERSGFQTALKHECASSNDEILELARIAPDKAHKTICVTHLQSK					
		70	80	90	100	110	120
65		130	140	150	160	170	180

5	orf61a.pep	GRGRQGRKWSHRLGECLMFSGWVFDRLPQYELGSLSPVAAVACRRALSRLGLKTQIKWPN	
	orf61-1	GRGRQGRKWSHRLGECLMFSGWVFDRLPQYELGSLSPVAAVACRRALSRLGLDVQIKWPN	
10	orf61a.pep	DLVVGRDKLGGILITVVRTGGKTVAVVGIGINFLPKEVENAASVQSLFQTASRRGNADA	
	orf61-1	DLVVGRDKLGGILITVVRTGGKTVAVVGIGINFLPKEVENAASVQSLFQTASRRGNADA	
15	orf61a.pep	AVLLETLLAELDAVLLQYARDGFAPFVAEYQAANRDHGKAVLLLRDGETVFEGTVKGVGDG	
	orf61-1	AVLLETLLVELDAVLLQYARDGFAPFVAEYQAANRDHGKAVLLLRDGETVFEGTVKGVGDG	
20	orf61a.pep	QGVHLHLETAEGKQTVVSGEISLRSDRPVSVPKRRDSEFLLLDGGNSRLKWAWVENGTF	
	orf61-1	QGVHLHLETAEGKQTVVSGEISLRSDRPVSVPKRRDSEFLLLDGGNSRLKWAWVENGTF	
25	orf61a.pep	ATVGSAPYRDLSPLGAEWAEEKVDGNVRIVGCAVCGEFKKAQVQEQLARKIEWLPSSAQAL	
	orf61-1	ATVGSAPYRDLSPLGAEWAEEKADGNVRIVGCAVCGEFKKAQVQEQLARKIEWLPSSAQAL	
30	orf61a.pep	GIRNHYRHPEEHGSDRWFNALGSRRFSRNACVVVSCGTAVTVDALTDGHHYLGGTIMPGF	
	orf61-1	GIRNHYRHPEEHGSDRWFNALGSRRFSRNACVVVSCGTAVTVDALTDGHHYLGGTIMPGF	
35	orf61a.pep	HLMKESLAVRTANLNRHAGKRYFPPTTGNASGMMDAVCGSVMMHGRLEKKTGAGKP	
	orf61-1	HLMKESLAVRTANLNRHAGKRYFPPTTGNASGMMDAVCGSVMMHGRLEKKTGAGKP	
40	orf61a.pep	VDVIITGGGAAKVAEALPPAFLAENTVRVADNLVIHGLLNLI AEGGESEHTX	
	orf61-1	VDVIITGGGAAKVAEALPPAFLAENTVRVADNLVIYGLLNMI AEGGREYEHIX	

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF61 shows 94.2% identity over a 189aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF61.ng) from *N.*

50 *gonorrhoeae*:

55	orf61.pep	EISLRSDXRPVSVXKRRDSEFLLLDGGNS	30
	orf61ng	TVCEGTVKGVDRGVLHLETAEGEQTVVSGEISLRPDNRSVSVPKRPDSEFLLLEGGNS	211
60	orf61.pep	RLKWAWVENGTFATVGSAPYRDLSPLGAEWAEEKADGNVRIVGCAVCGEFKKAQVQEQLAR	90
	orf61ng	RLKWAWVENGTFATVGSAPYRDLSPLGAEWAEEKADGNVRIVGCAVCGESKKAQVQEQLAR	271
65	orf61.pep	KIEWLPSSAQAXGIRNHYRHPEEHGSDRWFNALGSRRFSRNACVVVSCGTAVTVDALTD	150
	orf61ng	KIEWLPSSAQALGIRNHYRHPEEHGSDRWFNALGSRRFSRNACVVVSCGTAVTVDALTD	331
65	orf61.pep	GHYLGXGTIMPGFHLMKESLAVRTANLNRHAGKRYFPPT	189
	orf61ng	GHYLG-GTIMPGFHLMKESLAVRTANLRNRPAGKRYFPPTTGNASGMMDAVCGSIMM	390

An ORF61ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 237> was predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 238>:

```

      1  MFSFGWAFDR PQYELGSLSP VAALACRRAL GCLGLETQIK WPNDLVVGRD
      51  KLGILIIETV RAGGKTAVV GIGINFVLPK EVENAASVQS LFQTASRRGN
5    101  ADAAVLLETL LAELGAVLEQ YAEEGFAPFL NEYETANRDH GKAVLLLRDG
      151  ETVCEGTVKG VDGRGVLHLE TAEGEQTVVS GEISLRPDNR SVSVPKRPDS
      201  ERFLLLEGGN SRLKWAVVEN GTFATVGSAP YRDLSPLGAE WAEKADGNVR
      251  IVGCAVCGES KKAQVKEQLA RKIEWLPSSA QALGIRNHYR HPEEHGSDRW
      301  FNALGSRRFS RNACVVVSCG TAVTVDALTD DGHYLGGTIM PGFHLMKESL
10   351  AVRTANLNRP AGKRYFPFPTT TGNVAVSGMM DAVCGSIMMM HGRLEKEKNGA
      401  GKPDVVIITG GGAAKVAEAL PPAFLAENTV RVADNLVIHG LLNLIAAEGG
      451  ESEHA*

```

Further analysis revealed the complete gonococcal DNA sequence <SEQ ID 239> to be:

```

      1  ATGACGGTTT TGAAGCCTTC GCATTGGCGG GTGTTGGCGG AGCTTGCCGA
      51  CGGTTTGCCG CAACACGTAT CGCAATTGGC GCGTGAGGCG GACATGAAGC
15   101  CGCAGCAGCT CAACGGTTTT TGGCAGCAGA TGCCGCGCGA TATACGCGGG
      151  CTGTTGCGCC AACACGACGG CTATTGGCGG CTGGTGCGCC CCTTGCGCGT
      201  TTTTCGATGCC GAAGGTTTGC GCGATCTGGG GGAAAGGTCT GGTTTTCAGA
      251  CCGCATTGAA GCACGAGTGC GCGTCCAGCA ACGACGAGAT ACTGGAATTG
20   301  GCGCGGATTG CGCCGGACAA GGCGCACAAA ACCATATGCG TGACCCACCT
      351  GCAAAGTAAG GGCAGGGGGC GGCAGGGGCG GAAGTGGTCG CACCGTTTGG
      401  GCGAGTGCCT GATGTTCACT TCGGCTGGG CGTTTGACCG GCCGCGATAT
      451  GAGTTGGGTT CGCTGTCGCC TGTTGCGGCA CTTGCGTGCC GCGCGCGCTT
25   501  GGGGTGTTTG GGTTTGGAAA CGCAAATCAA GTGGCCAAAC GATTTGGTCG
      551  TCGGACGCGA CAAATTGGGC GGCATTCTGA TTGAAACAGT CAGGGCGGGC
      601  GGTAACACGG TTGCCGTGGT CCGTATCGGC ATCAATTTCT TGCTGCCCAA
      651  GGAAGTGGAA AACCGCGCTT CCGTGCAATC GCTGTTTCAG ACGGATCTCG
      701  GGCGGGGCAA TGCCGATGCC GCCGTATTGC TGGAAACATT GCTTGCGGAA
      751  CTGGGCGCGG TGTTGGAACA ATATGCGGAA GAAGGGTTCG CGCCATTTTT
30   801  AAATGAGTAT GAAACGGCCA ACCGCGACCA CGGCAAGGCG GTATTGCTGT
      851  TGCGCGACGG CGAAACCGTG TCGGAAGGCA CGGTTAAAGG CGTGGACGGA
      901  CGAGGCGTTC TGCACCTGGA AACGGCAgaa ggcgaACAGa cggtcgctcag
      951  cggcgaaaTC AGcctGCggc ccgacaacaG GTCGGtttcc gtgcccgaagc
100  1001  ggcgggatTC GgaacgtTTT tTGctgttgg aaggcgggaa cagccgGCTC
      1051  GAGTGGGCGT GggtggAAaAa cggcacgttc gcaaccgtgg gcagcgCGcC
35   1101  gtaCCGCGAT TTGTCGCTT TGGGCGCGGA GTGGGCGGAA AAGGCGGATG
      1151  GAAATGTCCG CATCGTCCGT TGCGCCGTGT GCGGAGAATC CAAAAGGCA
      1201  CAAGTGAAGG AACAGCTCGC CCGAAAAATC GAGTGGCTGC CGTCTTCCCG
      1251  ACAGGCTTTG GGCATACGCA ACCACTACCG CCACCCCGAA GAACACGGTT
40   1301  CCGACCGTTG GTTCAACGCC TTGGGCAGCC GCCGCTTCAG CCGCAACGCC
      1351  TGCGTCGTCG TCAGTTGCGG CACGGCGGTA ACGGTTGACG CGCTCACCGA
      1401  TGACGGACAT TATCTCGGCG GAACCATCAT GCCCGGCTTC CACCTGATGA
      1451  AAGAAATCGCT GCCTGTCGCA ACCGCCAACC TCAACCGCCC CGCCGCGAAA
45   1501  CGTTACCTTT TCCCGACCAC AACGGGCAAC GCCGTCGCAA GCGGCATGAT
      1551  GGACGCGGTT TGCGGCTCGA TAATGATGAT GCACGGCCGT TTGAAAGAAA
      1601  AAAACGGGCG GGGCAAGCCT GTCGATGTCA TCATTACCGG CCGCGGCGCG
      1651  CCGAAAAGTC CCGAAGCCCT GCCGCTGCA TTTTGGCGG AAAATACCGT
      1701  GCGCGTGGCG GACAACCTCG TCATCCACGG GCTGCTGAAC CTGATTGCCG
      1751  CCGAAGGCGG GGAATCGGAA CACGCTTAA

```

50 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 240; ORF61ng-1>:

```

      1  MTVLKPSHWR VLAELADGLP QHVSQ LAREA DMKPQQLNGF WQOMPAHIRG
      51  LLRQHDGYWR LVRPLAVFDA EGLRDLGERS GFQTALKHEC ASSNDEILEL
      101  ARIAPDKAHK TICVTHLQSK GRGRQGRKWS HRLGECLMFS FGWAFDRFPQY
55   151  ELGSLSPVAA LACRRALGCL GLETQIKWPN DLVVGRDKLG GILIEYVRAG
      201  GKTVAVVGIG INFVLPKEVE NAASVQSLFQ TASRRGNADA AVLLETLLE
      251  LGAVLEQYAE EGFAPFLNEY ETANRDHGKA VLLLRDGETV CEGTVKGVDG
      301  RGVLLHLETAE GEQTVVSGEI SLRPNDRSVS VPKRPDSERF LLEGGNSRL
      351  KWAWENGTF ATVGSAPYRD LSP LGAEWAE KADGNVRIVG CAVCGESKKA
      401  QVKEQLARKI EWLPSQAAL GIRNHRYHPE EHGS DRWFNA LGSRRFSRNA
60   451  CVVVSCGTAV TVDALTDGHH YLGGTIMPGF HLMKESLAVR TANLNRPAGK
      501  RYPFPTTTGN AVASGMMDAV CGSIMMMHGR LKEKNGAGKP VDVIIITGGGA
      551  AKVAEALPPA FLAENTVRVA DNLVIHGLLN LIAAEGGESE HA*

```

ORF61ng-1 and ORF61-1 show 93.9% identity in 591 aa overlap:

	orf61ng-1.pep	MTVLKPSHWRVLAELADGLPOHVSQALAREADMKPQQLNGFWQOMPAHIRGLLRQHDGYWR	60
	orf61-1	MTVLKLSHWRVLAELADGLPQHVSQALARMADMKPQQLNGFWQOMPAHIRGLLRQHDGYWR	60
5	orf61ng-1.pep	LVRPLAVFDAEGLRDLGERSGFTALKHECASSNDEILELARIAPDKAHKTICVTHLQSK	120
	orf61-1	LVRPLAVFDAEGLRELGERSGFTALKHECASSNDEILELARIAPDKAHKTICVTHLQSK	120
10	orf61ng-1.pep	GRGRQGRKWSHRLGECMLFSFGWAFDRPQYELGSLSPVAALACRRALGCLGLETQIKWPN	180
	orf61-1	GRGRQGRKWSHRLGECMLFSFGWVDRPQYELGSLSPVAACRRALSRLGLDVQIKWPN	180
15	orf61ng-1.pep	DLVVGRDKLGGILIEIVRAGGKTAVAVVGIGINFVLPKEVENAASVQSLFQTASRRGNADA	240
	orf61-1	DLVVGRDKLGGILIEIVRTGGKTAVAVVGIGINFVLPKEVENAASVQSLFQTASRRGNADA	240
20	orf61ng-1.pep	AVLLETLLAELGAVLEQYAEFGFAPFLNEYETANRDHKGAVLLLRDGETVCEGTVKGVVDG	300
	orf61-1	AVLLETLLVELDAVLLQYARDGFAPFVAEYQAANRDHKGAVLLLRDGETVFEGTVKGVVDG	300
	orf61ng-1.pep	RGVLHLETAEGEQTVVSGEISLRPDNRSVSVPKRPDSERFLLEGGNSRLKWAWVENGTG	360
	orf61-1	QGVHLLETAEGKQTVVSGEISLRSDDRPVSVPKRRDSERFLLDGGNSRLKWAWVENGTG	360
25	orf61ng-1.pep	ATVGSAPYRDLSPGLAEWAEEKADGNVRIVGCAVCGESKKAQVKEQLARKIEWLPSSAQAL	420
	orf61-1	ATVGSAPYRDLSPGLAEWAEEKADGNVRIVGCAVCGEFKKAQVQEQLARKIEWLPSSAQAL	420
30	orf61ng-1.pep	GIRNHYRHPEEHGSDRWENALGSRFRSRNACVVVSCGTAVTVDALTDGHYLGGTIMPGF	480
	orf61-1	GIRNHYRHPEEHGSDRWENALGSRFRSRNACVVVSCGTAVTVDALTDGHYLGGTIMPGF	480
35	orf61ng-1.pep	HLMKESLAVRTANLNRPAKRYFPFPTTGNNAVASGMMDAVCGSIMMHGRLKEKNAGKGP	540
	orf61-1	HLMKESLAVRTANLNRHAGKRYFPFPTTGNNAVASGMMDAVCGSVMMMHGRLKEKTGAGKP	540
	orf61ng-1.pep	VDVIITGGGAAKVAEALPPAFLAENTVRVADNLVIHGLLNIAAEGGESEHAX	593
40	orf61-1	VDVIITGGGAAKVAEALPPAFLAENTVRVADNLVIYGLLNIAAEGGREYEHIX	593

Based on this analysis, including the homology with the baf protein of *B.pertussis* and the presence of a putative prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site, it is predicted that these proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

45 Example 29

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 241>:

	1	ATGTTTACC	AAATCCTTGC	CCTGATTATC	TGGAGCAGCT	CGTTTATTGC
	51	CGCCAAATAT	GTCTATGGCG	GCATCGATCC	CGCATTGATG	GTCCGGCGTGC
50	101	GCCTGCTAAT	TGCCGCGCTG	CCTGCACTGC	CCGCCTGCCG	CCGTCATGTC
	151	GGCAAGATTC	CGCGTGAGGA	ATGGAAGCCG	TTGCTGATTG	TGTCGTTTCTG
	201	CAACTATGTG	CTGACCCTGC	TGCTTCAGTT	TGTCGGGTTG	AAATACACTT
	251	CCGCCGCCAG	CGCATCGGTC	ATTGTCGGAC	TCGAGCCGCT	GCTGATGGTG
	301	TTTGTCGGAC	ACTTTTCTT	CAACGACAAA	GCGCGTGCCT	ACCACTGGAT
55	351	ATGCGGCGCG	GCGGCATTG	CCGCTGTCGC	GCTGCTGATG	GCGGGCGGTG
	401	CGGaAGAGGG	CGGCGaAGTC	GGCTGGTTCG	GCTGCCGTCT	GGTGTGTGTTG
	451	GCGGGCGCGG	GCTTTTGTGC	CGCTATGCGT	CCGACGCAAA	GGCTGATTGC
	501	ACGCATCGGC	GCACCGGCAT	TCACATCTGT	TTCCATTGCC	GCCGCATCGT
	551	TGATGTGCCT	GCCGTTTTCG	CTTGCTTTGG	CGCAAAGTTA	TACCGTGGAC
	601	TGGAGCGTCG	GGATGGTATT	GTCGCTGCTG	TATTTGGGTT	TGGGGTGC..

60 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 242; ORF62>:

1 MFYQILALII WSSSFIAAKY VYGGIDPALM VGVRLIIAAL PALPACRRHV
 51 GKIPREEWKP LLIVSFVNYV LTLLLQFVGL KYTSAASASV IVGLEPILMV
 101 FVGHHFFNDK ARAYHWICGA AAFAGVALLM AGGAEEGGEV GWFGCLLVLL
 151 AGAGFCAAMR PTQRLIARIG APAFTSVSIA AASLMCLPFS LALAQSYTVD
 5 201 WSVGMVLSLL YLGLGC..

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 243>:

1 ATGTTTACC AAATCCTTGC CCTGATTATC TGGAGCAGCT CGTTTATTC
 51 CGCCAAATAT GTCTATGGCG GCATCGATCC CGCATTGATG GTCGGCGTGC
 101 GCCTGCTAAT TGCCGCGCTG CCTGCACTGC CCGCCTGCCG CCGTCATGTC
 151 GGCAAGATTG CCGGTGAGGA ATGGAAGCCG TTGCTGATTG TGTCTGTCGT
 201 CAACTATGTG CTGACCCTGC TGCTTCAGTT TGTGGGTTG AAATACACTT
 251 CCGCCGCCAG CGCATCGGTC ATTGTGCGAC TCGAGCCGCT GCTGATGGTG
 301 TTTGTCGGAC ACTTTTCTT CAACGACAAA GCGCGTGCCT ACCACTGGAT
 351 ATGCGGCGCG GCGGCATTTG CCGGTGTGCG GCTGCTGATG GCGGGCGGTG
 15 401 CGGAAGAGGG CCGCGAAGTC GGCTGGTTCG GCTGCCTGCT GGTGTTGTTG
 451 GCGGGCGCGG GCTTTTGTGC CGCTATGCGT CCGACGCAAA GGCTGATTGC
 501 ACGCATCGGC GCACCGGCAT TCACATCTGT TTCCATTGCC GCCGCATCGT
 551 TGATGTGCCT GCCGTTTTCG CTGCTTTTGG CGCAAAGTTA TACCGTGGAC
 601 TGGAGCGTCG GGATGGTATT GTCGCTGCTG TATTGGGTT TGGGGTGC GG
 20 651 CTGTACGCC TATTGGCTGT GGAACAAGGG GATGAGCCGT GTTCCTGCCA
 701 ATGTTTCGGG ACTGTTGATT TCGCTCGAAC CCGTCGTCGG CGTGCTGCTG
 751 GCGGTTTGA TTTTGGGCGA ACACCTGTGC CCGGTGTCCG CCTTGGGCGT
 801 GTTGTGCTC ATCGCCGCCA CCTTGGTTCG CGGCCGGCTG TCGCATCAAA
 851 AATAA

25 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 244; ORF62-1>:

1 MFYQILALII WSSSFIAAKY VYGGIDPALM VGVRLIIAAL PALPACRRHV
 51 GKIPREEWKP LLIVSFVNYV LTLLLQFVGL KYTSAASASV IVGLEPILMV
 101 FVGHHFFNDK ARAYHWICGA AAFAGVALLM AGGAEEGGEV GWFGCLLVLL
 151 AGAGFCAAMR PTQRLIARIG APAFTSVSIA AASLMCLPFS LALAQSYTVD
 30 201 WSVGMVLSLL YLGLGCGWYA YWLWNKMSR VPANVSGLLI SLEPVVGVL
 251 AVLILGEHLS PVSALGVFV IAATLVAGRL SHQK*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with hypothetical transmembrane protein HI0976 of *H. influenzae* (accession number Q57147)

ORF62 and HI0976 show 50% aa identity in 114aa overlap:

35 Orf62 1 MFYQILALI WSSSFIAAKYVYGGIDPALMVGVRLIIAALPALPACRRHV GKIPREEWKP 60
 M YQILAL+IWSSS I K Y +DP L+V VR R KI + K
 HI0976 1 MLYQILALLI WSSSLIVGKLTYSMMDPVLVVQVRLIIAMIIVMPLFLRWKKIDKPMRKQ 60
 Orf62 61 LLIVSFVNYVLTLLLQFVGLKYTSAASASVIVGLEPILMV FVGHHFFNDK ARAYHWICGA 114
 L ++F NY LLQF+GLKYTSA+SA ++GLEPLL+VFVGHFFF K +
 40 HI0976 61 LWWLAFFNYTAVFLLQFIGLKYTSAASAVTMIGLEPLL VVFGHHFFKTKQNGF 114

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N. meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF62 shows 99.5% identity over a 216aa overlap with an ORF (ORF62a) from strain A of *N.*

45 *meningitidis*:

10 20 30 40 50 60
 orf62.pep MFYQILALI WSSSFIAAKYVYGGIDPALMVGVRLIIAALPALPACRRHV GKIPREEWKP
 orf62a MFYQILALI WSSSFIAAKYVYGGIDPALMVGVRLIIAALPALPACRRHV GKIPREEWKP
 50 10 20 30 40 50 60
 70 80 90 100 110 120
 orf62.pep LLIVSFVNYVLTLLLQFVGLKYTSAASASVIVGLEPILMV FVGHHFFNDK ARAYHWICGA
 orf62a LLIVSFVNYVLTLLLQFVGLKYTSAASASVIVGLEPILMV FVGHHFFNDK ARAYHWICGA
 55 70 80 90 100 110 120
 130 140 150 160 170 180
 orf62.pep AAFAGVALLMAGGAEEGGEV GWFGCLLVLLAGAGFCAAMRPTQRLIARIGAPAFTSVSIA

-178-

```

      |||
orff62a  AAFAGVALLMAGGAEEGGEVGVGFCLLVLLAGAGFCAAMRPTQRLIARIGAPAFTSVSIA
      130      140      150      160      170      180
5
      190      200      210
orff62.pep AASLMCLPFSLALAQSYTVDWSVGMVLSLLYLGLGC
      |||
orff62a  AASLMCLPFSLALAQSYTVDWSVGMVLSLLYLGVCWSYAYWLWNKGMSRVPANVSGLLI
      190      200      210      220      230      240
10
orff62a  SLEPVVGVLAVLILGEHLSPVSVLGVFVVIATLVAGRLSHQKX
      250      260      270      280

```

The complete length ORF62a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 245> is:

```

15      1  ATGTTTACC  AAATCCTTGC  CCTGATTATC  TGGAGCAGCT  CGTTTATTGC
      51  CGCCAAATAT  GTCTATGGCG  GCATCGATCC  CGCATTGATG  CTCGGCGTGC
      101  GCCTGCTGAT  TGCTGCGCTG  CCTGCACTGC  CCGCCTGCCG  CCGTCATGTC
      151  GGCAAGATTC  CGCGTGAGGA  ATGGAAGCCG  TTGCTGATTG  TGTCGTTCGT
      201  CAACTATGTG  CTGACCCCTG  TACTTCAGTT  TGTCCGGTTG  AAATACACTT
      251  CCGCCGCCAG  CGCATCGGTC  ATTGTCGGAC  TCGAGCCACT  GCTGATGGTG
      301  TTTGTCCGAC  ACTTTTCTT  CAACGACAAA  GCGCGTGCC  ACCACTGGAT
      351  ATGCGGCGCG  GCGGCATTTC  CCGGTGTCGC  GCTGCTGATG  GCGGGCGGTG
      401  TGGAGCGTCG  CGGCGAAGTC  GGCTGGTTCG  GCTGCCTGCT  GGTGTTGTTG
      451  GCGGGCGCGG  GCTTTTGTGC  CGCTATGCGT  CCGACGCAAA  GGCTGATTGC
      501  ACGCATCGGC  GCACCGGCAT  TCACATCTGT  TTCCATTGCC  GCCGCATCGT
      551  TGATGTGCCT  GCCGTTTTCG  CTTGCTTTGG  CGCAAAGTTA  TACCGTGGAC
      601  TSGAGCGTCG  GAATGGTATT  GTCGCTGCTG  TATTTGGGCG  TGGGGTGCAG
      651  CTGGTACGCC  TATTGGCTGT  GGAACAAGGG  GATGAGCCGT  GTTCCTGCCA
      701  ACGTTTCGGG  ACTGTTGATT  TCGCTCGAAC  CCGCTCGTCG  CGTGCTGCTG
      751  GCGGTTTGA  TTTTGGGCGA  ACACCTGTGC  CCCGTGTCCG  TCTTGGGCGT
      801  GTTGTGCTC  ATCGCCGCCA  CCTTGGTTGC  CGGCCGGCTG  TCGCATCAA
      851  AATAA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 246>:

```

35      1  MFYQILALII  WSSSFIAAKY  VYGGIDPALM  VGVRLIIAAL  PALPACRRHV
      51  GKIPREEWKP  LLIVSFVNYV  LTLLQFVGL  KYTSAASASV  IVGLEPLLMV
      101  FVGHHFFNDK  ARAYHWICGA  AAFAGVALLM  AGGAEEGGEV  GWFGCLLVLL
      151  AGAGFCAAMR  PTQRLIARIG  APAFTSVSIA  AASLMCLPFS  LALAQSYTVD
      201  WSVGMLVLSL  YLGVCWSYA  YWLWNKGMSR  VPANVSGLLI  SLEPVVGVL
      251  AVLILGEHLS  PVSVLGVFV  IAATLVAGRL  SHQK*

```

ORF62a and ORF62-1 show 98.9% identity in 284 aa overlap:

```

40      orff62a.pep  MFYQILALIIWSSSFIAAKYVYGGIDPALMVGVRLLIAALPALPACRRHV 60
      orff62-1      MFYQILALIIWSSSFIAAKYVYGGIDPALMVGVRLLIAALPALPACRRHV 60
      |||
45      orff62a.pep  LLIVSFVNYVLTLLQFVGLKYTSAASASVIVGLEPLLMVFVGHFFNDKARAYHWICGA 120
      orff62-1      LLIVSFVNYVLTLLQFVGLKYTSAASASVIVGLEPLLMVFVGHFFNDKARAYHWICGA 120
      |||
50      orff62a.pep  AAFAGVALLMAGGAEEGGEVGVGFCLLVLLAGAGFCAAMRPTQRLIARIGAPAFTSVSIA 180
      orff62-1      AAFAGVALLMAGGAEEGGEVGVGFCLLVLLAGAGFCAAMRPTQRLIARIGAPAFTSVSIA 180
      |||
55      orff62a.pep  AASLMCLPFSLALAQSYTVDWSVGMVLSLLYLGVCWSYAYWLWNKGMSRVPANVSGLLI 240
      orff62-1      AASLMCLPFSLALAQSYTVDWSVGMVLSLLYLGLGCGWYAYWLWNKGMSRVPANVSGLLI 240
      |||
      orff62a.pep  SLEPVVGVLAVLILGEHLSPVSVLGVFVVIATLVAGRLSHQKX 285
      orff62-1      SLEPVVGVLAVLILGEHLSPVSVLGVFVVIATLVAGRLSHQKX 285

```

60 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF62 shows 99.5% identity over a 216aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF62.ng) from *N.gonorrhoeae*:

-179-

	orf62.pep	MFYQILALIIWSSSFIAAKYVYGGIDPALMVGVRLLIAALPALPACRRHVKGIPREEWKP	60
	orf62ng	MFYQILALIIWSSSFIAAKYVYGGIDPALMVGVRLLIAALPALPACRRHVKGIPREEWKP	60
5	orf62.pep	LLIVSFVNYVLTLLQLQFVGLKYTSAASASVIVGLEPLLMVFVGHFFFNDKARAYHWICGA	120
	orf62ng	LLIVSFVNYVLTLLQLQFVGLKYTSAASASVIVGLEPLLMVFVGHFFFNDKARAYHWICGA	120
10	orf62.pep	AAFAGVALLMAGGAEEGGEVGFVGLLVLLAGAGFCAAMRPTQRLIARIGAPAFSTVSIA	180
	orf62ng	AAFAGVALLMAGGAEEGGEVGFVGLLVLLAGAGFCAAMRPTQRLIARIGAPAFSTVSIA	180
	orf62.pep	AASLMCLPFFSLALAQSYTVDWSVGMVLSLLYLGLGC	216
15	orf62ng	AASLMCLPFFSLALAQSYTVDWSVGMVLSLLYLGLGCGWYAYWLWNKGMSRVPANASGLLI	240

The complete length ORF62ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 247> is:

	1	ATGTTTACC	AAATCCTTGC	CCTGATTATC	TGGGGCAGCT	CGTTTATTGC
	51	CGCCAAATAT	GTCTATGGCG	GCATCGATCC	CGCATTGATG	GTCGGCGTGC
20	101	GCCTGTGAT	TGCCGGCTG	CCTGCACTGC	CGCCTGCCG	CCGTATGTC
	151	GGCAAGATTC	CGCGTGAGGA	ATGGAAGCCG	TGCTGATTG	TGTCGTTCTG
	201	CAACTATGTG	CTGACCCTGC	TGCTTCAGTT	TGTCGGGTG	AAATACACTT
	251	CCGCCGCCAG	CGCATCGGTC	ATTGTCGGAC	TCGAGCCGCT	GCTGATGGTG
	301	TTTGTCGGAC	ACTTTTCTT	CAACGACAAA	GCGCGTGCC	ACCACTGGAT
	351	ATGCGGCGCG	GCGGCATTTG	CCGGTGTGCG	GCTGCTGATG	GCGGGCGGTG
25	401	CGGAAGAGGG	CGGCGAAGTC	GGCTGGTTCG	GCTGCCTGCT	GGTGTGTTG
	451	GCGGGCGCGG	GCTTTTGTGC	CGCTATGCGT	CCGACGCAAA	GGCTGATTGC
	501	CCGCATCGGC	GCACCGGCAT	TCACATCTGT	TTCCATTGCC	GCCGCATCGT
	551	TGATGTGCCT	GCCGTTTTCG	CTTGCTTTGG	CGCAAAGTTA	TACCGTGGAC
	601	TGGAGCGTCG	GGATGGTATT	GTCGCTGTTG	TATTTGGGT	TGGGGTGC
30	651	CTGGTACGCC	TATTGGCTGT	GGAACAAGGG	GATGAGCCGT	GTTCTGCCA
	701	ACGCGTCGGG	ACTGTTGATT	TCGCTCGAAC	CCGTCGTCG	CGTGTGTTG
	751	GCGGTTTTGA	TTTTGGGCGA	ACATTTATCG	CCCGTGCCG	CCTTGGGCGT
	801	GTTTGTCTGC	ATCGCCGCCA	CTTTCGCCGC	CGCCCGGCTG	TCGCGCAGGG
	851	ACGCGCAAAA	CGGCAATGCC	GTCTGA		

35 This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 248>:

	1	MFYQILALII	WGSSSFIAAKY	VYGGIDPALM	VGVRLLIAAL	PALPACRRHV
	51	GKIPREEWKP	LLIVSFVNYV	LTLLQLQFVGL	KYTSAAASV	IVGLEPLLMV
	101	FVGHFFFNDK	ARAYHWICGA	AAFAGVALLM	AGGAEEGGEV	GWFGCLLVLL
40	151	AGAGFCAAMR	PTQRLIARIG	APAFSTVSIA	AASLMCLPFS	LALAQSYTVD
	201	WSVGMVLSLL	YLGLGCGWYA	YWLWNKGMSR	VPANASGLLI	SLEPVGVLL
	251	AVLILGEHLS	PVSALGVFVV	IAATFAAGRL	SRRDAQNGNA	V*

ORF62ng and ORF62-1 show 97.9% identity in 283 aa overlap:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
45	orf62ng.pep	MFYQILALIIWSSSFIAAKYVYGGIDPALMVGVRLLIAALPALPACRRHVKGIPREEWKP					
	orf62-1	MFYQILALIIWSSSFIAAKYVYGGIDPALMVGVRLLIAALPALPACRRHVKGIPREEWKP					
		10	20	30	40	50	60
50	orf62ng.pep	LLIVSFVNYVLTLLQLQFVGLKYTSAASASVIVGLEPLLMVFVGHFFFNDKARAYHWICGA					
	orf62-1	LLIVSFVNYVLTLLQLQFVGLKYTSAASASVIVGLEPLLMVFVGHFFFNDKARAYHWICGA					
		70	80	90	100	110	120
55	orf62ng.pep	AAFAGVALLMAGGAEEGGEVGFVGLLVLLAGAGFCAAMRPTQRLIARIGAPAFSTVSIA					
	orf62-1	AAFAGVALLMAGGAEEGGEVGFVGLLVLLAGAGFCAAMRPTQRLIARIGAPAFSTVSIA					
		130	140	150	160	170	180
60	orf62ng.pep	AASLMCLPFFSLALAQSYTVDWSVGMVLSLLYLGLGCGWYAYWLWNKGMSRVPANASGLLI					
	orf62-1	AASLMCLPFFSLALAQSYTVDWSVGMVLSLLYLGLGCGWYAYWLWNKGMSRVPANASGLLI					
		190	200	210	220	230	240
65	orf62ng.pep	AASLMCLPFFSLALAQSYTVDWSVGMVLSLLYLGLGCGWYAYWLWNKGMSRVPANASGLLI					
	orf62-1	AASLMCLPFFSLALAQSYTVDWSVGMVLSLLYLGLGCGWYAYWLWNKGMSRVPANASGLLI					
		190	200	210	220	230	240

-180-

```

                250      260      270      280      290
orf62ng.pep    SLEPVVGVLAVLILGEHLSPVSA LGVFVIAATFAAGRLSRRDAQNGNAVX
5             |||||||:|||||:
orf62-1        SLEPVVGVLAVLILGEHLSPVSA LGVFVIAATLVAGRLSHQKX
                250      260      270      280

```

Furthermore, ORF62ng shows significant homology to a hypothetical *H. influenzae* protein:

```

10  sp|Q57147|Y976_HAEIN HYPOTHETICAL PROTEIN HI0976 >gi|1074589|pir||B64163
    hypothetical protein HI0976 - Haemophilus influenzae (strain Rd KW20)
    >gi|1574004 (U32778) hypothetical [Haemophilus influenzae] Length = 128
    Score = 106 bits (262), Expect = 2e-22
    Identities = 56/114 (49%), Positives = 68/114 (59%)

15  Query: 1   MFYQILALIIWGSSFIAAKYVYGIDPALMVGVRRXXXXXXXXXXCRRHVGVKIPREEWKP 60
    M YQILAL+IW SS I K Y +DP L+V VR R KI + K
    Sbjct: 1   MLYQILALLIWSSSLIVGKLTYSMMDPVLVVQVRLIIAMIIVMPLFLRRWKKIDKPMRKQ 60

    Query: 61  LLIVSFVNYVLTLLQLQFVGLKYTSAASASVIVGLEPLLVMFVGHFFFN DKARAY 114
    L ++F NY LLQF+GLKYTSA+SA ++GLEPLL+VFVGHFFF K +
20  Sbjct: 61  LWWLAFFN YAVFLLQLQFVGLKYTSAASAVTMIGLEPLLVMFVGHFFFKTKQNGF 114

```

Based on this analysis, including the homology with the transmembrane protein of *H. influenzae* and the putative leader sequence and several transmembrane domains in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that these proteins from *N. meningitidis* and *N. gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 30

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N. meningitidis* <SEQ ID 249>:

```

1   ATGCGCCGTT TTCTACCGAT CGCAGCCATA TGCGCmGwms TCCTGkkGTA
30  51   sGGACTGACG GCGGCAACCG GCAGCACCAG TTCGCTGGCG GATTATTCTT
    101  GGTGGATTGT TCGGTT CAGC GCAATGCTGC TGCTGGTGTT GTCCGCCGTT
    151  TTGGCACGTT ATGTCATATT GCTGTTGAAA GACAGGCGCG ACGGCGTATT
    201  CCGTTTCGCTa srTyGCCAAA gsGCCTgkks TGGG.ATGTT TACGCTGGTT
    251  GCCGkACTGC CCGGCGTGTT TCTGTTTCGGC TTTCCCGCAC AGTTCATCAA
35  301  CGGCACGATT AATTCGTGGT TCGGCAACGA TACCCACGAG GCGCTTGAAC
    351  GCAGCCTCAA TTTGAGCAAG TCCGCATTGA ATTTGGCGGC AGACAACGCC
    401  CTCGCAACG CCGTCCCGT GCAGATAGAC CTCATCGGCG CCGCTTCCTT
    451  GCGGCGGGAT ATGGG CAGG TGCTGGAACA TTACGCCGCG AGCGGTTTGT
    501  CCCAGCTTGC CCTGTACAay ksCGCAAGCG GCAAAATCGA AAAAAGCATC
40  551  AATCCGCACA AGCTCGATCA GCCGTTTCCA GGTAAGGCGC GTTGGGAaAa
    601  AATCCaACGG GCGGGTTCCG TCAGGGATTG GAAAGCATA GCGGCGGTAT
    651  TGTaCGCGCA GGGCTGGCTG TCGGCGGSTA CGCACwACGG GCGCGATTAC
    701  GCCTTGTTTT TCCGTCAGCC GGTTC CCAA GGCGTGCGAG AGGATGCCGT
    751  yTTAATCGAA AAGGCAAGGG CGAAATATGC TGAGTTGAGT TACAGCAAAA
45  801  AAGGTTTGCA GACTTTTTTC CTGGCAACCC TGCTGATTGC CTCGCTGCTG
    851  TCGATTTTTC TTGCACTGGT CATGGCACTG TATTTCGCCC GCCGTTTCGT
    901  CGAACCGTTC CTATCGCTTG CCGAGGGGGC GAAGGCGGTG GCGCAAGGCG
    951  ATTTACAGCCA GACGCGCCCC GTGTTGCGCA ACGACGAGTT CGGACGCTTG
50  1001 ACCArGTTGT TCAACCAT GACCGAGCAG CTTTCCATCG CCAAGATGC
    1051 AGACGAGCGC AACC GCGGC GCGAGGAAGC CGCCAGGCAT TATCTTGAAT
    1101 GCGTGTGGA GGGGCTGACC ACGGCGTGG TGGTGTGTTGA CGAACAAGGC
    1151 TGTCTGAAAA CCTTCAACAA AGCGCGGGT ACC..

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 250; ORF64>:

```

55  1   MRRFLPIAAI CAXXLXXGLT AATGSTSSLA DYFWWIVAFS AMLLLVL SAV
    51   LARYVILLK DRRDGVFGSX XAKXPXXMF TLVAXLPGVF LFGFPAQFIN
    101  GTINSWFGND THEALERSLN LSKSALNLAA DNALGNAV PV QIDLIGAASL
    151  PGDMGRVLEH YAGSGFAQLA LYNKASGKIE KSINPHKLDQ PFPKGARWEK
    201  IQRAGSVRDL ESIGGVLYAQ GWLSAGTHXG RDYALFFRQP VPKGVAEDAV
    251  LIEKARAKYA ELSYSKKGLQ TFFLATLLIA SLLSIFLALV MALYFARRFV

```

301 EPVLSLAEGA KAVAQGDFSQ TRPVLRNDEF GRLTXLFNHM TEQLSLIAKDA
 351 DERNRRREEA ARHYLECVLE GLTTGVVVFDE EQGCLKTFNK AAGT..

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 251>:

```

      1 ATGCGCCGTT TTCTACCGAT CGCAGCCATA TCGCGCCGTCG TCCTGTTGTA
5    51 CGGACTGACG GCGGCAACCG GCAGCACCAG TTCGCTGGCG GATTATTTCT
      101 GGTGGATTGT TGCGTTCAGC GCAATGCTGC TGCTGGTGTG GTCCGCCGTT
      151 TTGGCACGTT ATGTCATATT GCTGTTGAAA GACAGGCGCG ACGGCGTATT
      201 CGGTTGCGAG ATTGCCAAAC GCCTTTCTGG GATGTTTACG CTGGTTGCCG
      251 TACTGCCCGG CGTGTTCCTG TTCGGCGTTT CCGCACAGTT CATCAACGGC
10   301 ACGATTAATT CGTGTTCGCG CAACGATACC CACGAGGCGC TTGAACGCAG
      351 CCTCAATTG AGCAAGTCCG CATTGAATTT GGCGGCAGAC AACGCCCTCG
      401 GCAACGCCGT CCCCCTGCAG ATAGACCTCA TCGGCGCGCG TTCCCTGCCC
      451 GGGGATATGG GCAGGGTGCT GGAACATTAC GCCGGCAGCG GTTTTGCCCC
15   501 GCTTGCCCTG TACATCCCG CAAGCGCAA AATCGAAAA AGCATCAACC
      551 CGCACAAGCT CGATCAGCCG TTTCAGGTA AGGCGCCTTG GAAAAAATC
      601 CAACGGGCGG GTTCGGTCAG GGATTGGAA AGCATAGCGC GCGTATTGTA
      651 CGCGCAGGGC TGGCTGTCTG CGGGTACGCA CAACGGGCGC GATTACGCC
20   701 TCTTTTCCG TCAGCCGTT CCCAAAGCG TGGCAGAGGA TGCCGTCTTA
      751 ATCGAAAAGG CAAGGGCGAA ATATGCTGAG TTGAGTTACA GCAAAAAGG
      801 TTTGCAGACC TTTTTCCTGG CAACCTGCT GATTGCCCTG CTGCTGTCTGA
      851 TTTTCTTGC ACTGGTCATG GCACTGTATT TCGCCCCCGG TTTCTGTCGA
25   901 CCCGCTCTAT CGCTTGCCGA GGGGGCGAAG GCGGTGGCGC AAGGCGATTT
      951 CAGCCAGACG CGCCCCGTGT TCGCAACGA CGAGTTCGGA CGCTTGACCA
100  1001 AGTTGTTCAA CCACATGACC GAGCAGCTT CCATCGCCAA AGAAGCAGAC
      1051 GAGCGCAACC GCCGGCGCGA GGAAGCCGCC AGGCATTATC TTGAATGCGT
25   1101 GTTGGAGGGG CTGACCACGG GCGTGTGTT GTTTGACGAA CAAGGCTGTC
      1151 TGA AACCTT CAACAAAGCG GCGGAACAGA TTTTGGGGAT GCCGCTTACC
      1201 CCCCTGTGGG GCAGCAGCCG GCACGGTTGG CACGGCGTTT CGGCGCAGCA
      1251 GTCCCTGCTT GCCGAAGTGT TTGCCGCCAT CGGCGCGGCG GCAGGTACGG
30   1301 ACAAACCGGT CCATGTGAAA TATGCCGCGC CGGACGATGC CAAAATCCTG
      1351 CTGGGCAAGG CAACCGTCTT GCCGAAGAC AACGGCAACG GCGTGGTAAT
      1401 GGTGATTGAC GACATCACCG TTTTGATACA CGCGCAAAA GAAGCCGCGT
      1451 GGGGCGAAGT GCGGAAGCGG CTGGCACACG AAATCCGCAA TCCGCTCACG
35   1501 CCCATCCAGC TTTCGCCGA ACGGCTGGCG TGGAAATTGG GCGGGAAGC
      1551 GGATGAGCAG GATGCGCAAA TCCTGACGCG TTCGACCGAC ACCATCGTCA
      1601 AACAGGTGGC GGCATTGAAG GAAATGTCG AAGCATTCCG CAATTATGCG
      1651 CGTTCCCTT CGCTCAAATT GGAAATCAG GATTGAAACG CCTTAATCGG
40   1701 CGATGTGTTG GCATTGTATG AAGCCGCTCC GTGCCGTTT GCGGCGGAGC
      1751 TTGCCGGCGA ACCGCTGACG GTGGCGGCGG ATACGACCGC CATGCGGCAG
      1801 GTGCTGCACA ATATTTTCAA AAATGCCGCC GAAGCGGCGG AAGAAGCCGA
      1851 TGTGCCCGAA GTCAGGGTAA AATCGGAAAC AGGGCAGGAC GGTGCGATTG
      1901 TCCTGACGGT TTGCGACAAC GGCAGGGGT TCGGCAGGGA AATGCTGCAC
45   1951 AACGCCTTCG AGCCGTATGT AACGGACAAA CCGGCGGGGA CCGGATTGGG
      2001 TCTGCCTGTG GTGAAAAAAA TCATTGAAGA ACACGGCGGC CGCATCAGCC
      2051 TGAGCAATCA GGATCGGGT GCGCGTGTG TCAGAATCAT CTTGCCAAAA
      2101 ACGGTAAAAA CTTATGCGTA G
  
```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 252; ORF64-1>:

```

      1 MRRFLPIAAI CAVVLLYGLT AATGSTSSLA DYFWWIVAFS AMLLLVLSAV
50   51 LARYVILLLK DRRDGVFGSQ IAKRLSGMFT LVAVLPGVFL FGVSAQFING
      101 TINSWFNDT HEALERSLNL SKSALNLAAD NALGNAVVPQ IDLIGAASLP
      151 GDMGRVLEHY AGSGFAQLAL YNAASGKIEK SINPHKLDQP FPGKARWEKI
      201 QRAGSVRDLE SIGGVLYAQG WLSAGTHNGR DYALFFRQPV PKGVAEDAVL
      251 IEKARAKYAE LSYSKKGLQT FFLATLLIAS LLSIFLALVM ALYFARRFVE
55   301 PVLSLAEGAK AVAQGDFSQT RPVLRNDEFG RLTKLFNHMT EQLSIAKEAD
      351 ERNRRREEEA RHYLECVLEG LTTGVVVFDE QGCLKTFNKA AEQILGMPLT
      401 PLWGSSRHGW HGVSAQSSLL AEFVAAIGAA AGTDKPVHVK YAAPDDAKIL
      451 LGKATVLPED NGNGVVMVID DITVLIHAQK EAAWGEVAKR LAHEIRNPLT
60   501 PIQLSAERLA WKLGGKLEDEQ DAQILTRSTD TIVKQVAALK EMVEAFRNYA
      551 RSPSLKLENQ DLNALIGDVL ALYEAGPCRF AELAGEPLT VAADTTAMRQ
      601 VLHNIKFNAE EAAEEADVPE VRVKSETGQD GRIVLTVCDN GKGFGREMLH
      651 NAFEPYVTDK PAGTGLGLPV VKKIIIEHGG RISLSNQDAG GACVRIILPK
      701 TVKTYA*
  
```

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF64 shows 92.6% identity over a 392aa overlap with an ORF (ORF64a) from strain A of *N. meningitidis*:

5	orf64.pep	10 20 30 40 50 60	MRRFLPIAAICAXXLXXGLTAATGSTSSLADYFWWIVAFSAML LLVLSAVLARYVILLK
	orf64a	10 20 30 40 50 60	MRRFLPIAAICAVVLLYGLTAATGSTSSLADYFWWIVAFSAML LLVLSAVLARYVILLK
10	orf64.pep	70 80 90 100 110 120	DRRDGVFGSXXAKXPXXMFTLVAXLPGVFLFGFPAQFINGTINSWFGNDTHEALERSLN
	orf64a	70 80 90 100 110 120	DRRDGVFGSQIAKR-LSGMFTLVAVLPGVFLFGVSAQFINGTINSWFGNDTHEALERSLN
15	orf64.pep	130 140 150 160 170 180	LSKSALNLAADNALGNAVVPQIDLIGAASLPDGMGRVLEHYAGSGFAQLALYNXASGKIE
	orf64a	120 130 140 150 160 170	LSKSALNLAADNALGNAIPVQIDIXIGAASLPDGMGRVLEHYAGSGFAQLALYNAASGKIE
20	orf64.pep	190 200 210 220 230 240	KSINPHKLDQPFPGKARWEKIQRAGSVRDLESIGGVLYAQGWLSAGTHXGRDYALFFRQP
	orf64a	180 190 200 210 220 230	KSINPHKLDQPFPGKARWEKIQQAGSVRDLESIGGVLYAXGWLSAXTHNGRDYALFFRQP
25	orf64.pep	250 260 270 280 290 300	VPKGVAEDAVLIEKARAKYAELSYSKKGLQTF FLATLLIASLLSIFLALVMALYFARRFV
	orf64a	240 250 260 270 280 290	VPKGVAEDAVLIEKARAXXXLSYSKKGLQTF FLATLLIASLLSIFLALVMALYFARRFV
30	orf64.pep	310 320 330 340 350 360	EPVLSLAEGAKAVAQGD FSQTRPVL RNDEFGR LTXL FNHMTQLSIAKDADERNRRREEA
	orf64a	300 310 320 330 340 350	EPVLSLAEGAKAVAQGD FSQTRPVL RNDEFGR LT KLFNHMTQLSIAKEADERNRRREEA
35	orf64.pep	370 380 390	ARHYLECVLEGLTTGVVVFDEQGCLKTFNKAAGT
	orf64a	360 370 380 390 400 410	ARHYLECVLEGLTTGVVVFDEQGCLKTFNKA AEQILGMPLTPLWGSSRHGWHGVSAQQSL
40	orf64a	420 430 440 450 460 470	LAEVFAAIGAAAGTDKPVHVKYAAPDDAKILLGKATVLPEDNXNGVVMVIDDITVLIHAQ

The complete length ORF64a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 253> is:

50	1	ATGCGCCGTT	TTCTACCGAT	CGCAGCCATA	TGCGCCGTCG	TCCTGTTGTA
	51	CGGACTGACG	GCGGCAACCG	GCAGCACCAG	TTCGCTGGCG	GATTATTTCT
	101	GGTGGATTGT	TGCGTTCAGC	GCAATGCTGC	TGCTGGTGTT	GTCCGCCGTT
	151	TTGGCACGTT	ATGTCATATT	GCTGTTGAAA	GACAGGCGCG	ACGGCGTATT
	201	CGGTTCGCAG	ATTGCCAAAC	GCCTTTCGGG	GATGTTTACG	CTGGTTGCCG
55	251	TACTGCCCGG	CGTGTTCCTG	TTCGGCGTTT	CCGCACAGTT	TATCAACGGC
	301	ACGATTAATT	CGTGGTTCGG	CAACGATACC	CACGAGGCGC	TTGAACGCAG
	351	CCTCAATTG	AGCAAGTCCG	CATTGAATCT	GGCGGCAGAC	AACGCCCTTG
	401	GCAACGCCAT	CCCCGTGCAG	ATAGACNTCA	TCGCGCGCGC	TTCCCTGCCC
	451	NGGGATATGG	GCAGGGTGCT	GGAACATTAC	GCCGGCAGCG	GTTTTGCCCA
60	501	GCTTGCCCTG	TACAATGCCG	CAAGCGGCAA	AATCGAAAAA	AGCATCAACC
	551	CGCACAAAGCT	CGATCAGCCG	TTTCCAGGTA	AGGCGCGTTG	GGAAAAATC
	601	CAACAGGCGG	GTTCCGTTCAG	GGATNNGGAA	AGCATAGGCG	GCGTATTGTA
	651	CGCGCANGGC	TGGCTGTCGG	CAGNNACGCA	CAACGGGCGC	GATTACGCCT
	701	TGTTTTCCTG	TCAGCCGGTT	CCCAAAGGCG	TGGCAGAGGA	TGCCGTCTTA
65	751	ATCGAAAAGG	CAAGGGCGNA	ANANNNTNAG	TTGAGTTACA	GCAAAAAAGG
	801	TTTGCGAGACC	TTTTTCTCTG	CAACCCTGCT	GATTGCCTCN	CTGCTGTCGA
	851	TTTTTCTTGC	ACTGGTCATG	GCACTGTATT	TCGCCC	GCGG

-183-

5
 10
 15
 20
 25

```

901 CCCGTCCTAT CGCTTGCCGA GGGGGCGAAG GCGGTGGCGC AAGGCGATT
951 CAGCCAGACG CGCCCGTGT TGC GCAACGA CGAGTTCGGA CGCTTGACCA
1001 AGTTGTTCAA CCACATGACC GAGCAGCTTT CCATCGCCAA AGAAGCAGAC
1051 GAGCGCAACC GCCGGCGCGA GGAAGCCGCC AGACATTATC TCGAATGCGT
1101 GTTGGAGGGG CTGACCACGG GCGTGGTGGT GTTGACGAA CAAGGCTGTC
1151 TGAAAACCTT CAACAAAGCG GCGGAACAGA TTTTGGGGAT GCCGCTTACC
1201 CCCCTGTGGG GCAGCAGCCG GCACGGTTGG CACGCGGTTT CGGCGCAGCA
1251 GTCCCTGCTT GCCGAAGTGT TTGCCGCCAT CGGCGCGGCG GCAGGTACGG
1301 ACAAACCGGT CCATGTGAAA TATGCCGCGC CGGACGATGC CAAAATCCTG
1351 CTGGGCAAGG CAACCGTCCT GCCCGAAGAC AACNGCAACG GCGTGGTAAT
1401 GGTGATTGAC GACATCACCG TTTGATACA CGCGCAAAAA GAAGCCGCGT
1451 GGGGCGAAGT GGCAAAACGG CTGGCACACG AAATCCGCAA TCCGCTCACG
1501 CCCATCCAGC TTTCTGCCGA ACGGCTGGCG TGGAAATTGG GCGGGAAGCT
1551 GGACGAGCAN GACGCGCAAA TCCTGACACG TTCGACCGAC ACCATCATCA
1601 AACAAAGTGG GGCATTAAAA GAAATGGTCG AGGCATTCCG CAATTACNG
1651 CGTTCCCTTT CGNCTCAATT GGAAAATCAG GATTTGAACG CCTTAATCGG
1701 CGATGTGTTG GCATTGTACG AAGCTGGTCC GTGCCGTTT GCGGCGGAAC
1751 TTGCCGGCGA ACCGCTGATG ATGGCGGCGG ATACGACCGC CATGCGGCAG
1801 GTGCTGCACA ATATTTTCAA AAATGCCGCC GAAGCGGCGG AAGAAGCCGA
1851 TGTGCCGAA GTCAAGGTAA AATCGGAAGC GGGGCAGGAC GGACGGATTG
1901 TCCTGACAGT TTGCGACAAC GGCAAGGGGT TCGGCAGGGA AATGCTGCAC
1951 AATGCCCTTC AGCCGTATGT AACGGACAAA CCGGCTGGAA CGGGATTGNG
2001 ACTGCCCGTG GTGAAAAAAA TCATTGAAGA ACACGGCGGC CNCATCAGCC
2051 TGAGCAATCA GGATCGGGC GCGCGTNTG TCAGAATCAT CTTGCCAAAA
2101 ACGGTAGAAA CTTATGCGTA G
  
```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 254>:

30
 35
 40

```

1 MRRFLPIAAI CAVVLLYGLT AATGSTSSLA DYFWWIVAFS AMLLLVLSAV
51 LARYVILLLK DRRDGVFGSQ IAKRLSGMFT LVAVLPGVFL FGVSAQFING
101 TINSWFGNDT HEALERSLNL SKSALNLAAD NALGNAIPVQ IDXIGAASLP
151 XDMGRVLEHY AGSGFAQLAL YNAASGKIEK SINPHKLDQP FPGKARWEKI
201 QQAGSVRDXE SIGGVLYAXG WLSAXTHNGR DYALFFRQPV PKGVAEDAVL
251 IEKARAXXXX LSYSKGLQT FFLATLLIAS LLSIFLALVM ALYFARFEVE
301 PVLSLAEGAK AVAQGDFSQT RPLVRNDEFG RLTKLFNHMT EQLSIAKEAD
351 ERNRRREEAA RHYLECYLEG LTGVVVFDE QGCLKTFNKA AEQILGMPLT
401 PLWGSRRHWG HGVSAQQSLA AEFVFAAIGAA AGTDKPVHVK YAAPDDAKIL
451 LGKATVLPED NXNGVVMVID DITVLIHAQK EAAWGEVAKR LAHEIRNPLT
501 PIQLSAERLA WKLGGKLDX DAQILTRSTD TIIKQVAALK EMVEAFRNYX
551 RSPSXQLENQ DLNALIGDVL ALYEAGPCRF AAELAGEPLM MAADTTAMRQ
601 VLHNIKFNAE EAAEEADVFE VRVKSEAGQD GRIVLTVCDN GKGFGRMLH
651 NAFEPYVTDK PAGTGLXLPV VKKIIEHGG XISLSNQDAG GAXVRIILPK
701 TVETYA*
  
```

ORF64a and ORF64-1 show 96.6% identity in 706 aa overlap:

45
 50
 55
 60
 65

```

              10      20      30      40      50      60
orf64a.pep  MRRFLPIAAICAVVLLYGLTAATGSTSSLADYFWWIVAFSAML
              10      20      30      40      50      60
orf64-1     MRRFLPIAAICAVVLLYGLTAATGSTSSLADYFWWIVAFSAML
              70      80      90     100     110     120
orf64a.pep  DRRDGVFGSQIAKRLSGMFTLVAVLPGVFLFGVSAQFINGTINSWFGNDTHEALERSLNL
              70      80      90     100     110     120
orf64-1     DRRDGVFGSQIAKRLSGMFTLVAVLPGVFLFGVSAQFINGTINSWFGNDTHEALERSLNL
              130     140     150     160     170     180
orf64a.pep  SKSALNLAADNALGNAIPVQIDXIGAASLPXDMGRVLEHYAGSGFAQLALYNAASGKIEK
              130     140     150     160     170     180
orf64-1     SKSALNLAADNALGNAIPVQIDLIGAASLPXDMGRVLEHYAGSGFAQLALYNAASGKIEK
              190     200     210     220     230     240
orf64a.pep  SINPHKLDQFPFGKARWEKIQAGSVRDLESIGGVLYAXGWLSAXTHNGRDYALFFRQPV
              190     200     210     220     230     240
orf64-1     SINPHKLDQFPFGKARWEKIQAGSVRDLESIGGVLYAXGWLSAXTHNGRDYALFFRQPV
              250     260     270     280     290     300
  
```

-184-

5	orf64a.pep	PKGVAEDAVLIEKARAXXXLSYSKKGLQTFFLATLLIASLLSIFLALVMALYFARRFEV	
	orf64-1	PKGVAEDAVLIEKARAKYAELSYSKKGLQTFFLATLLIASLLSIFLALVMALYFARRFEV	
10	orf64a.pep	PVLSLAEGAKAVAQGDFSQTRPVLNRNDEFGRLTCLFNHMTQLSIAKEADERNRRREEAA	
	orf64-1	PVLSLAEGAKAVAQGDFSQTRPVLNRNDEFGRLTCLFNHMTQLSIAKEADERNRRREEAA	
15	orf64a.pep	RHYLECVLEGLTTGVVVFDEQGLKTFNKAAEQILGMPLTPLWGSSRHGWHGVSAQQSLL	
	orf64-1	RHYLECVLEGLTTGVVVFDEQGLKTFNKAAEQILGMPLTPLWGSSRHGWHGVSAQQSLL	
20	orf64a.pep	AEVFAAIGAAAGTDKPVHVKYAAPDDAKILLGKATVLPEDNKGVMVIDDITVLIHAQK	
	orf64-1	AEVFAAIGAAAGTDKPVHVKYAAPDDAKILLGKATVLPEDNKGVMVIDDITVLIHAQK	
25	orf64a.pep	EAAWGEVAKRLAHEIRNPLTPIQLSAERLAWKLGKLDQDAQILTRSTDITIKQVAALK	
	orf64-1	EAAWGEVAKRLAHEIRNPLTPIQLSAERLAWKLGKLDQDAQILTRSTDITIKQVAALK	
30	orf64a.pep	EMVEAFRNYXRSXSQLENQDINALIGDVLALYEAGPCRFAAELAGEPLTMAADTTAMRQ	
	orf64-1	EMVEAFRNYARSXSQLENQDINALIGDVLALYEAGPCRFAAELAGEPLTMAADTTAMRQ	
35	orf64a.pep	VLHNIKFNAEAAEEADVPEVRVKSEAGQDGRIVLTVCDNGKGFREMLHNAFEPYVTDK	
	orf64-1	VLHNIKFNAEAAEEADVPEVRVKSETGQDGRIVLTVCDNGKGFREMLHNAFEPYVTDK	
40	orf64a.pep	PAGTGLXLPVVKKIIIEHGGXISLSNQDAGGAXVRIILPKTVETYAX	
	orf64-1	PAGTGLGLPVVKKIIIEHGGRIISLSNQDAGGACVRIILPKTVKTYAX	

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*ORF64 shows 86.6% identity over a 387aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF64.ng) from *N.*50 *gonorrhoeae*:

55	orf64.pep	MRRFLPIAAICAXLXXGLTAATGSTSSLDYFWWIVAFSAMLVLSAVLARYVILLK	60
	orf64ng	MRRFLPIAAICAVVLLYGLTAATGSTSSLDYFWWIVSFSAMLVLSAVLARYVILLK	60
60	orf64.pep	DRRDGVFGSXXAKXPXXMFTLVAXLPGVFLFGFPAQFINGTINSWFGNDTHEALERSLN	120
	orf64ng	DRRNGVFGSQIAKR-LSGMFTLVAVLPGLFLFGISAQFINGTINSWFGNDTHEALERSLN	119
65	orf64.pep	LSKSALNLAADNALGNAPVQIDLIGAASLPGDMGRVLEHYAGSGFAQLALYNXASGKIE	180
	orf64ng	LSKSALDLAADNAVSNAPVQIDLIGTASLSGNMGVLEHYAGSGFAQLALYNASGKIE	179
65	orf64.pep	KSINPHKLDQFPFGKARWEKIQRAGSVRDLESIGGVLYAQGWLSAGTHXGRDYALFFRQP	240
	orf64ng	KSINPHQFDQPLPDKEHWEIQQTGSVRSLESIGGVLYAQGWLSAGTHNGRDYALFFRQP	239

-185-

	orf64.pep	VPKGV AEDAVLIEKARAKYAELSYSKKGLQTF FLATLLIASLLSIFLALVMALYFARREV	300
	orf64ng	IPENVAQDAVLIEKARAKYAELSYSKKGLQTF FLVTLIASLLSIFLALVMALYFARREV	299
5	orf64.pep	EPVLSLAEGAKAVAQGD FSQTRPVLRNDEFGR LTXLFNHMTEQLSIAKDADERNRRREEA	360
	orf64ng	EPILSLAEGAKAVAQGD FSQTRPVLRNDEFGR LTKLFNHMTEQLSIAKEADERNRRREEA	359
10	orf64.pep	ARHYLECVLEGLTTGV VVVFDEQGC LKTFNKAAGT	394
	orf64ng	ARHYLECVLDGLTTGV VVVSYP LSCCRTAVFSTCHSSPLSYF	400

An ORF64ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 255> was predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 256>:

15	1	<u>MRRFLPIAAI</u>	<u>CAVVLLYGLT</u>	<u>AATGSTSSLA</u>	DYFWWIVSFS	AMLLLVLSAV
	51	<u>LARYVILLK</u>	<u>DRRNGVFGSQ</u>	<u>IAKRLSGMFT</u>	<u>LVAVLPGLFL</u>	<u>FGISAQFING</u>
	101	TINSWFGNDT	HEALERSLNL	SKSALDLAAD	NAVSNVAVPVQ	IDLIGTASLS
	151	GNMGSVLEHY	AGSGFAQLAL	YNAASGKIEK	SINPHQFDQP	LPDKEHWEQI
	201	QQTGSVRSLE	SIGGVLYAQG	WLSAGTHNGR	DYALFFRQPI	PENVAQDAVL
20	251	IEKARAKYAE	LSYSKKGLQT	FFLVTLIAS	<u>LLSIFLALVM</u>	<u>ALYFARRFVE</u>
	301	PILSLAEGAK	AVAQGD FSQT	RPVLRNDEFGR	RLTKLFNHMT	EQLSIAKEAD
	351	ERNRRREEAA	RHYLECVLDG	LTTGVVVSYP	LSCCRTAVFS	TCHSSPLSYF*

Further work revealed the complete gonococcal DNA sequence <SEQ ID 257>:

25	1	ATGCGCCGCT	TCCTACCGAT	CGCAGCCATA	TGCGCCGTCG	TCCTGCTGTA
	51	CGGATTGACG	CGGCGCACCG	GCAGCACACG	TTCGCTGGCG	GATTATTCTT
	101	GGTGGATAGT	CTCGTTCAGC	GCAATGCTGC	TGCTGGTGTT	GTCCGCCGTT
	151	TTGGCACGTT	ATGTCATATT	GCTGTTGAAA	GACAGGCGCA	ACGGCGTGTT
	201	CGGTTCCGAG	ATTGCCAAAC	GCCTTTCCGG	GATGTTACAG	CTGGTCGCCG
	251	TACTGCCCGG	CTTGTTCTCT	TTCGGCATT	CCGCGCAGTT	TATCAACGGC
	301	ACGATTAATT	CGTGGTTCGG	CAACGACACC	CACGAAGCCC	TCGAACGCAG
30	351	CCTTAATTG	AGCAAGTCCG	CACTGGATTT	GGCGGCAGAC	AATGCCGTCA
	401	GCAACGCCGT	TCCCGTACAG	ATAGACCTCA	TCGGCACCCG	CTCCCTGTCT
	451	GGCAATATGG	GCAGTGTGCT	GGAACACTAC	GCCGGCAGCG	GTTTGGCCCA
	501	GCTTGCCCTG	TACAATGCCG	CAAGCGGGAA	AATCGAAAAA	AGCATCAATC
	551	CGCACCAATT	CGACCAGCCG	CTTCCCGACA	AAGAACATTG	GGAACAGATT
35	601	CAGCAGACCG	GTTCCGGTTC	GAGTTTGGA	AGCATAGGCG	GCGTATTGTA
	651	CGCGCAGGGA	TGTTTGTCTG	CAGGTACGCA	CAACGGGCGC	GATTACGCGC
	701	GTCTCTTCCG	CCAGCCGATT	CCCGAAAATG	TGGCACAGGA	TGCCGTTCTG
	751	ATTGAAAAGG	CGCGGGCGAA	ATATGCCGAA	TTGAGTTACA	GCAAAAAGG
40	801	TTTGACAGAC	TTTTTTCTGG	TAACCTTGCT	GATTGCCTCG	CTGCTGTCTG
	851	TTTTTCTTGC	GCTGGTAATG	GCACTGTATT	TTGCCCGCCG	TTTCGTCTGAA
	901	CCCATCTCTG	CGCTTGCCGA	GGGCGCAAG	GCGGTGGCCG	AGGGTGATTT
	951	CAGCCAGACG	CGCCCCGTAT	TGCGCAACGA	CGAGTTCGGA	CGTTTGACCA
	1001	AGCTGTTCAA	CCATATGACC	GAGCAGCTTT	CCATCGCCAA	AGAAGCAGAC
45	1051	GAACGCAACC	GCCGGCGCGA	GGAAGCCGCC	CGTCACTACC	TCGAGTCCGT
	1101	GTTGGATGGG	TTGACTACCG	GTGTGGTGGT	GTTTGACGAA	AAAGGCCGTT
	1151	TGAAAACCTT	CAACAAGGCG	GCGGAACAGA	TTTTGGGGAT	GCCGCTCGCC
	1201	CCCCTGTGGG	GCAGCAGCCG	GCACGGTTGG	CACGGCGTTT	CGGCGCAGCA
	1251	GTCCCTGCTT	GCCGAAGTGT	TtgcgcgcAT	CGGTGCGGCG	GCAGGTACGG
	1301	ACAAACCGGT	CCAGGTGGAA	TATGCCGCGC	CGGACGATGC	CAAAATCCTG
50	1351	CTGGGCAAGG	CGACGGTATT	GCCCCAAGAC	AACGGCAACG	GCGTGGTGAT
	1401	GGTGATTGAC	GACATCACCG	TGCTGATACG	CGCGCAAAAA	GAAGCCGCGT
	1451	GGGGTGAAGT	GGCGAAGCGG	CTGGCACACG	AAATCCGCAA	TCCGCTCACG
	1501	CCCATCCAGC	TTTCCGCCGA	ACGGCTGGCG	TGGAAATTGG	GCGGGAAGCT
	1551	GGACGATCAG	GACGCGCAAA	TCCTGACGCG	TtcgACCGAC	ACCATCATCA
55	1601	AACAGgtggc	gGCGTTAAAA	GAAATGCTCG	AGGCATTCCG	CAATTACGCG
	1651	CGCGCCCCCT	CGCTCAAAC	GGAAAATCAG	GATTTGAACG	CCTTAATCGG
	1701	CGATGTTTTG	CGCTGTACG	AAGCCGGCCC	GTGCCGGTTT	GAGGCGGAAC
	1751	TTGCCGGCGA	ACCGCTGATG	ATGGCGGCGG	ATACGACCGC	CATGCGGCAG
60	1801	GTGCTGCACA	ATATTTTCAA	AAATGCCGCC	GAAGCGGCGG	AAGAAAGCCG
	1851	TATGCCCGAA	GTCAGGGTAA	AATCGGAAAC	GGGGCAGGAC	GGACGGATTG
	1901	TCCTGACGGT	TTGCGACAAC	GGCAAGGGAT	TCGGCAAGGA	AATGCTGCAC
	1951	AATGCTTTTC	AGCCGTATGT	GACGGATAAG	CCGGCGGGAA	CGGGACTGGG
	2001	TCTGCCTGTA	GTGAAAAAAA	TCATTGGAGA	ACACGGCGGC	CGCATCAGCC
	2051	TGAGCAATCA	GGATGCGGGT	GGGGCGTGTG	TCAGAATCAT	CTTGCCAAAA
65	2101	ACGGTAGAAA	CTTATGCGTA	G		

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 258; ORF64ng-1>:

```

1  MRRFLPIAAI CAVVLLYGLT AATGSTSSLA DYFWWIVSFS AMLLLVLSAV
51  LARYVILLK  DRRNGVFGSQ  IAKRLSGMFT  LVAVLPGLFL  FGISAQFING
101 TINSWFGNDT HEALERSLNL  SKSALDLAAD NAVSNAVVPQ  IDLIGTASLS
151 GNMGSVLEHY AGSGFAQLAL  YNAASGKIEK SINPHQFDQP  LPDKEHWEQI
201 QQTGSVRSLE SIGGVLYAQQ  WLSAGTHNGR DYALFFRQPI  PENVAQDAVL
251 IEKARAKYAE LSYSKKGLQT  FFLVTLIAS  LLSIFLALVM  ALYFARRFVE
301 PILSLAEGAK AVAQGDFSQT  RPVLRNDEFG RLTKLFNHMT  EQLSIAKEAD
351 ERNRREEAA  RHYLCVLDG  LTTGVVFEDE KGRKTFNKA  AEQILGMPLA
401 PLWGSSRHGW HGVSAQQSLL  AEVFAAIGAA AGTDKPVQVE  YAAPDDAKIL
451 LGKATVLPED NGNGVVMVID  DITVLIRAQK  EAAWGEVAKR LAHEIRNPLT
501 PIQLSAERLA WKLGGKDDQ  DAQILTRSTD  TIIKQVAALK  EMVEAFRNYA
551 RAPSLKLENQ  DLNALIGDVL  ALYEAGPCRF  EAEELAGEPLM MAADTTAMRQ
601 VLNIFKNAA  EAAEEADMP  VRVKSETGQD  GRIVLTVCDN  GKGFGEMLH
651 NAFEPYVTDK  PAGTGLGLPV  VKKIIEGHGG  RISLSNQDAG  GACVRIILPK
701 TVETYA*

```

ORF64ng-1 and ORF64-1 show 93.8% identity in 706 aa overlap:

```

20  orf64ng-1.pep  10      20      30      40      50      60
    MRRFLPIAAICAVVLLYGLTAATGSTSSSLADYFWWIVSFSAMLLLVLSAVLARYVILLK
    |||||
    orf64-1      10      20      30      40      50      60
    MRRFLPIAAICAVVLLYGLTAATGSTSSSLADYFWWIVAFSAMLLLVLSAVLARYVILLK

25  orf64ng-1.pep  70      80      90      100     110     120
    DRRNGVFGSQIAKRLSGMFTLVAVLPGLFLEFGISAQFINGTINSWFGNDTHEALERSLNL
    |||:|||||
    orf64-1      70      80      90      100     110     120
    DRRDGVFGSQIAKRLSGMFTLVAVLPGVFLFGVSAQFINGTINSWFGNDTHEALERSLNL

30  orf64ng-1.pep  130     140     150     160     170     180
    SKSALDLAADNAVSNAVVPQIDLIGTASLSGNMGSVLEHYAGSGFAQLALYNAASGKIEK
    |||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
    orf64-1      130     140     150     160     170     180
    SKSALNLAADNALGNNAVVPQIDLIGAASLPGDMGRVLEHYAGSGFAQLALYNAASGKIEK

35  orf64ng-1.pep  190     200     210     220     230     240
    SINPHQFDQPLPDKEHWEQIQQTGSVRSLESIGGVLYAQQWLSAGTHNGRDYALFFRQPI
    |||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
    orf64-1      190     200     210     220     230     240
    SINPHKLDQFPFGKARWEKIQRAGSVRDLESIGGVLYAQQWLSAGTHNGRDYALFFRQPV

40  orf64ng-1.pep  250     260     270     280     290     300
    PENVAQDAVLIEKARAKYAE LSYSKKGLQTFFLVTLIASLLSIFLALVMALYFARRFVE
    |:|:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
    orf64-1      250     260     270     280     290     300
    PKGVAEDAVLIEKARAKYAE LSYSKKGLQTFFLATLILIASLLSIFLALVMALYFARRFVE

45  orf64ng-1.pep  310     320     330     340     350     360
    PILSLAEGAKAVAQGDFSQTRPVLRNDEFGRLTKLFNHMTEQLSIAKEADENRREEAA
    |:|:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
    orf64-1      310     320     330     340     350     360
    PVLSLAEGAKAVAQGDFSQTRPVLRNDEFGRLTKLFNHMTEQLSIAKEADENRREEAA

50  orf64ng-1.pep  370     380     390     400     410     420
    RHYLCVLDGLTTGVVVFDEKGRKTFNKA AEQILGMPLAPLWGSSRHGW HGVSAQQSLL
    |||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
    orf64-1      370     380     390     400     410     420
    RHYLCVLEGLTTGVVVFDEQGCLKTFNKA AEQILGMPLTPLWGSSRHGW HGVSAQQSLL

55  orf64ng-1.pep  430     440     450     460     470     480
    AEVFAAIGAAAGTDKPVQVEYAAPDDAKILLGKATVLPEDNGNGVVMVIDDITVLIRAQK
    |||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
    orf64-1      430     440     450     460     470     480
    AEVFAAIGAAAGTDKPVHVKYAAPDDAKILLGKATVLPEDNGNGVVMVIDDITVLIHAQK

60  orf64ng-1.pep  490     500     510     520     530     540
    EAAWGEVAKRLAHEIRNPLTPIQLSAERLAWKLGGKDDQDAQILTRSTD TIIKQVAALK
    |||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
    orf64ng-1.pep  490     500     510     520     530     540
    EAAWGEVAKRLAHEIRNPLTPIQLSAERLAWKLGGKDDQDAQILTRSTD TIIKQVAALK

```


5	orf64-1	EAAWGEVAKRLAHEIRNPLTPIQLSAERLAWKLGKGLDEQDAQILTRSTDTIVKQVAALK	490	500	510	520	530	540
	orf64ng-1.pep	EMVEAFRNYARAPSLKLENQDLNALIGDVLALYEAGPCRFEAEELAGEPLMMAADTTAMRQ	550	560	570	580	590	600
10	orf64-1	: : : : : : :						
	orf64-1	EMVEAFRNYARAPSLKLENQDLNALIGDVLALYEAGPCRFEAEELAGEPLTVAADTTAMRQ	550	560	570	580	590	600
15	orf64ng-1.pep	VLHNIFKNAAEAAEADMPEVRVKSETGQDGRIVLTVCDNGKGFGEMLHNAFEPYVTDK	610	620	630	640	650	660
	orf64-1	VLHNIFKNAAEAAEADVPEVRVKSETGQDGRIVLTVCDNGKGFGEMLHNAFEPYVTDK	610	620	630	640	650	660
20	orf64ng-1.pep	PAGTGLGLPVVKKIIEHGGRISLSNQDAGGACVRILPKTVETYAX	670	680	690	700		
	orf64-1	: : : : : : :						
	orf64-1	PAGTGLGLPVVKKIIEHGGRISLSNQDAGGACVRILPKTVKTYAX	670	680	690	700		

Furthermore, ORF64ng-1 shows significant homology to a protein from *A. caulinodans*:

25	sp Q04850 NTRY_AZOCA NITROGEN REGULATION PROTEIN NTRY >gi 77479 pir S18624 ntry protein - Azorhizobium caulinodans >gi 38737 (X63841) NtrY gene product [Azorhizobium caulinodans] Length = 771 Score = 218 bits (550), Expect = 7e-56 Identities = 195/720 (27%), Positives = 320/720 (44%), Gaps = 58/720 (8%)	
	Query: 7 IAAICAVVLLYGLTAATGSTSSLDYFWWIXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXRYVILLKDRRNGV 66 I+A+ ++L GLT + + + R + + K R G	
30	Sbjct: 35 ISALATFLILMGLTPVVPVTHQVVIS----VLLVNAAVLILSAMVGREIWRIAKARARGR 90	
	Query: 67 FGSQIAKRLSGMFTLVAVLPGLFLFGISAQFINGTINSWFGNDTHEALERSLNLSKSALD 126 +++ R+ G+F +V+V+P + + +++ ++ ++ WF T E + S+++++ +	
35	Sbjct: 91 AAARLHIRIVGLFAVVSVPAILVAVVASLTLDRLDRWFSMRTQEIIVASSVSVAQTYVR 150	
	Query: 127 LAADNAVSNAPVQIDLIGTASLSGNMGVSLEHYAG--SGFAQLALYNAASGKIEKSINP 184 A N + + + DL S+ Y G S F Q+ AA + ++	
40	Sbjct: 151 EHALNIRGDILAMSADLTRLKSV-----YEGDRSRFNQILTAQAALRNLPGLMI 200	
	Query: 185 HQFDQPLPDKEHWEQIQQTGSVRSLESIGGVLYAQGWLSAGTHNGRDYA----- 233 + D + ++ + I + V + +IG Q + N DY	
45	Sbjct: 201 RR-DLSVVERAN-VNIGREFIVPANLAIGDATPDQPVIYLP--NDADYVAAVVLKDYDD 256	
	Query: 234 --LFFRQFIPENVAQDAVLIEKARAKYAELSYKKGQLTFFLVXXXXXXXXXXXXXVMA 291 L+ + I V ++ A Y L + G+Q F + +	
50	Sbjct: 257 LYLYVARLIDPRVIGYLKTTQETLADYRSLEERRFGVQVAFALMYAVITLIVLLSAVWL 316	
	Query: 292 LYFARFVEPILSLAEGAKAVAQGDQSQTRPVLND-EFGRLTKLFNHMTQELSIXXXXX 350 L F++ V PI L A VA+G+ P+ R + + L + FN MT +L	
55	Sbjct: 317 LNFSKWLVAPIRRLMSAADHVAEGNLDVRVPIYRAEGDLASLAETFNKMTHELRSQREAI 376	
	Query: 351 XXXXXXXXXXXXHYLCVLDGLTTGVVVFDEKGRKLTFNKAAEQILGMPPLAWGSSRHGW 410 + E VL G+ GV+ D + R+ N++AE++LG L+ + RH	
60	Sbjct: 377 LTARDQIDSRRRFTEAVLSGVGAGVIGLDSQERITILNRSERLLG--LSEVEALHRLA 434	
	Query: 411 HGVSAQQSLLAEVFXXXXXXXXTDKPVQVEYAAPDDAKILLGKATVLPEDNG---NGVVM 467 V LL E + VQ D + + V E + +G V+	
65	Sbjct: 435 EVVPETAGLLEA-----EHARQSVQGNITLTDGRERVFAVRVTTEQSPEAEHGWV 488	
	Query: 468 VIDDITVLIRAQKEAAWGEVAKRLAHEIRNPLTPIQLSAERLAWKLGKGLDDQDAQILTR 527 +DDIT LI AQ+ +AW +VA+R+AHEI+NPLTPIQLSAERL K G + QD +I +	
70	Sbjct: 489 TLDDITELISAQRTSAWADVARIAHEIKNPLTPIQLSAERLKRKEGRHV-TQDREIFDQ 547	
	Query: 528 STDIIKQVAALKEMVEAFRNYARAPSLKLENQDLNALIGDVLALYEAGPCRFEAEELAGE 587 TDTII+QV + MV+ F ++AR P +++QD++ +I + L G +	
	Sbjct: 548 CDTIIRQVGDIGRMVDEFSSFARMKPVVDSQDMSEIIRQTVFLMRVGHPEVVDFSEVP 607	
	Query: 588 PLMMAA-DTTAMRQVLHNIFKNXXXXXXXXXDMPEVRVK-----SETGQDGRIVLTVCD 639 P M A D + Q L NI KN P+VR + + G+D +V+ + D	
	Sbjct: 608 PAMPARFDRRLVSQALTNILKNAAEAIEAVP-PDVRGQGRIRVSANRVGED--LVIDIID 664	

Query: 640 NGKGFGEMLHNAFEPYVTDKPA GTGLGLPVVKKIIEHGGRISLSNQDAG-GACVRIIL 698
 NG G +E + EPYVT + GTGLGL +V KI+ EHGG I L++ G GA +R+ L
 Sbjct: 665 NGTGLPQESNRLLLEPYVTTREKGTGLGLAIVGKIMEEHGGGIELNDAFEGRAWIRLTL 724

Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative leader sequence (double-underlined) and several putative transmembrane domains (single-underlined) in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 31

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 259>:

```

1 ATGTACGCAT TTACCGCCGC ACAGCAACAG AAGGCACTCT TCCGGCTGGT
51 GCTTTTTCAT ATCCTCATCA TCGCCGCCAG CAACTATCTG GTGCAGTTCC
101 CTTTCCAAAT TTTCGGCATC CACACCACTT GGGGCGCATT TTCCTTTCCC
151 TTCATCTTCC TTGCCACCGA CCTGACCGTC CGCATTTTCG GTTCTCACTT
201 GGCACGGCGG ATTATCTTTT GGGTGATGTT CCCC GCCCTT TTGCTTTCCT
251 ACGTCTTTTC CGTTTGTGTC CACAACGGCA GTTGGACAGG CTTGGGCGCG
301 CTGTCCGAAT TCAACACCTT TGTCGGACGC ATCGCCTTAG CCAGCTTTGC
351 CGCCTACGCG ATCGGACAAA TCCTTGATAT TTTGTATTC AACAAATTAC
401 GCCGTCTGAA AGCGTGGTGG ATTGCACCGA ACGCATCAAC CGTCATCGGG
451 CACGCGTTGG ATACG...
```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 260; ORF66>:

```

1 MYAFTAAQQQ KALFRLVLFH ILIIAASNYL VQFPFQIFGI HTTWGAFSFP
51 FIFLATDLTV RIFGSHLARR IIFWVMFPAL LLSYVFSVLF HNGSWTGLGA
101 LSEFNTFVGR IALASFAAYA IGQILDIFVF NKLRLKAWW IAPNASTVIG
151 HALDT...
```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 261>:

```

1 ATGTACGCAT TTACCGCCGC ACAGCAACAG AAGGCACTCT TCCGGCTGGT
51 GCTTTTTCAT ATCCTCATCA TCGCCGCCAG CAACTATCTG GTGCAGTTCC
101 CTTTCCAAAT TTTCGGCATC CACACCACTT GGGGCGCATT TTCCTTTCCC
151 TTCATCTTCC TTGCCACCGA CCTGACCGTC CGCATTTTCG GTTCTCACTT
201 GGCACGGCGG ATTATCTTTT GGGTGATGTT CCCC GCCCTT TTGCTTTCCT
251 ACGTCTTTTC CGTTTGTGTC CACAACGGCA GTTGGACAGG CTTGGGCGCG
301 CTGTCCGAAT TCAACACCTT TGTCGGACGC ATCGCCTTAG CCAGCTTTGC
351 CGCCTACGCG ATCGGACAAA TCCTTGATAT TTTGTATTC AACAAATTAC
401 GCCGTCTGAA AGCGTGGTGG ATTGCACCGA CCGCATCAAC CGTCATCGGC
451 AACGCCTTGG ATACGCTGGT ATTTTTCGCC GTTGCCTTCT ACGCAAGCAG
501 CGATGGATTT ATGGCGGCAA ACTGGCAGGG CATCGCTTTT GTCGATTACC
551 TGTTCAAAC TACCGTCTGC ACCCTCTTCT TCCTGCCCCG CTACGGCGTG
601 ATACTGAATC TGCTGACGAA AAAACTGACA ACCCTGCAAA CCAAACAGGC
651 GCAAGACCGC CCCGCCCT CGCTGCAAAA TCCGTAA
```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 262; ORF66-1>:

```

1 MYAFTAAQQQ KALFRLVLFH ILIIAASNYL VQFPFQIFGI HTTWGAFSFP
51 FIFLATDLTV RIFGSHLARR IIFWVMFPAL LLSYVFSVLF HNGSWTGLGA
101 LSEFNTFVGR IALASFAAYA IGQILDIFVF NKLRLKAWW IAPTASTVIG
151 NALDTLVFFA VAFYASSDGF MAANWQGI AFVDYLFKLTVC TLFFLPAYGV
201 ILNLLTKKLT TLQTKQAQDR PAPSLQNP*
```

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with the hypothetical protein o221 of *E. coli* (accession number P37619)

ORF66 and o221 protein show 67% aa identity in 155aa overlap:

-189-

orf66 1 MYAFTAAQQQKALFRLVLFHILIIAASNYLVQFPFQIFGIHTTWGAFSFPFIFLATDLTV 60
 M F+ Q+ KALF L LFH+L+I +SNYLVQ P I G HTTWGAFSFPFIFLATDLTV
 o221 1 MNVFSQTQRYKALFWLSLFHLLVITSSNYLVQLPVSILGFHTTWGAFSFPFIFLATDLTV 60
 5 orf66 61 RIFGSHLARRIIFWVMFPALLLSYVFSVLFHNGSWTGLGALSEFNTFVGRIALASFAAYA 120
 RIFG+ LARRIIF VM PALL+SYV S LF+ GSW G GAL+ FN FV RIA ASF AYA
 o221 61 RIFGAPLARRIIFAVMIPALLISYVISSLFYMGSWQGFALAHFNLFVARIATASFMAYA 120
 10 orf66 121 IGQILDIFVFNKLRLRKAWWIAPNASTVIGHALDT 155
 +GQILD+ VFN+LR+ + WW+AP AST+ G+ DT
 o221 121 LGQILDVHVFNRLRQSRWWLAPTASTLFGNVSDT 155

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF66 shows 96.1% identity over a 155aa overlap with an ORF (ORF66a) from strain A of *N.*

15 *meningitidis*:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
orf66.pep		MYAFTAAQQQKALFRLVLFHILIIAASNYLVQFPFQIFGIHTTWGAFSFPFIFLATDLTV					
20 orf66a		MYAFTAAQQQKALFWLVLFHILIIAASNYLVQFPFQISGIHTTWGAFSFPFIFLATDLTV					
		10	20	30	40	50	60
		70	80	90	100	110	120
orf66.pep		RIFGSHLARRIIFWVMFPALLLSYVFSVLFHNGSWTGLGALSEFNTFVGRIALASFAAYA					
25 orf66a		RIFGSHLARRIIFWVMFPALLLSYVFSVLFHNGSWTGLGALSEFNTFVGRIALASFAAYA					
		70	80	90	100	110	120
		130	140	150			
orf66.pep		IGQILDIFVFNKLRLRKAWWIAPNASTVIGHALDT					
		:					
30 orf66a		LGQILDIFVFNKLRLRKAWWVAPTASTVIGNALDTLVFFAVAFYASSDGFMAANWQGIAT					
		130	140	150	160	170	180
35 orf66a		VDYLFKLTVCGLFFLPAYGVILNLLTKKLTTLQTKQAQDRPAPSLQNPX					
		190	200	210	220		

The complete length ORF66a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 263> is:

1 ATGTACGCAT TTACCGCCGC ACAGCAACAG AAGGCACTCT TCTGGCTGGT
 51 GCTTTTTCAT ATCCTCATCA TCGCCGCCAG CAACTATCTG GTGCAGTTCC
 101 CCTTCCAAAT TTCCGGCATC CACACCACTT GGGCGCGGTT TTCCTTTCCC
 151 TTCATCTTCC TCGCCACCGA CCTGACCGTC CGCATTTTCG GTTCGCACTT
 201 GGCACGGCGG ATTATCTTTT GGGTCATGTT CCCC GCCCCTT TTGCTTTTCT
 251 ACGTCTTTC CGTTTGTTC CACAACGGCA GTTGGACGGG CTGGGCGCG
 301 CTGTCCGAAT TCAACACCTT TGTCGGACGC ATCGCGCTGG CAAGTTTTCG
 351 CGCCTACGCG CTCGGACAAA TCCTTGATAT TTTTGTGTTC AACAAATTAC
 401 GCCGTCTGAA AGCGTGGTGG GTTGCCCGA CTGCATCAAC CGTCATCGGC
 451 AACGCCTTAG ATACGTTGGT ATTTTTCGCC GTTGCCTTCT ACGCAAGCAG
 501 CGATGGATT ATGGCGGCAA ACTGGCAGGG CATCGCTTTT GTCGATTACC
 551 TGTTCAAAC CACGCTCTGC GGTCTGTTT TCCTGCCCGC CTACGGCGTG
 601 ATTCTGAATC TGCTGACGAA AAACTGACG ACCCTGCAA CCAAACAGGC
 651 GCAAGACCGC CCGCGCCCT CGCTGCAAAA TCCGTAA

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 264>:

1 MYAFTAAQQQ KALFWLVLFH ILIIAASNYL VQFPFQISGI HTTWGAFSFP
 51 FIFLATDLTV RIFGSHLARR IIFWVMFPAL LLSYVFSVLF HNGSWTGLGA
 101 LSEFNTFVGR IALASFAAYA LGQILDIFVF NKLRLRKAWW VAPTASTVIG
 151 NALDTLVFFA VAFYASSDGF MAANWQGIAT VDYLFKLTVC GLFFLPAYGV
 201 ILNLLTKKLT TLQTKQAQDR PAPSLQNP*

ORF66a and ORF66-1 show 97.8% identity in 228 aa overlap:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
orf66a.pep		MYAFTAAQQQKALFWLVLFHILIIAASNYLVQFPFQISGIHTTWGAFSFPFIFLATDLTV					
60 orf66-1		MYAFTAAQQQKALFRLVLFHILIIAASNYLVQFPFQIFGIHTTWGAFSFPFIFLATDLTV					

-190-

		10	20	30	40	50	60
		70	80	90	100	110	120
5	orf66a.pep	RIFGSHLARRIIFWVMFPALLLSYVFSVLFHNGSWTGLGALSEFNTFVGRIALASFAAYA					
	orf66-1	RIFGSHLARRIIFWVMFPALLLSYVFSVLFHNGSWTGLGALSEFNTFVGRIALASFAAYA					
		70	80	90	100	110	120
10	orf66a.pep	LGQILDIFVFNKLRLKAWWVAPTASTVIGNALDTLVFFAVAFYASSDGFMAANWQGIAF					
	orf66-1	IGQILDIFVFNKLRLKAWWIAPTASTVIGNALDTLVFFAVAFYASSDGFMAANWQGIAF					
		130	140	150	160	170	180
15	orf66a.pep	VDYLFKLTVCGLFFLPAYGVILNLLTKKLTTLQTKQAQDRPAPSLQNPX					
	orf66-1	VDYLFKLTVCGLFFLPAYGVILNLLTKKLTTLQTKQAQDRPAPSLQNPX					
		190	200	210	220	229	
20							

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF66 shows 94.2% identity over a 155aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF66.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

25	orf66.pep	MYAFTAAQQQKALFRLVLFHILIIAASNYLVQFPFQIFGIHTTWGAFSFPFIFLATDLTV	60
	orf66ng	MYALTAQQQKALFRLVLFHILIIAASNYLVQFPFRIFGIHTTWGAFSFPFIFLATDLTV	60
	orf66.pep	RIFGSHLARRIIFWVMFPALLLSYVFSVLFHNGSWTGLGALSEFNTFVGRIALASFAAYA	120
30	orf66ng	RIFGSHLARRIIFWVMFPALSLSYVFSVLFHNGSWTGLGAPSQFNTFVGRIALASFAAYA	120
	orf66.pep	IGQILDIFVFNKLRLKAWWIAPNASTVIGHALDT	155
	orf66ng	LGQILDIFVFDKLRRLKAWWIAPAASTVIGNALDTLVFFAVAFYASSDEFMAANWQGIAF	180

35 The complete length ORF66ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 265> is:

	1	ATGTACGCAT	TGACCGCCGC	ACAGCAACAG	AAGGCACTCT	TCCGGCTGGT
	51	GCTTTTCCAT	ATCCTCATCA	TCGCCGCCAG	CAACTATCTG	GTGCAGTTCC
	101	CCTTCCGGAT	TTTCGGCATC	CACACCACTT	GGGGCGCGTT	TTCTTTTCCC
40	151	TTCATCTTCC	TCGCCACCGA	CCTGACCGTC	CGCATTTTCG	GTTCGCACTT
	201	GGCGCGGCGG	ATTATCTTTT	GGGTGATGTT	CCCCGCCCTT	ttgCTTTcat
	251	aCGTCTTTTC	CGTTTTGTTC	CACAACGGCA	GTTGGACGGG	CTTGGGCGCG
	301	ctgTCCCAAT	TCAACACCTT	TGTCGGACGC	ATCGCGCTGG	CAAGTTTTCG
	351	CGCCTACGCG	CTCGGACAAA	TCCTTGATAT	TTTCGTATTC	GACAAATTAC
45	401	GCCGTCTGAA	AGCGTGGTGG	ATTGCCCGCG	CCGCATCAAC	CGTCATCGGC
	451	AATGCACTGG	ACACGTTAGT	ATTTTTTGCC	GTTGCCTTTT	ACGCAAGCAG
	501	CGATGAATTT	ATGGCGGCAA	ACTGGCAGGG	CATCGCTTTT	GTCGATTACC
	551	TGTTCAAAC	TACCGTCTGC	ACCCTCTTCT	TCCTGCCCCG	CTACGGCGTG
	601	ATACTGAATC	TGCTGACGAA	AAACTGACG	GCCCTGCAAA	CCAAACAGGC
	651	GCAAGACCGC	CCCGTGCCCT	CGCTGCAAAA	TCCGTAA	

50 This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 266>:

	1	MYALTAQQQ	KALFRLVLFH	ILIIAASNYL	VQFPFRIFGI	HTTWGAFSFP
	51	FIFLATDLTV	RIFGSHLARR	IIFWVMFPAL	SLSYVFSVLF	HNGSWTGLGA
	101	PSQFNTFVGR	IALASFAAYA	LGQILDIFVF	DKLRRLKAWW	IAPAASTVIG
55	151	NALDTLVFFA	VAFYASSDEF	MAANWQGIAF	VDYLEFKLTVC	TLFFLPAYGV
	201	ILNLLTKKLT	ALQTKQAQDR	PVPSLQNP*		

An alternative annotated sequence is:

	1	MYALTAQQQ	KALFRLVLFH	ILIIAASNYL	VQFPFRIFGI	HTTWGAFSFP
	51	FIFLATDLTV	RIFGSHLARR	IIFWVMFPAL	LLSYVFSVLF	HNGSWTGLGA
60	101	LSQFNTFVGR	IALASFAAYA	LGQILDIFVF	DKLRRLKAWW	IAPAASTVIG
	151	NALDTLVFFA	VAFYASSDEF	MAANWQGIAF	VDYLEFKLTVC	TLFFLPAYGV
	201	ILNLLTKKLT	ALQTKQAQDR	PVPSLQNP*		

ORF66ng and ORF66-1 show 96.1% identity in 228 aa overlap:

```

5   orf66-1.pep  MYAFTAAQQQKALFRLVLFHILIIAASNYLVQFPFQIFGIHTTWGAFSFPFIFLATDLTV  60
      orf66ng    MYALTAQQQKALFRLVLFHILIIAASNYLVQFPFRIFGIHTTWGAFSFPFIFLATDLTV  60
      orf66-1.pep  RIFGSHLARRIIFWVMFPALLLSYVFSVLFHNGSWTGLGALSEFNFTVGRIALASFAAYA 120
      orf66ng    RIFGSHLARRIIFWVMFPALLLSYVFSVLFHNGSWTGLGALSQFNFTVGRIALASFAAYA 120
10  orf66-1.pep  IGQILDIFVFNKLRLKAWWIAPTASTVIGNALDTLVFFAVAFYASSDGFMAANWQGI AF 180
      orf66ng    LGQILDIFVFDKLRLKAWWIAPAASTVIGNALDTLVFFAVAFYASSDEFMAANWQGI AF 180
15  orf66-1.pep  VDYLFLKLTVCTLFFLPAYGVILNLLTKKLTTLQTKQAQDRPAPSLQNPX  229
      orf66ng    VDYLFLKLTVCTLFFLPAYGVILNLLTKKLTALQTKQAQDRPVPSLQNPX  229

```

Furthermore, ORF66ng shows significant homology with an *E.coli* ORF:

```

20  sp|P37619|YHHQ_ECOLI HYPOTHETICAL 25.3 KD PROTEIN IN FTSY-NIKA INTERGENIC
      REGION (O221)
      >gi|1073495|pir||S47690 hypothetical protein o221 - Escherichia coli >gi|466607
      (U00039) No definition line found [Escherichia coli] >gi|1789882 (AE000423)
      hypothetical 25.3 kD protein in ftsY-nika intergenic region [Escherichia coli]
      Length = 221
      Score = 273 bits (692), Expect = 5e-73
25  Identities = 132/203 (65%), Positives = 155/203 (76%)
      Query: 1 MYALTAQQQKALFRLVLFHILIIAASNYLVQFPFRIFGIHTTWGAFSFPFIFLATDLTV  60
      M + Q+ KALF L LFH+L+I +SNYLVQ P I G HTTWGAFSFPFIFLATDLTV
      Sbjct: 1 MNVFSQTQRYKALFWSLSFHLVITSSNYLVQLPVSILGFHTTWGAFSFPFIFLATDLTV  60
30  Query: 61 RIFGSHLARRIIFWVMFPALLLSYVFSVLFHNGSWTGLGALSQFNFTVGRIALASFAAYA 120
      RIFG+ LARRIIF VM PALL+SYV S LF+ GSW G GAL+ FN FV RIA ASF AYA
      Sbjct: 61 RIFGAPLARRIIFAVMIPALLISYVISSLFYMGSWQGFALAHFNLFVARIATASF MAYA 120
35  Query: 121 LGQILDIFVFDKLRLKAWWIAPAASTVIGNALDTLVFFAVAFYASSDEFMAANWQGI AF 180
      LGQILD+ VF++LR+ + WW+AP AST+ GN DTL FF +AF+ S D FMA +W IA
      Sbjct: 121 LGQILDVHVENRLRQSRRWWLAPTASTLFGNVSDTLAFFFIAFWRSPDAFMAEHWMEIAL 180
40  Query: 181 VDYLFLKLTVCTLFFLPAYGVILN 203
      VDY FK+ + +FFLP YGV+LN
      Sbjct: 181 VDYCFKVLISIVFFLPMYGVLLN 203

```

Based on this analysis, including the homology with the *E.coli* protein and the presence of several putative transmembrane domains in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that these proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 32

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 267>:

```

50  1 ATGTCATATAA AATATACAAA TTTGAATTTT GCGAAATTGT CGATAATTGC
      51 AATTTTGATG ATGTATTCGT TTGAAGCGAA TGCAAyGCA GTmwrAATAT
      101 CTGAAACTGT TTCAGTTGAT ACCGGACAAG GTGCGAAAAT TCATAAGTTT
      151 GTACCTAAAA ATAGTAAAC TTATTCATCT GATTTAATAA AAACGGTAGA
      201 TTTAACACAC AyyCCTACGG GCGCAAAAGC CCGAATCAAC GCCAAAATAA
      251 CCGCCAGCGT ATCCCGCGCC GCGGTATTGG CGGGGGTCGG CAACTTGCC
55  301 CGCTTAGCG CGAAATTCAG CACAAGGCG GTCCCTATG TCGGAACAGC
      351 CcTTTtagCC CACGACGTAT ACGAAcTTT CAAAGAAGAC ATACAGGCAC
      401 GAGGCTACCA ATACGACCCC GAAACCGACA AATTGTGAAA AGGCTACGAA
      451 TATAGTAATT GCCTTTGGTA CGAAGACAAA AGACGTATTA ATAGAACCTA

```

501 TGGCTGCTAC GGCGTTGAT..

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 268; ORF72>:

```

      1  MVIKYTNLNF AKLSIIAILM MYSFEANANA VXISETVSVD TGQGAKIHKF
      51  VPKNSKTYSS DLIKTVDLTH XPTGAKARIN AKITASVSRA GVLAGVGKLA
5     101  RLGAKFSTRA VPYVGTALLA HDVYETFKED IQARGYQYDP ETDKFKVKGYE
      151  YSNCLWYEDK RRINRTYGCY GVD..

```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 269>:

```

      1  ATGGTCATAA AATATACAAA TTTGAATTTT GCGAAATTGT CGATAATTGC
      51  AATTTTGATG ATGTATTCGT TTGAAGCGAA TGCAAATGCA GTAAAAATAT
10    101  CTGAAACTGT TTCAGTTGAT ACCGGACAAG GTGCGAAAAT TCATAAGTTT
      151  GTACCTAAAA ATAGTAAAC TTAATTCATCT GATTTAATAA AAACGGTAGA
      201  TTTAACACAC ATCCCTACGG GCGCAAAAGC CCGAATCAAC GCCAAAATAA
      251  CCGCCAGCGT ATCCCGCGCC GGCGTATTGG CGGGGGTCGG CAAACTTGCC
      301  CGCTTAGGCG CGAAATTCAG CACAAGGGCG GTTCCCTATG TCGGAACAGC
15    351  CCTTTTAGCC CACGACGTAT ACGAAACTTT CAAAGAAGAC ATACAGGCAC
      401  GAGGCTACCA ATACGACCCC GAAACCGACA AATTGCAAAA GGTCTCAGGC
      451  TAA

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 270; ORF72-1>:

```

      1  MVIKYTNLNF AKLSIIAILM MYSFEANANA VKISETVSVD TGQGAKIHKF
20    51  VPKNSKTYSS DLIKTVDLTH IPTGAKARIN AKITASVSRA GVLAGVGKLA
      101  RLGAKFSTRA VPYVGTALLA HDVYETFKED IQARGYQYDP ETDKFAKVSF
      151  *

```

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

25 ORF72 shows 98.0% identity over a 147aa overlap with an ORF (ORF72a) from strain A of *N. meningitidis*:

```

      10      20      30      40      50      60
orf72.pep  MVIKYTNLNF AKLSIIAILM MYSFEANANA VXISETVSVD TGQGAKIHKF VPKNSKTYSS
30 orf72a    MVIKYTNLNF AKLSIIAILM MYSFEANANA VKISETVSVD TGQGAKIHKF VPKNSKTYSS
      10      20      30      40      50      60

      70      80      90     100     110     120
orf72.pep  DLIKTVDLTH XPTGAKARIN AKITASVSRA GVLAGVGK LARLGAKFSTRA VPYVGTALLA
35 orf72a    DLIKTVDLTH IPTGAKARIN AKITASVSRA GVLAGVGK LARLGAKFSTRA VPYVGTALLA
      70      80      90     100     110     120

      130     140     150     160     170
40 orf72.pep  HDVYETFKEDI IQARGYQYDP ETDKFKVKG YEYSNCLWYEDK RRINRTYGCY GVD
orf72a        HDVYETFKEDI IQARGYQYDP ETDKFAKVS GX
      130     140     150

```

The complete length ORF72a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 271> is:

```

45    1  ATGGTCATAA AATATACAAA TTTGAATTTT GCGAAATTGT CGATAATTGC
      51  AATTTTGATG ATGTATTCGT TTGAAGCGAA TGCAAATGCA GTAAAAATAT
      101  CTGAAACTGT TTCAGTTGAT ACCGGACAAG GTGCGAAAAT TCATAAGTTT
      151  GTACCTAAAA ATAGTAAAC TTAATTCATCT GATTTAATAA AAACGGTAGA
50    201  TTTAACACAC ATCCCTACGG GCGCAAAAGC CCGAATCAAC GCCAAAATAA
      251  CCGCCAGCGT ATCCCGCGCC GGCGTATTGG CGGGGGTCGG CAAACTTGCC
      301  CGCTTAGGCG CGAAATTCAG CACAAGGGCG GTTCCCTATG TCGGAACAGC
      351  CCTTTTAGCC CACGACGTAT ACGAAACTTT CAAAGAAGAC ATACAGGCAC
      401  GAGGCTACCA ATACGACCCC GAAACCGACA AATTGCAAAA GGTCTCAGGC
      451  TAA

```

55 This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 272>:

```

1  MVIKYTNLNF AKLSIIAILM MYSFEANANA VKISETVSVD TGQGAKIHKF
51  VPKNKSYTSS DLIKTVDLTH IPTGAKARIN AKITASVSRA GVLAGVGKLA
101 RLGAKFSTRA VPYVGTALLA HDVYETFKED IQARGYQYDP ETDKFAKVSG
151 *

```

5 ORF72a and ORF72-1 show 100.0% identity in 150 aa overlap:

		10	20	30	40	50	60				
	orf72a.pep	MVIKYTNLNF	AKLSIIAILM	MYSF	EEANANAV	KISETVSV	DTGGQAKIHKFV	PKNSKTYSS			
10	orf72-1	MVIKYTNLNF	AKLSIIAILM	MYSF	EEANANAV	KISETVSV	DTGGQAKIHKFV	PKNSKTYSS			
		10	20	30	40	50	60				
		70	80	90	100	110	120				
	orf72a.pep	DLIKTV	DLTHIPT	GAKARIN	AKITASV	SRAGV	LAGVGK	LARLGAKF	STRAPV	PYVG	TALLA
15	orf72-1	DLIKTV	DLTHIPT	GAKARIN	AKITASV	SRAGV	LAGVGK	LARLGAKF	STRAPV	PYVG	TALLA
		70	80	90	100	110	120				
		130	140	150							
	orf72a.pep	HDVYET	TFKEDI	QARGYQ	YDPETD	KFAKVS	GX				
20	orf72-1	HDVYET	TFKEDI	QARGYQ	YDPETD	KFAKVS	GX				
		130	140	150							

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

25 ORF72 shows 89% identity over a 173aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF72.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

30	orf72.pep	MVIKYTNLNF AKLSII IAILMMYSFEANANAVXISETVSVDTGQGAKIHKFVPKNSKTYSS	60
	orf72.ng	MVTKHTNLNF AKLSII IAILMMYSFEANANAVKISETLSVDTGQGAHVHKFVPKSSNIYSS	60
35	orf72.pep	DLIKTVDLTHXPTGAKARINAKITASVSRAGVLGAVGKLARLGAKFSTRAPVPYVGTALLA	120
	orf72.ng	DLTKAVDLTHIPTGAKARINAKITASVSRAGVLGAVGKLVRQGAKFSTRAPVPYVGTALLA	120
	orf72.pep	HDVYETFKEDIQARGYQYDPETDKFVKGYEYSNCLWYEDKRRINRITYGCGVD	173
	orf72.ng	HDVYETFKEDIQARGCRYDPETDKFVKGYEYANCLWYEDERRINRITYGCGVDSSIMRLM	180

An ORF72ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 273> was predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 274>:

40	1	MVTKHTNLNF	AKLSIIAILM	MYSFEANANA	VKISETLSVD	TGQGAQVHKF
	51	VPKSSNIYSS	DLTKAVDLTH	IPTGAKARIN	AKITASVSRA	GVLSGVGKLY
	101	RQGAQFGTRA	VPYVGTALLA	HDVYETFKEF	IQARGCRYDP	ETDKFVKGYE
	151	YANCLWYEDE	RRINRTYGCY	GVDSSIMRLM	PDRSRFPPEVK	QLMESQMYRL
45	201	ARPFWNWRKE	ELNKDSSLDW	NNFVLNRCTF	DWNGGGCAVN	KGDDFRAGAS
	251	FSLGRNPYKY	EEMDAKPEE	ILSLKVDADP	DYLIETATGYP	GYSEKVEVAP
	301	GTKVNMGPVT	DRNGNPVQVA	ATFGRDAQGN	TTADVQVIPR	PDLTPASAEA
	351	PHAQPLPEVS	PAENPANNDP	PDENPGTRPN	PEPDPDLNPD	ANPDTDGQPG
50	401	TSPDPAVPD	RPNGRHRKER	KEGEDGGLSC	DYFPEILACQ	EMGKPSDRMF
	451	HDISIPQVTD	DKTWSSHNFL	PSNGVCQPQK	TFHVFGQRQR	ASYEPLCVFA
	501	EKIRFAVLLA	FIIMSAFVVF	GSLGGE*		

After further analysis, the following gonococcal DNA sequence <SEQ ID 275> was identified:

55

```

      1  ATGGTCACAA AACATACAAA TTGGAATTTT GCGAAATTGT CGATAATTGC
     51  AATTTTGATG ATGTATTTCGT TTGAAGCGAA TGCAAATGCA GTAAAAATAT
    101  CTGAAACTCT TTCGGTGTGAT ACCGGACAAG GCGCGAAAGT TCATAAGTTC
     151  GTTCCTAAAT CAAGATAATAT TTATTCACTT GATTTAAACA AAGCGGTAGA
     201  TTTAAGCAT  ATCCCCACGG GCGCAAAAGC CCGAATCAAC CGCAAAATAA
     251  CCGCCAGCGT ATCCCCGCGC GGCGTATTGT CGGGGGTCGG CAAACTTGTC
     301  CGCCCCAGGC GCAAATTCGG CACAAGGGCG GTTCCTCATG TCGGAACAGC
     351  CCTTTTAGCC CACGACGTAT ACGAAACTTT CAAGAAGAGC ATACAGGCAC
    401  GAGGCTGCCG ATACGATCCC GAAACCGACA AATT

```

60

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 276; ORF72ng-1>:

```

1  MVTKHTNLNF AKLSIIAILM MYSFEANANA VKISETLSVD TGQGAKVHKF
51  VPKSSNIYSS DLTkAVDLTH IPTGAKARIN AKITASVSRA GVLsgVGKLV
101 RQGAkFGTRA VPyVGtALLA HDVYETfKED IQARGCRYDP ETDKF

```

5 ORF72ng-1 and ORF721-1 show 89.7% identity in 145 aa overlap:

```

10 orf72ng-1.pe 10 20 30 40 50 60
    || |:|||||||||||||||||||||||||||||:|||||:|||||:|
orf72-1        MVIKYTNLNF AKLSIIAILM MYSFEANANA VKISETVSVDTGQGAKIHkFV PKNSkTYSS
15 orf72ng-1.pe 70 80 90 100 110 120
    || |:|||||||||||||||||||||||||:|||||:| |||:|||||
orf72-1        DLIkTVDLTH IPTGAKARIN AKITASVSRA GVLsgVGLARLGAkFSTRAPVYVGtALLA
20 orf72ng-1.pe 130 140
    |||||||||||:|||||
orf72-1        HDVYETfKEDIQARGYQYDPETDKfAKVSGX
                130 140 150

```

Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative leader sequence and transmembrane domains in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 33

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 277>:

```

30 1  ATGAGATTTT TCGGTATCGG TTTTTTGGTG CTGCTGTTTT TGGAGATTAT
    51  GTCGATTGTG TGGGTGCGCG ATTGGCTGGG CGGCGGCTGG AC GTTGTTTT
    101 TGATGGCGGC AGGTTTGGCC GCCGGCGTGC TGATGCTCAG GCAAACCGGG
    151 GCTGACCGGT CTTTATTGG CGGGCGCGGC AATGAGAAGC GCGGGAAGG
    201 TATCCGTTTA TCAGATGTTG TGGCCTATC..

```

35 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 278; ORF73>:

```

1  MRFFGIGFLV LLFLEIMSIV WVADWLGGGW TLFILMAAGFA AGVLMRLRQTG
51  LTGLLLAGAA MRSGGKVSIV QMLWPI..

```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 279>:

```

40 1  ATGAGATTTT TCGGTATCGG TTTTTTGGTG CTGCTGTTTT TGGAGATTAT
    51  GTCGATTGTG TGGGTGCGCG ATTGGCTGGG CGGCGGCTGG AC GTTGTTTT
    101 TGATGGCGGC AGGTTTGGCC GCCGGCGTGC TGATGCTCAG GCATACGGGG
    151 CTGTCGGGTC TTTTATTGGC GGGCGCGGCA ATGAGAAGCG GCGGGAGGGT
    201 ATCCGTTTAT CAGATGTTGT GGCCTATCCG TTATACGGTG GCGGCTGTGT
    251 GTCTGATGAG TCCGGGATTC GTATCCTCGG TGTGCGCGGT ATTGCTGCTG
45 301 CTGCCGTTTA AGGGAGGGGC AGTGTGTCAG GCAGGAGGTG CCGAAAATTT
    351 TTCAACATG AACCAATCGG GCAGAAAAGA GGGCTTTTCC CGCGATGACG
    401 ATATTATCGA GGGAGAATAT ACGGTTGAAG AGCCTTACGG CGGCAATCGT
    451 TCCCGAAACG CCATCGAACA CAAAAAAGAC GAATAA

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 280; ORF73-1>:

```

50 1  MRFFGIGFLV LLFLEIMSIV WVADWLGGGW TLFILMAAGFA AGVLMRLRHTG
    51  LSGLLLAGAA MRSGGRVSVY QMLWPIRYTV AAVCLMSPGF VSSVLAVLLL
    101 LPFKGGAVLQ AGGAENFFNM NQSGRKEGFS RDDDIIEGEY TVEEPYGGNR

```


151 SRNAIEHKKD E*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF73 shows 90.8% identity over a 76aa overlap with an ORF (ORF73a) from strain A of *N.*

5 *meningitidis*:

```

      10      20      30      40      50      60
orf73.pep  MRFFGIGFLVLLFLEIMSVVWADWLGGGWTFLMAAGFAAGVLMRLQTGLTGILLAGAA
          |||||:|||||
orf73a     MRFFGIGFLVLLFLEIMSVVWADWLGGGWTFLMAATFAAGVVMRLRHTGLSGLLLAGAA
          |||||:|||||
      70
orf73.pep  MRSGBKSVSYQMLWPI
          |||||:|||||
orf73a     MRSGBRVSVYXMLWXIRYTVAAVCXMSPGFVSSVXAVLLXLPFKGGAVLQAGGAENFFNM
          |||||:|||||

```

The complete length ORF73a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 281> is:

```

      1  ATGAGATTTT TCGGTATCGG TTTTITGGTG CTGCTGTTTT TGGAGATTAT
     51  GTCGATTGTG TGGGTTGCCG ATTGGITGGG CGGCGGTTGG ACGCTGTTTC
    101  TAATGGCGGC AACCTTTGCC GCCGCGGTGG TGATGCTCAG GCATACGGGG
    151  CTGTCCGCTC TTTTATTGGC GGC CGCGGCA ATGAGAAGCG CGGGAGGGT
    201  ATCCGTTTAT CANATGTTGT GGCNTATCCG TTATACGGTG CGGCGGTGT
    251  GTCNGATGAG TCCGGGATTC GTATCCTCGG TGTNGCGGT ATTGCTGNTG
    301  CTNCCGTTTA AGGGAGGTGC AGTGTTGCAG GCAGGAGGTG CGGAAATTT
    351  TTTCAACATG AACCAATCGG GCAGAAAAGA NGGCNTTTC CGCGATGACG
    401  ATATTATCGA GGGGGAATAT ACGGTTGAAG ANCCTTACGG CGGCANTCGT
    451  TTCCGAAACG CCNTNGAACA CAAAAAGAC GAATAA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 282>:

```

      1  MRFFGIGFLV LLFLEIMSV WVADWLGGGW TLFLMAATFA AGVVMRLRHTG
     51  LSGLLLAGAA MRSGBRVSVY XMLWXIRYTV AAVCXMSPGF VSSVXAVLLX
    101  LPFKGGAVLQ AGGAENFFNM NXSGRKXGXS RDDDIIEGEY TVEXPYGGXR
    151  FRNAXEHKKD E*

```

ORF73a and ORF73-1 show 91.3% identity in 161 aa overlap

```

      10      20      30      40      50      60
orf73a.pep  MRFFGIGFLVLLFLEIMSVVWADWLGGGWTFLMAATFAAGVVMRLRHTGLSGLLLAGAA
          |||||:|||||
orf73-1     MRFFGIGFLVLLFLEIMSVVWADWLGGGWTFLMAAGFAAGVLMRLRHTGLSGLLLAGAA
          |||||:|||||
      10      20      30      40      50      60
      70      80      90     100     110     120
orf73a.pep  MRSGBRVSVYXMLWXIRYTVAAVCXMSPGFVSSVXAVLLXLPFKGGAVLQAGGAENFFNM
          |||||:|||||
orf73-1     MRSGBRVSVYQMLWPTRYTVAAVCLMSPGFVSSVLAVLLLPFKGGAVLQAGGAENFFNM
          |||||:|||||
      70      80      90     100     110     120
      130     140     150     160
orf73a.pep  NXSGRKXGXS RDDDIIEGEYTVEXPYGGXRFRNAXEHKKDEX
          |||||:|||||
orf73-1     NQSGRKEGFSRDDDIIEGEYTV EEPYGGNRSRNAIEHKKDEX
          |||||:|||||
      130     140     150     160

```

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF73 shows 92.1% identity over a 76aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF73.ng) from *N.*

gonorrhoeae:

```

      orf73.pep  MRFFGIGFLVLLFLEIMSVVWADWLGGGWTFLMAAGFAAGVLMRLQTGLTGILLAGAA      60
          |||||:|||||

```

	orf73ng	MRFFGIGFLVLLFLEIMSIWVADWLGGWTLFLMAATFAAGVLMRLHTGLSGLLLAGAA	60
	orf73.pep	MRSGGKVSVMYQMLWPI	76
5	orf73ng	VKSSGKVSVMYQMLWPIRYTVAAVCLMSPGFVSSVLAVLLLLPFKGGAVLQAGGAENFFNM	120

The complete length ORF73ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 283> is:

	1	ATGAGATTTT	TCGGTATCGG	TTTTTTGGTG	CTGCTGTTTT	TGGAATTAT
	51	GTCGATTGTG	TGGGTTGCCG	ATTGGCTGGG	CGGCGGTTGG	AcgcTGTTC
10	101	TAATGGCGGC	AACCTTTGCC	GCCGGTGTGC	TGATGCTCAG	GCATAcgGGG
	151	CTGTCGGGTC	TTTTATGGC	TGGCGCGGCG	GTAAAAagta	gtgGGAAGGT
	201	ATCTGTTTAT	CagatgtTGT	GGCCTATCCG	TTATAcggtg	cgcgcggtgT
	251	GTCTGatgag	tCcgGATTC	GTATCCTccg	tgttggCGGT	ATTGCTGCTG
	301	CTGCcgttta	aggGaggGgc	agtgttgacg	gcaggagggtg	cggaaaATTT
15	351	TTTCAACATg	aaCcaatcgg	gcagaaaAaga	gggatttttc	cacgatgacg
	401	atattatcga	gggagaatat	acggttgaaa	aacctgacgg	cggcaatcgt
	451	tcccgaAAc	ccatcgaaca	cgaaaAagac	gaataA	

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 284>:

20

1	MRFFGIGFLV	LLFLEIMSIV	WVADWLGGGW	TLFLMAATFA	AGVLMRLRHTG
51	LSGLLLAGAA	VKSSGKVSIV	QMLWPIRYTV	AAVCLMSPGF	VSSVLAVLLL
101	LPFKGAVLQ	AGGAENFNM	NQSGRKEGFF	HDDDIIEGEY	TVEKPDGGR
151	SRNAIEHKD	E*			

ORF73ng and ORG73-1 show 93.8% identity in 161 aa overlap

		10	20	30	40	50	60
25	orf73-1.pep	MRFFGIGFLVLLFLEIMSIVVWADWLGGGWTFLMLAAGFAAGVLMRLRHTGLSGLLLAGAA					
	orf73ng	MRFFGIGFLVLLFLEIMSIVVWADWLGGGWTFLMAATFAAGVLMRLRHTGLSGLLLAGAA					
		10	20	30	40	50	60
30	orf73-1.pep	MRSGGRVSQYQLWPPIRYTVAACVCLMSPGFVSSVLAVLLLLLPFKGGAVLQAGGAENFFNM					
		: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :					
	orf73ng	VKSSGKVSVYQMLWPPIRYTVAACVCLMSPGFVSSVLAVLLLLLPFKGGAVLQAGGAENFFNM					
		70	80	90	100	110	120
35	orf73-1.pep	NQSGRKKEGFSRDDDIIEGEYTVEEYPYGNGRSRNAIEHKKDEX					
		: :					
	orf73ng	NQSGRKKEGFFHDDDIIEGEYTVEKPDGGNGRSRNAIEHEKDEX					
		130	140	150	160		

40 Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative leader sequence and putative transmembrane domain in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 34

45 The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 285>:

50

```

      1  ATGTTTGTGTT  TTCAGACGGC  ATTCTT .ATG  TTTTCAGAAAC  ATTTGCAGAA
     51  AGCCTCCGAC  AGCGTCGTCG  GAGGGACATT  ATACGTGGTT  GCCACGCCCA
    101  TCGGCAATTT  GCGGGACATT  ACCCTGCGCG  CTTTGGCGGT  ATTGCAAAAG
     151  GCG.....  ....GCCGA  AGACACGCGC  GTTACCGCAC  AGCTTTTGAG
    201  CGCGTACGGC  ATTCAGGSCA  AACTCGTCAG  TGTGCGCGAA  CACAACGAAC
     251  GGCAGATGGC  GGACAAGATT  GTCGGCTATC  TTTTCAGACGG  CATGGTTGTG
    301  GCACAGGTTT  CCGATGCGGG  TACGCCGGCC  GTGTGCGACC  CGGGCGCGAA
     351  ACTCGCCCGC  CGCGTCGCTG  AGGCCGGGTT  TAAAGTCGTT  CCCGTCGTGG
    401  GCGCAAC.GC  GGTGATGGCG  GCTTTGAGCG  TGGCCGGTGT  GGAAGGATCC
     451  GATTTTTATT  TGTACCGGTT  TGTACCGCGG  AAATCGGGAG  AACCGCAGGA

```

55

501 ACTGTTTGCC AAATGGGTGC GGGCGGCGTT TCCTATCGTC ATGTTTGAAA
 551 CGCCGCACCG CATCGGTGCA GCGCTTGCCG ATATGGCGGA ACTGTTCCCC
 601 GAACGCCGAT TAATGCTGGC GCGCGAAATT ACGAAAACGT TTGAAACGTT
 651 CTTAAGCGGC ACGGTTGGGG AAATTCAGAC GGCATTGTCT GCCGACGGCG
 701 ACCAATCGCG CGGCGAGATG GTGTGTGGTG TTTATCCGGC GCAGGATGAA
 751 AAACACGAAG GCTTGTCCGA GTCGCGCAA AACATCATGA AAATCCTCAC
 801 AGCCGAGCTG CCGACCAAC AGGCGGCGGA GCTTGCTGCC AAAATCACGG
 851 GCGAGGGAAA GAAAGCTTTG TACGAT..

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 286; ORF75>:

10 1 MFVFQTAFXM FQKHLQKASD SVVGGTLYV V ATPIGNLADI TLRALAVLQK
 51 A...AEDTR VTAQLLSAYG IQGKLVSVRE HNERQMADKI VGYLSDGMVV
 101 AQVSDAGTPA VCDPGAKLAR RVREAGFKV PVVGAXAVMA ALSVAGVEGS
 151 DFYFNGFVPP KSGERRKLFA KWRVRAAFPIV MFETPHRIGA ALADMAELFP
 201 ERRMLLAREI TKTFFETFLSG TVGEIQTALS ADGDQSRGEM VLVLYPAQDE
 15 251 KHEGLSESAQ NIMKILTAEL PTKQAAELAA KITGEGKKAL YD..

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 287>:

1 ATGTTTCAGA AACATTTGCA GAAAGCCTCC GACAGCGTCG TCGGAGGGAC
 51 ATTATACGTG GTTGCCACGC CCATCGGCAA TTTGGCGGAC ATTACCCTGC
 101 GCGCTTTGGC GGTATTGCAA AAGCGGGACA TCATCTGTGC CGAAGACACG
 151 CGCGTTACCG CACAGCTTTT GAGCGCGTAC GGCATTTCAGG GCAAACCTCGT
 201 CAGTGTGCGC GAACACAACG AACGGCAGAT GGCGGACAAG ATTGTGCGCT
 251 ATCTTTTCAGA CGGCATGGTT GTGGCACAGG TTTCCGATGC GGGTACGCCG
 301 GCCGTGTGCG ACCCGGGCGC GAAACTCGCC CGCCGCGTGC GTGAGGCCCG
 351 GTTTAAAGTC GTTCCCCTCG TGGGCGCAAG CGCGGTGATG GCGGCTTTGA
 401 GCGTGGCCGG TGTGGAAGGA TCCGATTTTT ATTTCAACGG TTTTGTACCG
 451 CCGAAATCGG GAGAACGCAG GAAACTGTTT GCCAAATGGG TGCGGGCGGC
 501 GTTTCCTATC GTCATGTTTG AAACGCCGCA CCGCATCGGT GCGACGCTTG
 551 CCGATATGGC GGAAGTGTTC CCCGAACGCC GATTAATGCT GGCAGCGCAA
 601 ATTACGAAAA CGTTTGAAAC GTTCTTAAGC GGCACGTTG GGGAAATCA
 651 GACGGCATTG TCTGCCGACG GCAACCAATC GCGCGGCGAG ATGGTGTGTTG
 701 TGCTTTATCC GGCGCAGGAT GAAAAACACG AAGGCTGTGC CGAGTCCGCG
 751 CAAAACATCA TGAAAATCCT CACAGCCGAG CTGCCGACCA AACAGGCCGC
 801 GGAGCTTGCT GCCAAAATCA CGGGCGAGGG AAAGAAAGCT TTGTACGATC
 851 TGGCTCTGTC TTGGAATAAC AAATAG

35 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 288; ORF75-1>:

1 MFQKHLQKAS DSVVGGTLYV VATPIGNLAD ITLRALAVLQ KADIICAEDT
 51 RVTAQLLSAY GIQKLVSVR EHNERQMAK IVGYLSDGMV VAQVSDAGTP
 101 AVCDPGAKLA RRVREAGFKV VPVGASAVM AALSVAGVEG SDFYFNGFVP
 151 PKSGERRKLF AKWVRAAFPI VMFETPHRIG ATLDMAELF PERRMLLARE
 201 ITKTFFETFLS GTVGEIQTAL SADGNQSRGE MVLVLYPAQD EKHEGLSESA
 40 251 QNIMKILTAE LPTKQAAELA AKITGEGKKA LYDLALSWKN K*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF75 shows 95.8% identity over a 283aa overlap with an ORF (ORF75a) from strain A of *N.*

45 *meningitidis*:

10 20 30 40 50 60
 orf75.pep MFVFQTAFXMFQKHLQKASDSVVGGTLYVVATPIGNLADITLRALAVLQKAXXXXAEDTR
 orf75a MFQKHLQKASDSVVGGTLYVVATPIGNLADITLRALAVLQKADIICAEDTR
 50 10 20 30 40 50
 70 80 90 100 110 120
 orf75.pep VTAQLLSAYGIQKLVSVREHNERQMAKIVGYLSDGMVVAQVSDAGTPAVCDPGAKLAR
 orf75a VTAQLLSAYGIQKLVSVREHNERQMAKIVGYLSDGMVVAQVSDAGTPAVCDPGAKLAR
 55 60 70 80 90 100 110
 130 140 150 160 170 180
 orf75.pep RVREAGFKVVPVVGAXAVMAALSVAGVEGSDFYFNGFVPPKSGERRKLFAKWVRAAFPIV

-198-

	or75a	RVREVGFKVPVVGASAVMAALSVAGVAGSDFYFNGFVPPKSGERRKLFKAWVRVAFPVV	120	130	140	150	160	170
5	or75a	MFETPHRIGALADMAELFPERRMLLAREITKTFETFLSCTVGEIQTALSADGDQSRGEM	190	200	210	220	230	240
	or75a	MFETPHRIGATLADMAELFPERRMLLAREITKTFETFLSGTVGEIQTALAADGNQSRGEM	180	190	200	210	220	230
10	or75a	VLVLYPAQDEKHEGLSESAQNIMKILTAE LPTKQAAELAAKITGEGKKALYD	250	260	270	280	290	
	or75a	VLVLYPAQDEKHEGLSESAQNIMKILTAE LPTKQAAELAAKITGEGKKALYDLALSWKNK	240	250	260	270	280	290
15	or75a	X						

The complete length ORF75a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 289> is:

1	ATGTTTCAGA	AACATTTGCA	GAAAGCCTCC	GACAGCGTCG	TCGGAGGGAC
51	ATTATACGTG	GTTCGCCACG	CCATCGGCAA	TTTGGCGGAC	ATTACCTTGC
101	GCGCTTTGGC	GGTATTGCAA	AAGGCGGACA	TCATCTGTGC	CGAAGACACG
151	CGCGTTACCG	CGCAGCTTTT	GAGCGGTAC	GGCATTACAG	GCAAACTCGT
201	CAGCGTGCGC	GAACACAACG	AACGGCAGAT	GGCGGACAAG	ATTGTGCGCT
251	ATCTTTCAGA	CGGCATGGTT	GTGGCACAGG	TTTCCGATGC	GGGTACGCCG
301	GCCGTGTGCG	ACCCGGGCGC	GAAACTCGCC	CGCCGCGTGC	GTGAGGTCCG
351	GTTTAAAGTT	GTCCCTGTTG	TCGGCGCAAG	CGCGGTGATG	GCGGCTTTGA
401	GTGTGGCTGG	TGTGGCGGGA	TCCGATTTT	ATTTCAACGG	TTTTGTACCG
451	CCGAAATCGG	GCGAACGTAG	GAAATTGTTT	GCCAAATGGG	TGCGGGTGGC
501	GTTTCCCGTC	GTGATGTTTG	AAACGCCGCA	CCGCATCGGG	GCGACGCTTG
551	CCGATATGGC	GGAACGTGTC	CCCGAACGCC	GATTAATGCT	GCGCGCGGAA
601	ATCACGAAAA	CGTTTGAAAC	GTTCTTAAGC	GGCACGGTTG	GGGAAATTCA
651	GACGGCATTG	GCGGCGGACG	GCAACCAATC	GCGGCGCGAG	ATGGTGTGG
701	TGCTTTATCC	GCGCGAGGAT	GAAAAACACG	AAGGCTTGTC	CGAGTCCGCG
751	CAAAACATCA	TGAAATCCT	CACAGCCGAG	CTGCCGACCA	AACAGGCGGC
801	GGAGCTTGCC	GCCAAAATCA	CGGGCGAGGG	AAAAAAAGCT	TTGTACGATC
851	TGGCACTGTC	TTGAAAAAAC	AAATGA		

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 290>:

1	MFQKHLQKAS	DSVVGGTLYV	VATPIGNLAD	ITLRALAVLQ	KADIICAEDT
51	RVTAQLLSAY	GIQGKLVSVR	EHNERQMADK	IVGYLSDGMV	VAQVSDAGTP
101	AVCDPGAKLA	RRVREVGFKV	VPVVGASAVM	AALSVAGVAG	SDFYFNGFVP
151	PKSGERRKLF	AKWVRVAFPV	VMFETPHRIG	ATLADMAELF	PERRRLMARE
201	ITKTFETFLS	GTVGEIQTAL	AADGNQSRGE	MVLVLYPAQD	EKHEGLSESA
251	QNIMKILTAE	LPTKQAAELA	AKITGEGKKA	LYDLALSWKN	K*

ORF75a and ORF75-1 show 98.3% identity in 291 aa overlap:

45	or75a.pep	MFQKHLQKASDSVVGGTLYVVATPIGNLADITLRALAVLQKADIICAEDTRVTAQLLSAY	10	20	30	40	50	60
	or75-1	MFQKHLQKASDSVVGGTLYVVATPIGNLADITLRALAVLQKADIICAEDTRVTAQLLSAY	10	20	30	40	50	60
50	or75a.pep	GIQGKLVSVREHNERQMADKIVGYLSDGMVVAQVSDAGT PAVCDPGAKLARRVREVGFKV	70	80	90	100	110	120
	or75-1	GIQGKLVSVREHNERQMADKIVGYLSDGMVVAQVSDAGT PAVCDPGAKLARRVREAGFKV	70	80	90	100	110	120
55	or75a.pep	VPVVGASAVMAALSVAGVAGSDFYFNGFVPPKSGERRKLFKAWVRVAFVVMFETPHRIG	130	140	150	160	170	180
	or75-1	VPVVGASAVMAALSVAGVEGSDFYFNGFVPPKSGERRKLFKAWVRAAFIVMFETPHRIG	130	140	150	160	170	180
60	or75a.pep	ATLADMAELFPERRRLMAREITKTFETFLSGTVGEIQTALAADGNQSRGEMVLVLYPAQD	190	200	210	220	230	240
65	or75-1	ATLADMAELFPERRRLMAREITKTFETFLSGTVGEIQTALAADGNQSRGEMVLVLYPAQD	190	200	210	220	230	240

orf75-1		ATLADMAELFPERRMLLAREITKTFETFLSGTVGEIQTALSADGNQSRGEMVLVLYPAQD	
		190 200 210 220 230 240	
orf75a.pep		EKHEGLSESAQNIMKILTAE LPTKQAAELAAKITGEGKKALYDLALSWKNKX	
5		250 260 270 280 290	
orf75-1		EKHEGLSESAQNIMKILTAE LPTKQAAELAAKITGEGKKALYDLALSWKNKX	
		250 260 270 280 290	
Homology with a predicted ORF from <i>N.gonorrhoeae</i>			
ORF75 shows 93.2% identity over a 292aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF75.ng) from <i>N.gonorrhoeae</i> :			
orf75.pep		MFVFQTAEXMFQKHLQKASDSVVGGLYVVPATPIGNLADITLRALAVLQKA----AEDTR	56
15	orf75ng	MSVFQTAFFMFQKHLQKASDSVVGGLYVVPATPIGNLADITLRALAVLQKADIICAEDTR	60
orf75.pep		MTAQLLSAYGIQKGLVSVREHNERQMDKIVGYLSGDMVVAQVSDAGTPAVCDPGAKLAR	116
20	orf75ng	MTAQLLSAYGIQGRVSVREHNERQMDKIVGYLSGDLVVAQVSDAGTPAVCDPGAKLAR	120
orf75.pep		RVREAGFKVVPVVGASAVMAALSVAGVEGSDFYFNGFVPPKSGERRKLFKQWVRAAFPV	176
	orf75ng	RVREAGFKVVPVVGASAVMAALSVAGVAESDFYFNGFVPPKSGERRKLFKQWVRAAFPV	180
25	orf75.pep	MFETPHRIGALADMAELFPERRMLLAREITKTFETFLSGTVGEIQTALSADGNQSRGEM	236
	orf75ng	MFETPHRIGATLADMAELFPERRMLLAREITKTFETFLSGTVGEIQTALAADGNQSRGEM	240
orf75.pep		VLVLYPAQDEKHEGLSESAQNIMKILTAE LPTKQAAELAAKITGEGKKALYD	288
30	orf75ng	VLVLYPAQDEKHEGLSESAQNIMKILAAELPTKQAAELAAKITGEGKKALYDLALSWKNK	300

An ORF75ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 291> was predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 292>:

1		MSVFQTAFFM FQKHLQKASD SVVGGLYVVP ATPIGNLADI TLRALAVLQK	
35	51	ADIICAEDTR MTAQLLSAYG IQGRVSVRE HNERQMDKV IGFLSDGLVV	
	101	AQVSDAGTPA VCDPGAKLAR RVREAGFKVV PVVGASAVMA ALSVAGVAES	
	151	DFYFNGFVPP KSGERRKLEA KQWVRAAFPV MFETPHRIGA TLADMAELFP	
	201	ERRMLLAREI TKTTFETFLSG TVGEIQTALA ADGNQSRGEM VLVLYPAQDE	
	251	KHEGLSESAQ NAMKILAAEL PTKQAAELAA KITGEGKKAL YDLALSWKNK	
40	301	*	

After further analysis, the following gonococcal DNA sequence <SEQ ID 293> was identified:

1		ATGTTTCAGA AACACTTGCA GAAAGCCTCC GACAGCGTCG TCGGAGGGAC	
51		ATTATACGTG GTTGCCACGC CCATCGGCAA TTTGGCAGAC ATTACCTGTC	
45	101	GCGCTTTGGC GGTATTGCAA AAGGCGGACA TCATTGTGTC CGAAGACACG	
	151	CGCGTTACTG CGCAGCTTTT GAGCGCGTAC GGCATTACAG GCAGGTTGGT	
	201	CAGTGTGCGC GAACACAACG AGCGGCAGAT GCGGACAAAG GTAATCGGTT	
	251	TCCTTTCAGA CGGCCTGGTT GTGGCGCAGG TTTCCGATGC GGGTACGCCG	
	301	GCCGTGTGCG ACCCGGGCGC GAAACTCGCC CGCGCGGTGC GCGAAGCAGG	
50	351	GTTCAAAGTC GTTCCCGTCG TGGGCGCAAG CGCGGTAATG GCGGCGTTGA	
	401	GTGTGGCCGG TGTGGCGGAA TCCGATTTT ATTCAACGG TTTTGTACCG	
	451	CCGAAATCGG GCGAACGTAG GAAATTGTTT GCCAAATGGG TGCGGGCGGC	
	501	ATTTCTGTGC GTCATGTTTG AAACGCCGCA CCGAATCGGG GCAACGCTTG	
	551	CGCATATGGC GGAATTGTTT CCGAAGCGCC GTCTGATGCT GCGGCGCGAA	
55	601	ATCACGAAAA CGTTTGAAAC GTTCTTAAGC GGCACGGTTG GGGAAATTCA	
	651	GACGGCATTG GCGGCGGACG GCAACCAATC GCGGCGCGAG ATGGTGTGG	
	701	TGCTTTATCC GCGCGAGGAT GAAAAACACG AAGGCTTGTC CGAGTCTGCG	
	751	CAAAATGCGA TGAAATCCT TGCGGCGGAG CTGCGGACCA AGCAGGCGGC	
	801	GGAGCTTGCC GCCAAGATTA CAGGTGAGGG CAAAAGGCT TTGTACGATT	
	851	TGGCACTGTC GTGGAATAAC AAATGA	

60 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 294; ORF75ng-1>:

-200-

1 MFQKHLQKAS DSVVGGTLYV VATPIGNLAD ITLRALAVLQ KADIICAEDT
 51 RVTAQLLSAY GIQGRVSVR EHNERQMA DK VIGFLSDGLV VAQVSDAGTP
 101 AVCDPGAKLA RRVREAGFKV VPVVGASAVM AALSVAGVAE SDFYFNGFVP
 151 PKSGERRKLF AKWVRAAFPV VMFETPHRIG ATLADMAELF PERRMLLARE
 201 ITKTFFETFLS GTVGEIQTAL AADGNQSRGE MVLVLYPAQD EKHEGLSESA
 251 QNAMKILAAE LPTKQAAELA AKITGEGKKA LYDLALSWKN K*

ORF75ng-1 and ORF75-1 show 96.2% identity in 291 aa overlap:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
10	orf75-1.pep	MFQKHLQKASDSV	VGGTLYVVATPI	GNLADITLRALAV	LQKADIICAEDTR	VTQAQLLSAY	
	orf75ng-1	MFQKHLQKASDSV	VGGTLYVVATPI	GNLADITLRALAV	LQKADIICAEDTR	VTQAQLLSAY	
		10	20	30	40	50	60
		70	80	90	100	110	120
15	orf75-1.pep	GIQGRVSVREHNER	QMA DKIVGYLS	DGMVVAQVSDAG	TPAVCDPGAKLAR	RVREAGFKV	
	orf75ng-1	GIQGRVSVREHNER	QMA DKIVGYLS	DGMVVAQVSDAG	TPAVCDPGAKLAR	RVREAGFKV	
		70	80	90	100	110	120
20	orf75-1.pep	VPVVGASAVMAALS	VAGVEGSDFYF	NGFVPPKSGERR	KLFAKWVRAAFP	IVMFETPHRIG	
	orf75ng-1	VPVVGASAVMAALS	VAGVEGSDFYF	NGFVPPKSGERR	KLFAKWVRAAFP	IVMFETPHRIG	
		130	140	150	160	170	180
25	orf75-1.pep	ATLADMAELFPERR	MLLAREITKT	FTFLSGTVGEIQ	TALSADGNQSRGE	MVLVLYPAQD	
	orf75ng-1	ATLADMAELFPERR	MLLAREITKT	FTFLSGTVGEIQ	TALSADGNQSRGE	MVLVLYPAQD	
		190	200	210	220	230	240
30	orf75-1.pep	EKHEGLSESAQNIM	KILTAELPTKQA	EELAAKITGEGK	KALYDLALSWKN	KX	
	orf75ng-1	EKHEGLSESAQNIM	KILTAELPTKQA	EELAAKITGEGK	KALYDLALSWKN	KX	
		250	260	270	280	290	
35	orf75-1.pep	EKHEGLSESAQNIM	KILTAELPTKQA	EELAAKITGEGK	KALYDLALSWKN	KX	
	orf75ng-1	EKHEGLSESAQNIM	KILTAELPTKQA	EELAAKITGEGK	KALYDLALSWKN	KX	
		250	260	270	280	290	

Furthermore, ORG75ng-1 shows significant homology to a hypothetical *E.coli* protein:

sp|P45528|YRAL_ECOLI HYPOTHETICAL 31.3 KD PROTEIN IN AGAI-MTR INTERGENIC REGION (F286)
 40 >gi|606086 (U18997) ORF_f286 [Escherichia coli]
 >gi|1789535 (AE000395) hypothetical 31.3 kD protein in agai-mtr intergenic region [Escherichia coli] Length = 286
 Score = 218 bits (550), Expect = 3e-56
 Identities = 128/284 (45%), Positives = 171/284 (60%), Gaps = 4/284 (1%)
 45 Query: 4 KHLQKASDSVGGTLYVVATPIGNLADITLRALAVLQKADIICAEDTRVTQAQLLSAYGIQ 63
 K Q A +S G LY+V TPIGNLADIT RAL VLQ D+I AEDTR T LL +GI
 Sbjct: 2 KQHQSADNSQ--GQLYIVPTPIGNLADITQRALEVLQAVDLIAEDTRHTGLLLQHFGIN 59
 50 Query: 64 GRLVSVREHNERQMA DKVIGFLSDGLVVAQVSDAGTPAVCDPGAKLARVREAGFKVVPV 123
 RL ++ +HNE+Q A+ ++ L +G +A VSDAGTP + DPG L R REAG +VVP+
 Sbjct: 60 ARLFALHDHNEQQKAETLLAKLQEGQNIALVSDAGTPLINDPGYHLVRTCREAGIRVVPL 119
 55 Query: 124 VGASAVMAALS VAGVAESDFYFNGFVPPKSGERRKLF AKWVRAAFPVVMFETPHRIGATL 183
 G A + ALS AG+ F + GF+P KS RR ++ +E+ HR+ +L
 Sbjct: 120 PGPCAAITALSAAGLPSDRFCYEGFLPAKSKGRRDALKAEAEPTLIFYESTHRLDLSL 179
 Query: 184 ADMAELFPERR-LMLAREITKTFTFLSGTVGEIQTALAADGNQSRGEMVLVLYPAQDEK 242
 D+ + E R ++LARE+TKT+ET VGE+ + D N+ +GEMVL++ +
 60 Sbjct: 180 EDIVAVLGESRYVVLARELTKTWETIHGAPVGELLAWVKEDENRRKGMVLIV-EGHKAQ 238
 Query: 243 HEGLSESAQNAMKILAAELPTKQAAELA AKITGEGK KALYDLAL 286
 E L A + +L AELP K+AA LAA+I G K ALY AL
 Sbjct: 239 EEDLPADALRTLALLQAEPLKKAALAAEIHGVKKNALYKYAL 282
 65

Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative transmembrane domain in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 35

5 The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 295>:

```

1  ATGAAACAGA AAAAAACCGC TGCCGCAGTT ATTGCTGCAA TGTTGGCAGG
51  TTTTGC GGCA GC.AAAGCAC CCGAAATCGA CCCGGCTTTG .....
//
651 ..... ..GAGTTGG TCAGAAACCA GTTGGAGCAG GGTTTGAGAC
10 701 AGGAAAAAGC CCGCTTGAAA ATCGATGCCC TTTTGGAGA AAACGGTGTC
751 AAACCGTAA

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 296; ORF76>:

```

1  MKQKKTA AAV IAAMLAGFAA XKAPEIDPAL .....
//
15 201 ..... ELVRNQLEQG LRQEKARLKI DALLEENGVK
251 P*

```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 297>:

```

1  ATGAAACAGA AAAAAACCGC TGCCGCAGTT ATTGCTGCAA TGTTGGCAGG
20 51  TTTTGC GGCA GCCAAAGCAC CCGAAATCGA CCCGGCTTTG GTGGATACGC
101 TGGTGGCGCA GATCATGCAG CAGGCAGACC GGCATGCGGA GCAGTCCCAA
151 AAACCGGACG GGCAGGCAAT CCGAAACGAT GCCGTCCGCC GGCTACAAAC
201 TTTGGAAGTT TTGAAAAACA GGCATTGAA GGAAGGTTTG GATAAGGATA
251 AGGATGTCCA AAACCGCTTT AAAATCGCCG AAGCGTCTTT TTATGCCGAG
25 301 GAGTACGTCC GTTTTCTGGA ACGTTCGGAA ACGGTTTCCG AAGACGAGCT
351 GCACAAGTTT TACGAACAGC AAATCCGCAT GATCAAATTG CAGCAGGTCA
401 GCTTCGCAAC CGAAGAGGAG GCGCGTCAGG CGCAGCAGCT CCTGCTCAAA
451 GGGCTGTCTT TTGAAGGGCT GATGAAGCGT TATCCGAACG ACGAGCAGGC
501 TTTTGACGGT TTCATTATGG CGCAGCAGCT TCCCGAGCCG CTGGCTTCGC
25 551 AGTTTGCCGC GATGAATCGG GCGGACGTTA CCCGCGATCC GGTCAAATTG
30 601 GGCGAACGCT ATTATCTGTT CAAACTCAGC GAGGTCGGGA AAAACCCCGA
651 CGCGCAGCCT TTCGAGTTGG TCAGAAACCA GTTGGAGCAG GGTTTGAGAC
701 AGGAAAAAGC CCGCTTGAAA ATCGATGCCC TTTTGGAGA AAACGGTGTC
751 AAACCGTAA

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 298; ORF76-1>:

```

35 1  MKQKKTA AAV IAAMLAGFAA AKAPEIDPAL VDTLVAQIMQ QADRHAEQSQ
51  KPDGQAIRND AVRRLQTLEV LKNRALKEGL DKDKDVQNRK KIAEASFYAE
101 EYVRFLE RSE TVSEDELHKF YEQQIRMIKL QQVSFATEEE ARQAQQLLLK
151 GLSFEGLMKR YPNDEQAFDG FIMAQQLPEP LASQFAAMNR GDVTRDPVKL
40 201 GERYYLKLS EVGKNPDAQP FELVRNQLEQ GLRQEKARLK IDALLEENGK
251 KP*

```

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF76 shows 96.7% identity over a 30aa overlap and 96.8% identity over a 31aa overlap with an ORF (ORF76a) from strain A of *N. meningitidis*:

```

45 orf76.pep      10      20      30
      MKQKKTA AAVIAAMLAGFAAXKAPEIDPAL
      |||||
orf76a      MKQKKTA AAVIAAMLAGFAAAXKAPEIDPALVDTLVAQIMQQADRHAEQSQKPDGQAIRND
      10      20      30      40      50      60
//
                        70      80      90

```

-202-

```

orf76.pep                                XELVRNQLEQGLRQEKARLKDALLEENGVPKX
                                         |||||:|||||
orf76a      DVTRDPVKLGERYYLFKLSEVGKNPDAQPFELVRNQLEQGLRQEKARLKDALLEENGVPKX
              200      210      220      230      240      250

```

5 The complete length ORF76a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 299> is:

```

1  ATGAAACAGA AAAAAACCGC TGCCGCAGTT ATTGCTGCAA TGTGGCAGG
51  TTTTGGCGCA GCCAAAGCAC CCGAAATCGA CCCGGCTTTG GTGGATACGC
101 TGGTGGCGCA GATCATGCAG CAGGCAGACC GGCATGCGGA GCAGTCCCAA
151 AAACCGGACG GGCAGGCAAT CCGAAACGAT GCCGTCCGTC GGCTGCAAAC
10  201 TTTGGAAGTT TTGAAAAACA GGGCATTGAA GGAAGGTTG GATAAGGATA
251 AGGATGTCCA AAACCGCTTT AAAATCGCCG AAGCGTCTTT TTATGCCGAG
301 GAGTACGTCC GTTTTCTGGA ACGTTCGGAA ACGGTTTCCG AAAGCGCACT
351 GCGTCAGTTT TATGAGCGGC AAATCCGCAT GATCAAATTG CAGCAGGTCA
401 GCTTCGCAAC CGAAGAGGAG GCGCGTCAGG CGCAGCAGCT CCTGCTCAAA
15  451 GGGCTGTCTT TTGAAGGGCT GATGAAGCGT TATCCGAACG ACGAGCAGGC
501 TTTTGACGGT TTCATTATGG CGCAGCAGCT TCCCAGAGCG CTGGCTTCGC
551 AGTTTGCAGC GATGAATCGG GGCGACGTTA CCCGCGATCC GGTCAAATTG
601 GGCGAACGCT ATTATCTGTT CAAACTCAGC GAGGTCGGGA AAAACCCCGA
651 CGCGCAGCCT TTCGAGTTGG TCAGAAACCA GTTGGAACAA GGTTCGAGAC
20  701 AGGAAAAAGC CCGCTTGAAA ATCGATGCCA TTTTGGAAGA AACGGGTGTC
751 AAACCGTAA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 300>:

```

1  MKQKKTAATAV IAAMLAGFAA AKAPEIDPAL VDTLVAQIMQ QADRHAEQSQ
51  KPDGQAIRND AVRRLOTLEV LKNRALKLEGL DKDKDVQNRK KIAEASFYAE
25  101 EYVRFLERSE TVSESALRQF YERQIRMIKL QQVSFATEEE ARQAQQLLLK
151 GLSFEGLMKR YPNDEQAFDG FIMAQQLPEP LASQFAAMNR GDVTRDPVKL
201 GERYYLFKLS EVGKNPDAQP FELVRNQLEQ GLRQEKARLK IDAILEENG
251 KP*

```

ORF76a and ORF76-1 show 97.6% identity in 252 aa overlap:

```

30  orf76a.pep      10      20      30      40      50      60
      MKQKKTAATAVIAAMLAGFAAAKAPEIDPALVDTLVAQIMQQADRHAEQSQKPDGQAIRND
      orf76-1      10      20      30      40      50      60
      MKQKKTAATAVIAAMLAGFAAAKAPEIDPALVDTLVAQIMQQADRHAEQSQKPDGQAIRND
35  orf76a.pep      70      80      90      100     110     120
      AVRRLOTLEV LKNRALKLEGLDKDKDVQNRFKIAEASFYAEYVRFLERSETVSESALRQF
      orf76-1      70      80      90      100     110     120
      AVRRLOTLEV LKNRALKLEGLDKDKDVQNRFKIAEASFYAEYVRFLERSETVSEDELHKF
40  orf76a.pep      130     140     150     160     170     180
      YERQIRMIKLQQVSFATEEEARQAQQLLLKGLSFEGLMKRYPNDEQAFDGFIMAQQLPEP
      orf76-1      130     140     150     160     170     180
      YEQQIRMIKLQQVSFATEEEARQAQQLLLKGLSFEGLMKRYPNDEQAFDGFIMAQQLPEP
45  orf76a.pep      190     200     210     220     230     240
      LASQFAAMNRGDVTRDPVKLGERYYLFKLSEVGKNPDAQPFELVRNQLEQGLRQEKARLK
      orf76-1      190     200     210     220     230     240
      LASQFAAMNRGDVTRDPVKLGERYYLFKLSEVGKNPDAQPFELVRNQLEQGLRQEKARLK
50  orf76a.pep      250
      IDAILEENGVPKX
      orf76-1      250
      IDALLEENGVPKX
      250

```

60 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

The aligned aa sequences of ORF76 and a predicted ORF (ORF76.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae* of the N- and C-termini show 96.7 % and 100% identity in 30 and 31 overlap, respectively:

-203-

```

    orf76.pep      MKQKKTAAAVIAAMLAGFAAXKAPEIDPAL                      30
                   |||
    orf76ng        MKQKKTAAAVIAAMLAGFAAAKAPEIDPALVDTLVAQIMQQADRHAEQSQRPDGGQAIRND  60
                   //
5    orf76.pep                                     ELVRNQLEQGLRQEKARLKIDALLEENGVKP  251
                   |||
    orf76ng        VTRNPVKLGERYYLFLKLGAVGKNPDAQPFELVRNQLEQGLRQEKARLKIDALLEENGVKP  251

```

The complete length ORF76ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 301> is:

```

10      1  ATGAAACAGA AAAAGACCGC TGCCGCAGTT ATTGCTGCAA TGTTCGCAGG
      51  TTTTGCGGCA GCCAAAGCAC CCGAAATCGA CCCGGCTTTG GTGGATACGC
     101  TGGTGGCGCA GATCATGCAG CAGGCAGACC GGCATGCGGA GCAGTCCCAA
     151  AGACCGGACG GGCAGGCAAT CCGAAACGAT GCCGTCGCGC GGCTGCAAAAC
     201  TTTGGAAGTT TTGAAAAACA GGGCATTGAA GGAAGGTTTG GATAAGGATA
     251  AGGATGTCCA AAACCGCTTT AAAATCGCCG AAGCGTCTTT TTATGCCGAG
15      301  GAGTACGTCC GTTTTCTGGA ACGTTCGGAA ACGGTTTCCG AAAGCGCACT
     351  GCGTCAGTTT TATGAGCGGC AAATCCGCAT GATCAAATTG CAGCAGGTCA
     401  GCTTCGCAAC CGAAGAGGAG GCGCGTCAGG CGCAGCAGCT CCTGCTCAAA
     451  GGGCTGTCTT TTGAAGGGCT GATGAAGCGT TATCCGAACG ACGAGCAGGC
20      501  GTTCGACGGT TTCATTATGG CGCAGCAGCT TCCCAGAGCCG CTGGCTTcgc
     551  agtttgcCGG TATGAACCGT GGCGACGTTA CCCGCAATCC GGTCAAATTG
     601  GGCGAACGCT ATTACCTGTT CAAACTCGGC GCGGTCGGGA AAAACCCCGA
     651  CGCGCAGCCT TTCGAGTTGG TCAGAAACCA GTTGAACAA GGTTTGAGGC
     701  AGGAAAAAGC CCGCTTGAAA ATCGATGCCC TTTTGAAGA Aaacggtgtc
     751  AaacCGTAA

```

25 This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 302>:

```

1    1  MKQKKTAAAV IAAMLAGFAA AKAPEIDPAL VDTLVAQIMQ QADRHAEQSQ
     51  RPDGGQAIRND AVRRLQTLEV LKNRALKRGL DKDKDVQNRK KIAEASFYAE
    101  EYVRFLEERSE TVSESALRQF YERQIRMIKL QQVSFATEEE ARQAQQLLLK
    151  GLSFEGLMKR YPNDEQAFDG FIMAQQLPEP LASQFAGMNR GDVTRNPVKL
30   201  GERYYLEFKLG AVGKNPDAQP FELVRNQLEQ GLRQEKARLK IDALLEENGV
     251  KP*

```

ORF76ng and ORF76-1 show 96.0% identity in 252 aa overlap

```

35      10      20      30      40      50      60
    orf76-1.pep  MKQKKTAAAVIAAMLAGFAAAKAPEIDPALVDTLVAQIMQQADRHAEQSQKPDGGQAIRND
                   |||
    orf76ng      MKQKKTAAAVIAAMLAGFAAAKAPEIDPALVDTLVAQIMQQADRHAEQSQRPDGGQAIRND
                   10      20      30      40      50      60

40      70      80      90      100     110     120
    orf76-1.pep  AVRRLQTLEVLKNRALKRGLDKDKDVQNRFKIAEASFYAEYVRFLEERSETVSEDELHKF
                   |||
    orf76ng      AVRRLQTLEVLKNRALKRGLDKDKDVQNRFKIAEASFYAEYVRFLEERSETVSESALRQF
                   70      80      90      100     110     120

45      130     140     150     160     170     180
    orf76-1.pep  YEQQIRMIKLQQVSFATEEEARQAQQLLLKGLSFEGLMKRYPNDEQAFDGFIMAQQLPEP
                   |||
    orf76ng      YERQIRMIKLQQVSFATEEEARQAQQLLLKGLSFEGLMKRYPNDEQAFDGFIMAQQLPEP
                   130     140     150     160     170     180

50      190     200     210     220     230     240
    orf76-1.pep  LASQFAAMNRGDVTRDPVKLGERYYLFLKLGAVGKNPDAQPFELVRNQLEQGLRQEKARLK
                   |||
    orf76ng      LASQFAGMNRGDVTRNPVKLGERYYLFLKLGAVGKNPDAQPFELVRNQLEQGLRQEKARLK
                   190     200     210     220     230     240

55      250
    orf76-1.pep  IDALLEENGVKPX
                   |||
60      orf76ng      IDALLEENGVKPX
                   250

```

Furthermore, ORF76ng shows significant homology to a *B.subtilis* export protein precursor:

```

sp|P24327|PRSA_BACSU PROTEIN EXPORT PROTEIN PRSA PRECURSOR >gi|98227|pir||S15269
33K lipoprotein - Bacillus subtilis >gi|39782 (X57271) 33kDa lipoprotein
[Bacillus subtilis]
>gi|2226124|gnl|PID|e325181 (Y14077) 33kDa lipoprotein [Bacillus subtilis]
5 >gi|2633331|gnl|PID|e1182997 (Z99109) molecular chaperonin [Bacillus subtilis]
Length = 292
Score = 50.4 bits (118), Expect = 1e-05
Identities = 48/199 (24%), Positives = 82/199 (41%), Gaps = 32/199 (16%)

10 Query: 70 VLKNRALKEGLDK-----DKDVQNRFKIAEASF-----YAEYVRFLESETVSE 114
VL ++ LDK DK++ N+ K + Y ++Y++ + E +++
Sbjct: 53 VLTQLVQEKVLDKKYKVSDEIDNKLKEYKTQLGDQYTALEKQYGKDYLKEQVKYELLTQ 112

Query: 115 SA-----LRQFYERQIRMILKQVVSFATEEEARQAQQLLLKGLSFEGLMKRYPN 163
A +++++E I+ + A ++ A + ++ L KG FE L K Y
15 Sbjct: 113 KAAKDNIKVTDADIKEYWEGLKGKIRASHILVADKKTAEEVEKKLKKGEKFDLAKEYST 172

Query: 164 DEQAFDG-----FIMAQQLPEPLASQFAAMNRGDVTRDPVKLGERYYLKFLSEVGKNPDA 218
D A G F Q+ E + + G+V+ DPVK Y++ K +E D
20 Sbjct: 173 DSSASKGDLGWFAKEGQMDETFSKAAFKLKTGEVS-DPVKTQYGYHIIKKTEERGKYDD 231

Query: 219 QPFELVRNQLEQGLRQEKA 237
EL LEQ L A
25 Sbjct: 232 MKKELKSEVLEQKLNDNAA 250

```

Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative leader sequence and a RGD motif in the gonococcal protein, it was predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

ORF76-1 (27.8kDa) was cloned in the pET vector and expressed in *E.coli*, as described above. The products of protein expression and purification were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Figure 10A shows the results of affinity purification of the His-fusion protein, Purified His-fusion protein was used to immunise mice, whose sera were used for Western blot (Figure 10B), ELISA (positive result), and FACS analysis (Figure 10C). These experiments confirm that ORF76-1 is a surface-exposed protein, and that it is a useful immunogen.

35 Example 36

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 303>:

```

1 ATGAAAAAAT CTTTCCTTAC GCTTGTCTG TATTCGTCTT TACTTACCGC
51 CAGCGAAATT GCCTTACCCC TTGGAATTGG GGATTGAAAC CTTACCGGCG
101 GCAAAAATTG CGGAAACGTT TGCCTGACA TTGTGATG CTGCGCTGTA
40 151 TCTGTTTGGC CGTAATAAGG TGACGCGTTT GTTGATTGCG GTGTTTTTTG
201 CGTTCAGCAT TATTGCCAAC AATGTGCATT ACGCGGATTA TCAAAGCTGG
251 ATGACG.... //
1201 ..... CAAACCGTAT TCGAGCAGCT GCAAAGACT CCTGACGGCA
45 1251 ACTGGCTGTT TGCCTATACC TCCGATCATG GCCAGTATGT TCGCCAAGAT
1301 ATCTACAATC AAGGCACGGT GCAGCCCGAC AGCTATCTCG TGCCGCTAGT
1351 GTTGACAGC CCGGATAAGG CCGTGCAACA GGCTGCCAAC CAGGCTTTTG
1401 CGCCTTGCGA GATTGCCTTC CATCAGCAGC TTCAACGTT CCTGATTAC
1451 ACGTTGGGCT ACGATATGCC GGTTCAGGT TGTGCGAAG GCTCGGTAAC
50 1501 GGGCAACCTG ATTACGGGTG ATGCAGGCAG CTGAACATT CGCGACGGCA
1551 AGGCGGAATA TGTTTATCCG CAATGA

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 304; ORF81>:

```

1 MKKSFLTLVL YSSLLTASEI AYPLELGIET LPAAKIAETF ALTFVIAALY

```

51 LFARNKVTRL LIAVFFAFSI IANNVHYADY QSWMT.....
 401 ...QTVFEQL QKTPDGNWLF AYTS DHGQYV RQDIYNQGTV QPDSYLVPLV
 451 LYSYDKAVQQ AANQAFAPCE IAFHQQLSTF LIHTLG YDMP VSGCREGSVT
 501 GNLTG DAPS LNIRDGKAEY VYPQ*

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 305>:

1 ATGAAAAAAT CTTTCCTTAC GCTTGTCTG TATTCGTCTT TACTTACCGC
 51 CAGCGAAATTT GCCTATCGCT TTGTATTGG GATTGAAACC TTACCGGCGG
 101 CAAAAATTGC GGAAACGTTT GCGCTGACAT TTGTGATTGC TCGCTGTAT
 151 CGTGTTCGCG GTTATAAGGT GACGCGTTTG TTGATTGCGG TGTTTTTCG
 201 GTTCAGCATT ATTGCCAACA ATGTGCATTA CGCGTTTAT CAAAGCTGGA
 251 TGACGGGCAT CAATTATTGG CTGATGCTGA AAGAGGTTAC CGAAGTCGGC
 301 AGCGCGGGTG CGTCGATGTT GGATAAGTTG TGGCTGCCCTG TGTTCGCGG
 351 CGTGTTCGAA GTCATGTTGT TTGTCAGCCT TGCCAAGTTC CGCCGTAAG
 401 CGCATTTTTC TGCCGATATA CTGTTTGCCT TCCTAATGCT GATGATTTTC
 451 GTGCGTTCGT TCGACACGAA ACAAGAGCAC GGTATTTTCG CCAAACCGAC
 501 ATACAGCCGC ATCAAAGCCA ATTATTTCAG CTTGCGTTAT TTTGTCGGAC
 551 AATCGGTAAG AAATGGATAG ACCATCTGAT TCAGCCGACG CAACTTGGCT
 601 CAGCCTGCTC CAAGCAAAAT CGGGCAGGGC AGTGTTCAA ATATCGTCCT
 651 GATTATGGGC GAAAGCGAAA GCGCGGCGCA TTTGAAGCTG TTTGGCTACG
 701 GACGCGAAAC TTCGCGGTTT TTAACCCGGC TGTGCAAGC CGATTTTAA
 751 CCGATTGTGA AACAAAGTTA TTCCGACGGC TTTATGACTG CAGTGTCCG
 801 GCCCAGTTTT TTCAATGCGA TACCGCACGC CAACGGCTTG GAACAAATCA
 851 GCGCGGCGCA TACCAATATG TTCCGCTCG CCAAAGAGCA GGGCTATGAA
 901 ACGTATTTTT ACAGCGCGCA GCGGAAAAC GAGATGGCGA TTTTGAACCT
 951 AATCGGTAAG AAATGGATAG ACCATCTGAT TCAGCCGACG CAACTTGGCT
 1001 ACGGCAACGG CGACAATATG CCCGATGAGA AGCTGCTGCC GTTGTTCGAC
 1051 AAAATCAATT TGCAGCAGGG CAAGCATTTT ATCGTGTTC ACCAAGCGCG
 1101 TTCGACGCC CCATACGGCG CATTTGTTGCA GCCTCAAGAT AAAGTATTCG
 1151 CCGAAGCCGA TATTGTGGAT AAGTACGACA ACACCATCCA CAAAACCGAC
 1201 CAAATGATTC AAACCGTATT CGAGCAGCTG CAAAAGCAGC CTGACGGCAA
 1251 CTGGCTGTTT GCCTATACCT CCGATCATGG CCAGTATGTT CGCCAGATA
 1301 TCTACAATCA AGGCACGGTG CAGCCCGACA GCTATCTCGT GCCGCTAGTG
 1351 TTGTACAGCC CGGATAAGGC CGTGCAACAG GCTGCCAACC AGGCTTTTGC
 1401 GCCTTGCGAG ATTGCCTTCC ATCAGCAGCT TTCAACGTTT CTGATTACAC
 1451 CGTTGGGCTA CGATATGCCG GTTTCAGGTT GTCGGAAGG CTCGGTAACG
 1501 GGCAACCTGA TTACGGGTGA TGCAGGCAGC TTGAACATTC GCGACGGCAA
 1551 GCGGAATAT GTTTATCCGC AATGA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 306; ORF81-1>:

1 MKKSFLTLVL YSSLLTASEI AYRFVFGIET LPAAKIAETF ALTFVIAALY
 51 LFARYKVTRL LIAVFFAFSI IANNVHYAVY QSWMTGINYW LMLKEVTEVG
 101 SAGASMLDKL WLPVLWGVLE VMLFCSLAKF RRKTHFSADI LFAFLMLMIF
 151 VRSFDTKQEH GISPKPTYSR IKANYFSFGY FVGRVLPYQL FDLRSIPAFK
 201 QPAPSKIGQG SVQNIIVLIMG ESESAHLKL FGYGRETS PF LTRLSQADFK
 251 PIVKQSYAG FMTAVSLPSF FNAIPHANGL EQISGGDTNM FRLAKEQGYE
 301 TYFYSAQAEN EMAILNLIGK KWIDHLIQPT QLGYGNGDNM PDEKLLPLFD
 351 KINLQQGHF IVLHQRGSHA PYGALLQPD KVFGEADIVD KYDNTIHKTD
 401 QMIQTVFEQL QKQPDGNWLF AYTS DHGQYV RQDIYNQGTV QPDSYLVPLV
 451 LYSYDKAVQQ AANQAFAPCE IAFHQQLSTF LIHTLG YDMP VSGCREGSVT
 501 GNLTG DAPS LNIRDGKAEY VYPQ*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF81 shows 84.7% identity over a 85aa overlap and 99.2% identity over a 121aa overlap with an ORF (ORF81a) from strain A of *N. meningitidis*:

55 orf81.pep 10 20 30 40 50 60
 MKKSFLTLVL YSSLLTASEI AYPLELGIET LPAAKIAETF ALTFVIAALY LFARNKVTRL
 orf81a MKKSFLVLFYSSLLTASEI AYRFVFGIET LPAAKMAETF ALTFVIAALY LFARYKATRL
 60 70 80

	orf81.pep	<u>LI</u> AVFFAFSIIANNVHYADYQSWMT
5	orf81a	<u>LI</u> AVFFAFSIIANNVHYAVYQSWITGINYWMLKEITEVGGAGASMLDKLWLPALWGVLE
		70 80 90 100 110 120
		//
	orf81.pep	QTVFEQLQKTPDGNWLFAYTSDHGQYVRQD
		120 130 140
10	orf81a	IPHANGLEQISGGDIVDKYDNTIHKTDQMIQTVFEQLQKQPDGNWLFAYTSDHGQYVRQD
		280 290 300 310 320 330
	orf81.pep	IYNQGTVPDPSYLVPLVLVLYSPDKAVQQAANQAFAPCEIAFHQQLSTFLIHTLGYDMPVSG
		150 160 170 180 190 200
15	orf81a	IYNQGTVPDPSYLVPLVLVLYSPDKAVQQAANQAFAPCEIAFHQQLSTFLIHTLGYDMPVSG
		340 350 360 370 380 390
	orf81.pep	CREGSVTGNLITGDAGSLNIRDGKAEYVYPQX
		210 220 230
20	orf81a	CREGSVTGNLITGDAGSLNIRDGKAEYVYPQX
		400 410 420

The complete length ORF81a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 307> is:

25	1	ATGAAAAAAT	CCCTTTTCTGT	TCTCTTTCTGT	TATTCTGTCCT	TACTTACTGCT
	51	CAGCGAAAT	GCTTATCGCT	TTGTATTCTGG	AATTGAAAC	TTACCGGCTG
	101	CAAAAAATGGC	AGAAACGTTT	GCGCTGACAT	TTGTGATTGC	TGCGCTGTAT
	151	CTGTTTGC	GCGTATAAGGC	AACGCGTTTG	TTGTATGCGG	TGTTTTTTCG
	201	GTTTCAGCATT	ATTGCCAACA	ATGTGCATTA	CGCGGTTTAT	CAAAGCTGGA
30	251	TAACGGGCAT	TAATTATTTGG	CTGATGCTGA	AAGAGATTAC	CGAAGTTGGC
	301	GGCGCAGGG	CGTCGATGTT	GGATAAGTTG	TGGTGCCTG	CGTTGTGGG
	351	CGCTGTTGGAA	GCTGCTTTGT	TTTGCAGCCT	TGCCAAGTTC	CGCCGTAAGA
	401	CGCATTTTTC	TGCCGATATA	CTGTTTGCTT	TCCATATGCT	GATGATTTTC
	451	GTGCGTTCTGT	TGCAACGAA	ACAAGAACA	GGTATTTCTG	CCAAACCGAC
35	501	ATACAGGCTC	ATCAAAGCCA	ATTATTTTCTG	CTTCGGTTAT	TTTGTCTGAC
	551	GCGTGTGCTC	GTATCAGTTG	TTTGATTTAA	GCAAGATTCC	TGTGTTCAAA
	601	CAGCCTGCTC	CAAGCAGAAT	CGGGCAAGGC	AGTATTTCAA	ATATCTGCTT
	651	GATTATGGGC	GAAAGCGAAA	GCGCGGCGCA	TTTGAAATTG	TTTGGCTACG
	701	GGCGCGAAAC	TTCCCGCTTT	TTGACCCAGC	TTTGCAAGC	CGATTTTAA
40	751	CCGATTGTGA	AACAAAGTTA	TTCCGCAGGC	TTTATGACGG	CAGTATCCCT
	801	GCCCAGTTTC	TTTAACGTCA	TACCGCATGC	CAACGGCTTG	GAACAAATCA
	851	GCGCGGCGCA	TATTGTGGAT	AAGTACGACA	ACACCATCCA	CAAAACCGAC
	901	CAATGATTTC	AACCGGTATT	CGAGCAGCTG	CAAAAGCAGC	CTGACGGCAA
	951	CTGGCTGTTT	GCCTATACCT	CCGATCATGG	CCAGTATGTT	CGCCAAGATA
45	1001	TCTACAATCA	AGGCACGGTG	CAGCCCCGAC	GCTATCTCTG	CGCCGTGGTG
	1051	TTGTACAGCC	CGGATAAGGC	CGTGCAACAG	GCTGCCAAGC	AGGCTTTTGC
	1101	GCCTTGCGAG	ATTGCCTTCC	ATCAGCAGCT	TTCAACGTTT	CTGATTACAA
	1151	CGTTGGGCTA	CGATATGCCG	GTTTCAGGTT	GTCGCGAAGG	CTCGGTAAAC
	1201	GCGCAACTGA	TTACGGGTGA	TGCAGGCAGC	TTGAACATT	GCGACGGCAA
	1251	GGCGGAATAT	GTTTATCCGC	AATGA		

50 This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 308>:

```

1  MKKSLFVFLF  YSSLLTASEI  AYRFVFGIET  LPAAKMAETF  ALTfVIAALY
51  LFARYKATRL  LIAVFFAFSI  IANNVHYAVY  QSWITGINYW  LMLKEITEVG
101 GAGASMLDKL  WLPALGWGLE  VMLEFCSLAKF  RRKTHFSADI  LFAFLMLMIF
151 VRSFDTKQEH  GISPKPTYSR  IKANYFSFGY  FVGRVLTPYQL  FDLSKIPVFK
201 QPAPSRIGQG  SIQNIVLIMG  ESESAHLKL  FGYGRETSPF  LTQLSQADFK
251 PIVKQSYSAG  FMTAVSLPSF  FNVIPHANGL  EQISGGDIVD  KYDNTIHKTD
301 QMIQTVEEQL  QKQPDGNWLF  AYTSDHGQYV  RQDIYNQGTV  QPDSYLVLPLV
351 LNSPDKAVQQ  AANQAFAPCE  IAFHQQLSTF  LIHTLGYDMP  VSGCREGSVT
401 GYLITGDAGS  LNIRDGKAEY  VYPO*

```

60 ORF81a and ORF81-1 show 77.9% identity in 524 aa overlap:

65

	10	20	30	40	50	60
orf81a.pep	MKKS	LVFLYSS	LLTASEI	AYRFV	FGIETL	PAAKMAET
	:::					
orf81-1	MKKS	FSLTLV	LYSS	LLTASEI	AYRFV	FGIETL
	10	20	30	40	50	60

-207-

5	orf81a.pep	70 80 90 100 110 120	LIAVFFAFSIIANNVHYAVYQSWITGINYWLMLKEITEVGGAGASMLDKLWLPALWGVLE
	orf81-1	70 80 90 100 110 120	LIAVFFAFSIIANNVHYAVYQSWMTGINYWLMLKEVTEVGSAGASMLDKLWLPVWGVLE
10	orf81a.pep	130 140 150 160 170 180	VMLFCSLAKFRRKTHFSADILFAFLMLMIFVRSFDTKQEHGISPKPTYSRIKANYFSFGY
	orf81-1	130 140 150 160 170 180	VMLFCSLAKFRRKTHFSADILFAFLMLMIFVRSFDTKQEHGISPKPTYSRIKANYFSFGY
15	orf81a.pep	190 200 210 220 230 240	FVGRVLPYQLFDLSKIPVFKQPAPSRIGQSGIQNIVLIMGESESAHLKLFYGYGRETSPF
	orf81-1	190 200 210 220 230 240	FVGRVLPYQLFDLSRIPAFKQPAPSKIGQSGVQNIIVLIMGESESAHLKLFYGYGRETSPF
20	orf81a.pep	250 260 270 280	LTQLSQADFKPIVKQSYSAGFMTAVSLPSFFNVIPHANGLEQISGGD-----
	orf81-1	250 260 270 280 290 300	LTRLSQADFKPIVKQSYSAGFMTAVSLPSFFNAIPHANGLEQISGGDTNMFRIAKEQGYE
25	orf81a.pep		-----
	orf81-1	310 320 330 340 350 360	TYFYSAQAENEMAILNLIGKKWIDHLIQPTQLGYGNGDNMPDEKLLPLFDKINLQQGKHF
35	orf81a.pep	290 300 310 320	-----IVDKYDNTIHKTDQMIQTVEQLQKQPDGNWLF
	orf81-1	370 380 390 400 410 420	IVLHQRGSHAPYGALLQPQDKVFGEADIVDKYDNTIHKTDQMIQTVEQLQKQPDGNWLF
40	orf81a.pep	330 340 350 360 370 380	AYTSDHGQYVRQDIYNQGTVPDSYLVPLVLYSPDKAVQQAANQAFAPCEIAFHQQLSTF
	orf81-1	430 440 450 460 470 480	AYTSDHGQYVRQDIYNQGTVPDSYLVPLVLYSPDKAVQQAANQAFAPCEIAFHQQLSTF
45	orf81a.pep	390 400 410 420	LIHTLGYDMPVSGCREGSVTGNLITGDAGSLNIRDGKAEYVYPQX
	orf81-1	490 500 510 520	LIHTLGYDMPVSGCREGSVTGNLITGDAGSLNIRDGKAEYVYPQX

50 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

The aligned aa sequences of ORF81 and a predicted ORF (ORF81.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae* of the N- and C-termini show 82.4 % and 97.5% identity in 85 and 121 overlap, respectively:

55	orf81.pep	MKKSFLTIVLYSSLLTASEIAYPLELGIETLPAAKIAETFALT FVIAALYLFARNKVTRL	60
	orf81ng	MKKSFLVFLYSSLLTASEIAYRFVFGIETLPAAKMAETFALT FVIAALYLFARYKASRL	60
60	orf81.pep	LIAVFFAFSIIANNVHYADYQSWMT	85
	orf81ng	LIAVFFAFSIIANNVHYAVYQSWMTGINYWLMLKEVTEVGSAGASMLDKLWLPALWGVAE	120
	orf81.pep	//	
	orf81ng	QTVFEQLQKTPDGNWLFAYTSDHGQYVRQD	433
65	orf81ng	ALLQPQDKVFGEADIVDKYDNTIHKTDQMIQTVEQLQKQPDGNWLFAYTSDHGQYVRQD	433
	orf81.pep	IYNQGTVPDSYLVPLVLYSPDKAVQQAANQAFAPCEIAFHQQLSTFLIHTLGYDMPVSG	493
	orf81ng	IYNQGTVPDSYIVPLVLYSPDKAVQQAANQAFAPCEIAFHQQLSTFLIHTLGYDMPVSG	493

```

orf81.pep    CREGSVTGNLITGDAGSLNIRDGKAEYVYPQ  524
             |||||:|||||
orf81ng      CREGSVTGNLITGDAGSLNIRNGKAEYVYPQ  524

```

The complete length ORF81ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 309> is:

```

5      1  ATGAAAAAAT CCCTTTTCTG TCTCTTTCTG TATTCATCCC TACTTACCGC
      51  CAGCGAAATC GCCTATCGCT TTGTATTCGG AATTGAAACC TTACCGGCTG
     101  CAAAAATGGC GGAAACGTTT GCGCTGACAT TTATGATTGC TGCGCTGTAT
     151  CTGTTTGCGC GTTATAAGGC TTCGCGGCTG CTGATGCGG TGTTTTTCGC
     201  GTTCAGCATG ATTGCCAACA ATGTGCATTA CGCGGTTTAT CAAAGCTGGA
     251  TGACGGGTAT TAACATTTGG CTGATGCTGA AAGAGGTTAC CGAAGTCGGC
     301  AGCGCGGGCG CGTCGATGTT GGATAAGTTG TGGCTGCCTG CTTTGTGGGG
     351  CGTGCGGGA GTCATGTTGT TTTGCAGCCT TGCCAAGTTC CGCCGTAAGA
     401  CGCATTTTTT TGCCGATATA CTGTTTGCC TCCATATGCT GATGATTTTC
     451  GTACGGGTAT TCGACAGGAA ACAAGAGCAC GGTATTTTCG CCAAACGAC
     501  ATACAGCCGC ATCAAAGCCA ATTATTTTCTG CTTGCGTTAT TTTGTCGGGC
     551  GCGTGTGTGC GTATCAGTTG TTTGATTTAA GCAAGATCCC TGTGTTCAAA
     601  CAGCCTGCTC CAAGCAAAAT CGGGCAAGGC AGTATTCAAA ATATCGTCCT
     651  GATTATGGGC GAAAGCGAAA GCGCGGCGCA TTTGAAATTG TTTGGTTACG
     701  GCGCGGAAAC TTCGCCGTTT TTAACCCGGC TGTCGCAAGC CGATTTTAAG
     751  CCGATTGTGA AACAAAGTTA TTCGCGAGGC TTTATGACGG CAGTATCCCT
     801  GCCCAGTTTC TTTAACGTC TACCGCACGC CAACGGCTTG GAACAAATCA
     851  GCGCGGCGCA TACCAATATG TTCGCGCTCG CCAAAGAGCA GGGCTATGAA
     901  ACGTATTTTT ACAGTGCCCA GGCTGAAAAC CAAATGGCAA TTTTGAACCT
     951  AATCGGTAAG AAATGGATAG ACCATCTGAT TCAGCCGACG CAACTTGCT
    1001  ACGGCAACGG CGACAATATG CCCGATGAGA AGCTGCTGCC GTTGTTCGAC
    1051  AAAATCAATT TGCAGCAGGG CAGGCATTTT ATCGTGTTCG ACCAACGCGG
    1101  TTCGCACGCC CCATACGGCG CATTGTTGCA GCCTCAAGAT AAAGTATTCG
    1151  GCGAAGCCGA TATTGTGGAT AAGTACGACA ACACCATCCA CAAAACGAC
    1201  CAAATGATTC AAACCGTATT CGAGCAGCTG CAAAAGCAGC CTGACGGCAA
    1251  CTGGCTGTTT GCCTATACCT CCGATCATGG CCAGTATGTG CGCCAAGATA
    1301  TCTACAATCA AGGCACGGTG CAGCCCGACA GCTATATTGT GCCTCTGGTT
    1351  TTGTACAGCC CGGATAAGGC CGTGCAACAG GCTGCCAACC AGGCTTTTGC
    1401  GCCTTGCGAG ATTGCCTTCC ATCAGCAGCT TTCAACGTTT CTGATTCA
    1451  CATTGGGCTA CGATATGCCG GTTTCAGGTT GTCGGAAGG CTCGGTAA
    1501  GGCAACCTGA TTACGGGCGA TGCAGGCAGC TTGAACATTC GCAACGGCAA
    1551  GCGGAATAT GTTTATCCGC AATAA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 310>:

```

      1  MKKSLFVLFL YSSLLTASEI AYREVFGEIT LPAAKMAETF ALTFMIAALY
     51  LFARYKASRL LIAVFFAFSM IANNVHYAVY QSWMTGINYW LMLKEVTEVG
    101  SAGASMLDKL WLPALWGVAE VMLFCSLAKF RRKTHFSADI LFAFLMLMIF
    151  VRSFDTKQEH GISPKPTYSR IKANYFSFGY FVGRVLPYQL FDLSKIPIVK
    201  QPAPSKIGQG SIQNIIVLIMG ESESAHLKL FGYGRETSPF LTRLSQADFK
    251  PIVKQSYSAG FMTAVSLPSF FNVIPHANGL EQISGGDTNM FRLAKEQGYE
    301  TYFYSAQAEN QMAILNLIGK KWIDHLIPT QLGYNNGDNM PDEKLLPLFD
    351  KINLQQRHF IVLHQRGSHA PYGALLQPQD KVFGEADIVD KYDNTIHKTD
    401  QMIQTVFEQL QKQPDGNWLF AYTSDHGQYV RQDIYNQGTV QPDSYIVPLV
    451  LYSPDKAVQQ AANQAFAPCE IAFHQQLSTF LIHTLGYDMP VSGCREGSVT
    501  GNLITGDAGS LNIRNGKAEY VYPQ*

```

ORF81ng and ORF81-1 show 96.4% identity in 524 aa overlap:

```

50      10      20      30      40      50      60
orf81ng-1.pep MKKSLFVLFLYSSLLTASEIAYRFVFGIETLPAAKMAETFALTFMIAALYLFARYKASRL
             |||||:|||||
orf81-1       MKKSFLTLYSSLLTASEIAYRFVFGIETLPAAKIAETFALTFVIAALYLFARYKVTRL
             10      20      30      40      50      60

55      70      80      90      100     110     120
orf81ng-1.pep LIAVFFAFSMIANNVHYAVYQSWMTGINYWMLLKEVTEVGSAGASMLDKLWLPALWGVAE
             |||||:|||||
orf81-1       LIAVFFAFSIIANNVHYAVYQSWMTGINYWMLLKEVTEVGSAGASMLDKLWLPVWGVLE
             70      80      90      100     110     120

60      130     140     150     160     170     180
orf81ng-1.pep VMLFCSLAKFRRKTHFSADILFAFLMLMIFVRSFDTKQEHGISPKPTYSR IKANYFSFGY
             |||||:|||||
orf81-1       VMLFCSLAKFRRKTHFSADILFAFLMLMIFVRSFDTKQEHGISPKPTYSR IKANYFSFGY

```

-209-

		130	140	150	160	170	180
5	orf81ng-1.pep	190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf81-1	190	200	210	220	230	240
10	orf81ng-1.pep	250	260	270	280	290	300
	orf81-1	250	260	270	280	290	300
15	orf81ng-1.pep	310	320	330	340	350	360
	orf81-1	310	320	330	340	350	360
20	orf81ng-1.pep	370	380	390	400	410	420
	orf81-1	370	380	390	400	410	420
25	orf81ng-1.pep	370	380	390	400	410	420
	orf81-1	370	380	390	400	410	420
30	orf81ng-1.pep	430	440	450	460	470	480
	orf81-1	430	440	450	460	470	480
35	orf81ng-1.pep	490	500	510	520		
	orf81-1	490	500	510	520		

Furthermore, ORF81ng shows significant homology to an *E. coli* OMP:

40	gi 1256380 (U50906) outer membrane adherence protein-associated protein [E. coli] Length = 547 Score = 87.4 bits (213), Expect = 2e-16 Identities = 122/468 (26%), Positives = 198/468 (42%), Gaps = 70/468 (14%)
45	Query: 25 VFGIETLPAAKMAETFA-LTFMIAALYLFARYKAS--RLLIAVFFAFSMIANNVHYAVYQ 81 VFGL L A+ A L F + + + R + RLL+A F + A ++ ++Y Sbjct: 29 VFGITNLVASSGAHMQRLFFVLTLVVKRISSLPRLLLVAAPFVL-LTAADMSISLY- 86
50	Query: 82 SWMT-----GINYWLMLKEVTEVGSAGASMLDKLWLPALWGVAEVMFLCSLAKFRRT 134 SW T G ++ + EV A ML ++ P L A + L + Sbjct: 87 SWCTFGTTFNDGFAISVLQSDPDEV----AKMLG-MYSPYLCAFAFLSLLFLAVI IKYDV 141
55	Query: 135 HFSADILFAFLMLMIFVRSF-----DTKQEHGISPKPTYSRIKAN--YFSFGYFVG 183 + L+L++ S D K ++ SP SR +F+ YF Sbjct: 142 SLPTKKVTGILLLLIVISGSLFSACQFAYKDAKNKNAFSPYILASRFATYTPFFNLNYFAL 201
60	Query: 184 RVLPHYQ--LFDLSKIPVFKQPAPSKIGQGSIQNIVLIMGESESAHLKLFYGRGRETSPFL 241 +Q L + +P F+ + I VLI+GES ++ L+GY R T+P + Sbjct: 202 AAKEHQRLLSIANTVPYFQL----SVRDTGIDTYVLIVGESVRVDNMSLYGYTRSTTPQV 257
65	Query: 242 TRLSQADFKPIVKQSYSAGFMTAVSLP---SFFNVIPHANGLEQISGGDTNMFRLAKEQG 298 +Q + Q+ S TA+S+P + +V+ H I N+ +A + G Sbjct: 258 E--AQRKQIKLFNQAISGAPYTALSVPLSLTADSVLSH-----DIHNPDPNIINMANQAG 310
70	Query: 299 YETYFYSAQA--ENQMAILNLIGKKWIDHLIQPTQLGYGNGDNMPDEKLLPLFDKINLQ 355 ++T++ S+Q+ +N A+ ++ ++ + Y G DE LLP + Q Sbjct: 311 FQTFWLSSQSAFRQNGTAVTSI-----AMRAMETVYVRGF---DELLLPPLSQUALQ 359
	Query: 356 --QGRHFIVLHQRGSHAPYGALLQPDQKVFGEADIVDK-YDNTIHKTDQMIQTVFELQK 412 Q + IVLH GSH P + VF D D YDN+IH TD ++ VFE L+ Sbjct: 360 NTQQKKLIVLHLNGSHEPACSAYPQSSAVFQPDQDDQACYSIH YTDSSLGQVFELLK- 418

Query: 413 QPDGNWLFAYTSDHG---QYVRQDIYNQG--TVQPDSYIVPL-VLYSP 454
 D Y +DHG ++++Y G +Y VP+ + YSP
 Sbjct: 419 --DRRASVMYFADHGLERDPTKKNVYFHGGREASQQAYHVPMFIWYSP 464

5

Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative leader sequence (double-underlined) and several putative transmembrane domains (single-underlined) in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

10 Example 37

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 311>:

1 ...ACCCTGCTCC TCTTCATCCC CCTCGTCCTC ACAC.GTGCG GCACACTGAC
 51 CGGCATACTC GCCCaCGCG GCGGCAAAACG CTTTGCCGTC GAACAAGAAG
 101 TCGTCGCCGC ATCGTCCCGC GCGGCCGTCA AAGAAATGGA TTTGTCCGCC
 151 yTAAAGGAC GCAAAGCCGC CyTTTACGTC TCCGTTATGG GCGACCAAGG
 201 TTCGGGCAAC ATAAGCGGCG GACGCTACTC TATCGACGCA CTGATACGCG
 251 GCGGCTACCA CAACAACCCC GAAAGTGCCA CCCAATACAG CTACCCCGCC
 301 TACGACACTA CCGCCACCAC CAAATCCGAC GCGCTCTCCA GCGTAACCAC
 351 TTCCACATCG CTTTTGAACG CCCCCGCCGC CGyCyTGACG AAAAACAGCG
 401 GACGCAAAGG CGAACGcTCC GCGGACTGT CCGTCAACGG CACGGGCGAC
 451 TACCGCAACG AAACCTGCT CGCCAACCCC CGCGACGTTT CCTTCCTGAC
 501 CAACCTCATC CAAACCGTCT TCTACCTGCG CGGCATCGAA GTCgTACCGC
 551 CCGrATACGC CGACACGAC GTATTCTGTA CCGTCGACGT A...

25

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 312; ORF83>:

1 ..TLLLFIPLVL TXCGTLTGIL AHGGGKRFAV EQELVAASSR AAVKEMDLA
 51 LKGRKAAXYV SVMGDQSGN ISGGYRYSIDA LIRGGYHNNP ESATQYSYPA
 101 YDTTATTKSD ALSSVTTSTS LLNAPAAHLT KNSGRKGRS AGLSVNGTGD
 151 YRNETLLANP RDVSFLTNLI QTVFYLRGIE VVPPXYADTD VFVTVDV...

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 313>:

1 ATGAAAACCC TGCTCCTCCT CATCCCCCTC GTCCTCACAG CCTGCGGCAC
 51 ACTGACCGGC ATACCCGCCC ACGGCGGCGG CAAACGCTTT GCCGTGCAAC
 101 AAGAACTCGT CGCCGCATCG TCCCGCGCCG CCGTCAAAGA AATGGATTTG
 151 TCCGCCCTAA AAGGACGCAA AGCCGCCCTT TACGTCTCCG TTATGGGCGA
 201 CCAAGGTTTCG GGCAACATAA GCGGCGGACG CTA CTCTATC GACGCACTGA
 351 TACGCGGCGG CTACCAAC AACCCTGAAA GTGCCACCA ATACAGCTAC
 301 CCGCCTACG AACTACCGC CACCACCAA TCCGACGCGC TCTCCAGCGT
 351 AACCACTTCC ACATCGCTTT TGAACGCCCC CGCCGCCGCC CTGACGAAAA
 401 ACAGCGGACG CAAAGGCGAA CGCTCCGCG GACTGTCCGT CAACGGCAGC
 451 GGCGACTACC GCAACGAAAC CCTGCTCGCC AACCCTCGCG ACGTTTCCTT
 501 CCTGACCAAC CTCATCCAA CCGTCTTCTA CCTGCGCGGC ATCGAAGTCG
 551 TACCGCCCCA ATACGCCGAC ACCGACGTAT TCGTAACCGT CGACGTATTTC
 601 GGCACCGTCC GCAGCCGTAC CGAACTGCAC CTCTACAACG CCGAAACCTT
 651 TAAAGCCCAA ACCAAGCTCG AATATTTCGC CGTTGACCGC GACAGCCGGA
 701 AACTGCTGAT TACCCCTAAA ACCGCGCCT ACGAATCCCA ATACCAAGAA
 45 751 CAATACGCC TTTTGACCGG CCCTTACAAA GTCAGCAAAA CCGTCAAAGC
 801 CTCAGACCGC CTGATGGTCG ATTTCTCCGA CATTACCCCC TACGGCGACA
 851 CAACCGCCCA AAACCGTCCC GACTTCAAA AAAACAACGG TAAAAAACCC
 901 GATGTGCGCA ACGAAGTCAT CCGCGCGCGC AAAGGAGGAT AA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 314; ORF83-1>:

1 MKTLLLLLIPL VLTACGTLTG IPAHGGGKRFAV EQELVAAS SRAAVKEMDL
 51 SALKGRKAAL YVSVMDQGS GNISGGYRYSI DALIRGGYHN NPESATQYSY
 101 PAYDTTATTK SDALSSVTTSTS TSLLNAPAAA LTKNSGRKGE RSAGLSVNGT
 151 GDYRNETLLA NPRDVSFLTN LIQTVFYLRG IEVVPPEYAD TDVFVTVDVF
 201 GTVRSRTELH LYNAETLKAQ TKLEYFAVDR DSRKLLITPK TAAYESQYQE
 55 251 QYALWTGPYK VSKTVKASDR LMVDFSDITP YGDTTAQNRP DFKQNNNGKKP

301 DVGNEVIRRR KGG*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF83 shows 96.4% identity over a 197aa overlap with an ORF (ORF83a) from strain A of *N.*

5 *meningitidis*:

		10	20	30	40	50
orf83.pep		TLLLF	IPLVLT	KCGT	LTGILAHGGGKRF	AVEQELVAASSRAAVKEMDLSALKGRKAAX
			:			
10 orf83a		MKTLLXLIPLVLT	TACGTLTG	IPAHGGGKRF	AVEQELVAASSRAAVKEMDLSALKGRKAAL	
		10	20	30	40	50
		60	70	80	90	100
orf83.pep		YVSMGDQGS	GNISGG	GRYSIDALIRGGYHNNPESATQYSYPAYD	TTATTKSDALSSVTTS	
15 orf83a		YVSMGDQGS	GNISGG	GRYSIDALIRGGYHNNPESATQYSYPAYD	TTATTKSDALSSVTTS	
		70	80	90	100	110
		120	130	140	150	160
orf83.pep		TSLLNAPAA	XLTKNSGRK	GER	SAGLSVNGTGDYRNETLLANPRDVSFLTNLIQTVFYLRG	
20 orf83a		TSLLNAPAA	ALTKNSGRK	GER	SAGLSVNGTGDYRNETLLANPRDVSFLTNLIQTVFYLRG	
		130	140	150	160	170
		180	190			
orf83.pep		IEVVPPXYADTDV	FVTVDV			
25 orf83a		IEVVPPXYADTDV	FVTVDV	FVTVDFCTVRSRTELHLYNAETLKAQTKLEYFAVDRDRSRKLLIAPK		
		190	200	210	220	230
						240

The complete length ORF83a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 315> is:

30	1	ATGAAACCC	TGCTCNTCT	CATCCCCCTC	GTCCTCACAG	CCTGCGGCAC
	51	ACTGACCGGC	ATACCCGCC	ACGGCGGGCG	CAACGCTTT	GCCGTGGAAC
	101	AAGAACTCGT	CGCCGATCG	TCCCGCGCG	CCGTCAAAGA	AATGGACTTG
	151	TCCGCGCTGA	AAGGACGAA	AGCCGCCCTT	TACGTCTCCG	TTATGGGCGA
	201	CCAAGGTTTC	GGCAACATA	GCGGCGGACG	CTACTCTATC	GACGCACTGA
35	251	TACGCGGCGG	CTACCACAAC	AACCCCGAAA	GTGCCACCCA	ATACAGCTAC
	301	CCCGCTACG	ACACTACCGC	CACCACCAA	TCCGACGCGC	TCTCCAGCGT
	351	AACCACTTCC	ACATCGCTTT	TGAACGCCCC	CGCCGCGGCC	CTGACGAAAA
	401	ACAGCGGACG	CAAAGGCGAA	CGCTCCGCCG	GAAGTGTCCG	CAACGGCACG
	451	GGCGACTACC	GCAACGAAAC	CCTGCTCGCC	AACCCCGCG	ACGTTTCCTT
40	501	CCTGACCAAC	CTCATCCAAA	CCGTCTTCTA	CCTGCGCGGC	ATCGAAGTCG
	551	TACCGCCCGA	ATACGCCGAC	ACCGACGTAT	TCGTAACCGT	CGACGTATTC
	601	GGCACCGTCC	GCAGCCGCAC	CGAACTGCAC	CTCTACAACG	CCGAAACCTT
	651	TAAAGCCCAA	ACCAAGCTCG	AATATTTCCG	CGTTGACCGC	GACAGCCGGA
	701	AACTGCTGAT	TGCCCCTAAA	ACCGCCGCCT	ACGAATCCCA	ATACCAAGAA
45	751	CAATACGCCC	TCTGGATGGG	ACCTTACAGC	GTGCGCAAAA	CCGTCAAAGC
	801	CTCAGACCGC	CTGATGGTCG	ATTCTCCGA	CATCACCCCC	TACGGCGACA
	851	CAACCGCCCA	AAACCGTCCC	GACTTCAAAC	AAAACAACGG	TAAAAACCC
	901	GATGTCGGCA	ACGAAGTCAT	CCGCCGCCG	AAAGGAGGAT	AA

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 316>:

50	1	MKTLLXLIPL	VLTACGTLTG	IPAHGGGKRF	AVEQELVAAS	SRAAVKEMDL
	51	SALKGRKAAL	YVSMGDQGS	GNISGGGRYSI	DALIRGGYHN	NPESATQYSY
	101	PAYDITATTK	SDALSSVTTS	TSLLNAPAAA	LTKNSGRKGE	RSAGLSVNGT
	151	GDYRNETLLA	NPRDVSFLTN	LIQTVFYLRG	IEVVPPEYAD	TDVFTVVDVF
	201	GTVRSRTELH	LYNAETLKAQ	TKLEYFAVDR	DSRKLLIAPK	TAAYESQYQE
55	251	QYALWMGPYS	VGKTVKASDR	LMVDFSDITP	YGDTTAQNR	DFKQNGKKP
	301	DVGNEVIRRR	KGG*			

ORF83a and ORF83-1 show 98.4% identity in 313 aa overlap:

	10	20	30	40	50	60
orf83a.pep	MKTLLXLIPLVLTACGTLTG	IPAHGGGKRF	AVEQELVAAS	SRAAVKEMDL	SALKGRKAAL	

-212-

	orff83-1	MKTLLLLIPLVLTACGTLTGIPAHGGGKRFQELVAASSRAAVKEMDLSALKGRKAAL	10	20	30	40	50	60
5	orff83a.pep	YVSVMGDQGSNISGGGRYSIDALIRGGYHNNPESATQYSYPAYDTTATTKSDALSSVTTS	70	80	90	100	110	120
10	orff83-1	YVSVMGDQGSNISGGGRYSIDALIRGGYHNNPESATQYSYPAYDTTATTKSDALSSVTTS	70	80	90	100	110	120
	orff83a.pep	TSLLNAPAAALTKNSGRKGRSAGLSVNGTGDYRNETLLANPRDVSFLTNIQTVFYLRG	130	140	150	160	170	180
15	orff83-1	TSLLNAPAAALTKNSGRKGRSAGLSVNGTGDYRNETLLANPRDVSFLTNIQTVFYLRG	130	140	150	160	170	180
	orff83a.pep	IEVVPPEYADTDVFTVDVFGTVRSRTELHLYNAETLKAQTKLEYFAVDRDSRKLLIAPK	190	200	210	220	230	240
20	orff83-1	IEVVPPEYADTDVFTVDVFGTVRSRTELHLYNAETLKAQTKLEYFAVDRDSRKLLITPK	190	200	210	220	230	240
	orff83a.pep	TAAYESQYQEYALWMPYSVGKTVKASDRLMVDFSITPYGDTTAQNRPDFKQNNGKKP	250	260	270	280	290	300
25	orff83-1	TAAYESQYQEYALWTPYKVKSVKTVKASDRLMVDFSITPYGDTTAQNRPDFKQNNGKKP	250	260	270	280	290	300
30	orff83a.pep	DVGNEVIRRRKGGX	310					
	orff83-1	DVGNEVIRRRKGGX	310					

35 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF83 shows 94.9% identity over a 197aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF83.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

	orff83.pep	TLLLFIPVLVTXCGTLTGILAHGGGKRFQELVAASSRAAVKEMDLSALKGRKAAX	58
40	orff83ng	MKTLLLLIPLVLTACGTLTGIPAHGGGKRFQELVAASSRAAVKEMDLSALKGRKAAL	60
	orff83.pep	YVSVMGDQGSNISGGGRYSIDALIRGGYHNNPESATQYSYPAYDTTATTKSDALSSVTTS	118
45	orff83ng	YVSVMGDQGSNISGGGRYSIDALIRGGYHNNPD SATRYSPAYDTTATTKSDALSGVTTS	120
	orff83.pep	TSLLNAPAAALTKNSGRKGRSAGLSVNGTGDYRNETLLANPRDVSFLTNIQTVFYLRG	178
	orff83ng	TSLLNAPAAALTKNNGRKGERSAGLSVNGTGDYRNETLLANPRDVSFLTNIQTVFYLRG	180
50	orff83.pep	IEVVPPEYADTDVFTVDV	197
	orff83ng	IEVVPPEYADTDVFTVDVFGTVRSRTELHLYNAETLKAQTKLEYFAVDRDSRKLLIAPK	240

The complete length ORF83ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 317> is:

55	1	ATGAAACCC	TGCTCCTCCT	CATCCCCCTC	GTACTCACCG	CCTGCGGCAC
	51	ACTGACCGGC	ATACCCGCCC	ACGGCGGCGG	CAAACGCTTT	GCCGTGGAAC
	101	AGGAACCTCGT	CGCCGCATCG	TCCCGCGCCG	CCGTCAAAGA	AATGGACTTG
	151	TCCGCCCTGA	AAGGACGCAA	AGCCGCCCTT	TACGTCTCCG	TTATGGGCGA
	201	CCAAGGTTTCG	GGCAACATAA	GCGGCGGACG	CTACTCCATC	GACGCACTGA
60	251	TACGCGGCGG	CTACCACAAC	AACCCCGACA	GCGCCACCCG	ATACAGCTAC
	301	CCCGCCTATG	ACACTACCGC	CACCACCAAA	TCCGACGCGC	TCTCCGGCGT
	351	AACCACTTCC	ACATCGCTTT	TGAACGCCCC	CGCCGCCGCC	CTGACGAAAA
	401	ACAACGGACG	CAAAGGCGAA	CGCTCCGCGG	GA CTGTCCGT	CAACGGCAGC
	451	GGCGACTACC	GCAACGAAAC	CCTGCTCGCC	AACCCCGCG	ACGTTTCCTT
	501	CCTGACCAAC	CTCATCCAAA	CCGTCTTCTA	CCTGCGCGGC	ATCGAAGTCG
65	551	TACCGCCCGA	ATACGCGGAC	ACCGACGTAT	TCGTAACCGT	CGACGTATTC
	601	GGCACCGTCC	GCAGCCGTAC	CGAACTGCAC	CTCTACAACG	CCGAAACCTT

-213-

5
651 TAAAGCCCAA ACCAAGCTCG AATATTTTCGC CGTCGACCGC GACAGCCGGA
701 AACTGCTGAT TGCCCCTAAA ACCGCCGCTT ACGAATCCCA ATACCAAGAA
751 CAATACGCCC TCTGGATGGG ACCTTACAGC GTCGGCAAAA CCGTCAAAGC
801 CTCAGACCGC CTGATGGTCG ATTTCTCCGA CATCACCCCC TACGGCGACA
851 CAACCGCCCA AAACCGTCCC GACTTCAAAC AAAACAACGG TAAAAACCCC
901 GATGTCGGCA ACGAAGTCAT CCGCCGCCGC AAAGGAGGAT AA

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 318>:

10
1 MKTLLLLLIPL VLTACGTLTG IPAHGGGKRF AVEQELVAAS SRAAVKEMDL
51 SALKGRKAAL YVSVMGDQGS GNISGGRYSI DALIRGGYHN NPDSATRYSY
101 PAYDTTATTK SDALSGVTTS TSLLNAPAAA LTKNNGRKGE RSAGLSVNGT
151 GDYRNETLLA NPRDVSFLTNI LIQTVFYLRG IEVVPPEYAD TDVFTVVDVF
201 GTVRSRTELH LYNAETLKAQ TKLEYFAVDR DSRKLLIAPK TAAYESQYQE
251 QYALWMPYS VGKTVKASDR LMVDFSDITP YGDTTAQNR PDKQNNGKNP
301 DVGNEVIRRR KGG*

15 ORF83ng and ORF83-1 show 97.1% identity in 313 aa overlap

		10	20	30	40	50	60
orf83-1.pep		MKTLLLLLIPLVLTACGTLTGIPAHGGGKRF	AVEQELVAASSRAAVKEMDLSALKGRKAAL				
20	orf83ng	MKTLLLLLIPLVLTACGTLTGIPAHGGGKRF	AVEQELVAASSRAAVKEMDLSALKGRKAAL				
		10	20	30	40	50	60
		70	80	90	100	110	120
25	orf83-1.pep	YVSVMGDQSGNISGGRYSIDALIRGGYHNNPESATQYSYPAYDTTATTKSDALSSVTTS					
	orf83ng	YVSVMGDQSGNISGGRYSIDALIRGGYHNNPDSATRYSPAYDTTATTKSDALSGVTTS					
		70	80	90	100	110	120
		130	140	150	160	170	180
30	orf83-1.pep	TSLLNAPAAALTKNNGRKERSAGLSVNGTGDYRNETLLANPRDVSFLTNIQTVFYLRG					
	orf83ng	TSLLNAPAAALTKNNGRKERSAGLSVNGTGDYRNETLLANPRDVSFLTNIQTVFYLRG					
		130	140	150	160	170	180
35		190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf83-1.pep	IEVVPPEYADTDVFTVVDVFGTVRSRTELHLYNAETLKAQTKLEYFAVDRDRSRKLLITPK					
	orf83ng	IEVVPPEYADTDVFTVVDVFGTVRSRTELHLYNAETLKAQTKLEYFAVDRDRSRKLLIAPK					
40		190	200	210	220	230	240
		250	260	270	280	290	300
	orf83-1.pep	TAAYESQYQEYALWTPYKVKSTVKASDRMLMVDFSDITPYGDTTAQNRPDFKQNNGKKE					
45	orf83ng	TAAYESQYQEYALWMPYSVGKTVKASDRMLMVDFSDITPYGDTTAQNRPDFKQNNGKNP					
		250	260	270	280	290	300
		310					
	orf83-1.pep	DVGNEVIRRRKGGX					
50	orf83ng	DVGNEVIRRRKGGX					
		310					

Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative ATP/GTP-binding site motif A (P-loop) in the gonococcal protein (double-underlined) and a putative prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site (single-underlined), it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 38

The following DNA sequence, believed to be complete, was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 319>:

```

      1  ATGGCAGAGA TCTGTTTGAT AACCGGCACG CCCGGTTCAG GGAAAACATT
5      51  AAAAATGGTT TCCATGATGG CGAATGATGA AATGTTTAAG CCTGATGAAA
      101  AAGCCATACG CCGTAAAGTA TTTACGAACA TAAAAGGCTT GAAAATACCG
      151  CACACCTACA TAGAAACGGA CGCAAAAAAG CTGCCGAAAT CGACAGATGA
      201  GCAGCTTTCG GCGCATGATA TGTACGAATG GATAAAGAAG CCCGAAAATA
      251  TCGGGTCTAT TGTCAATTGTA GATGAAGCTC AAGACGTATG GCCGGCACGC
10      301  TCGGCAGGTT CAAAAATCCC TGAAAATGTC CAATGGCTGA ATACGCACAG
      351  ACATCAGGGC ATTGATATAT TTGTTTGTAC TCAAGGTCCT AAGCTTCTAG
      401  ATCAAAATCT TAGAACGCTT GTACGGAAAC ATTACCACAT CGCTTCAAAC
      451  AAGATGGGTA TGCCTACGCT TTTAGAATGG AAAATATGCG CGGACGATCC
      501  CGTAAAAATG GCATCAAGCG CATTTCTCCAG TATCTATACA CTGGATAAAA
15      551  AAGTTTATGA CTGTATysrr TmmGCGGAAG TTCATACCGT AAATAAGGTC
      601  AAGCGGTCAA AGTGGTTTTA CACTCTGCCa GTAATAGTAT TGCTGATTCC
      651  CGTGTTTGTC GGCTGTCTCT ATAAAATGTT GagCaGTTAC GGAAAAAAC
      701  aGGAAGAACC CGCAGCACAA GAATCGGCGG CAACAGAACA GCAGGCAGTA
      751  CTTCCGGATA AAACAGAAGG CGAGCCGGTA AATAACGGCA ACCTTACCGC
20      801  AGATATGTTT GTTCCGACAT TGTCCGAaAA ACCCGrAAGC AAGCcgaTTT
      851  ATAACGGTGT AAGGCAGGTA AGAACCTTTG AATATATAGC AGGCTGTATA
      901  GAAGGCGGAA GAACCGGATG CGCCTGCTAT TCGCaTCAAG GGACGGCATt
      951  gaAAGAAGTG ACGGaGTTGA TGTGcCaAgG aCTATGTaAA AAcGGCTTG
25     1001  CCGTTTAAACC CaTACAAAGA AGAAAGCCAA GGGCAGGAAG TTCAGCAAAG
      1051  CGGCAGCAA CATTCGGACA GGGCGcCAAG TTGCCACATT GGGCGAAAA
      1101  CCGTAGCAGA ACCTAATGTA CGATAATTGG GAAGAACGCG GGAAACCGTT
      1151  TGAAGGAATC GGaCGGGGCG GTGGTCGGAT CGGCAAACTG A

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 320; ORF84>:

```

      1  MAEICLITGT PGSGKTLKMV SMMANDEMFK PDEKAIRRKV FTNIKGLKIP
30      51  HTYIETDAKK LPKSTDEQLS AHDMEYEWIKK PENIGSIVIV DEAQDVWPAR
      101  SAGSKIPENV QWLNTHRHQG IDIFVLQGP KLLDQNLRTL VRKHYHIASN
      151  KMGMRITLEW KICADDPVKM ASSAFSSIIY LDKKVYDLYX XAEVHTVNVK
      201  KRKSWFYTLF VIVLLIPFV GLSYKMLSSY GKKQEEPAAQ ESAATEQQAV
      251  LPDKTEGEPV NNGNLTADMV VPTLSEKPKS KPIYNGVRQV RTFEYIAGCI
35      301  EGGRTGCACY SHQGTALKEV TELMCKDYVK NGLPFNPYKE ESQGQEVQQS
      351  AQQHSdraQV ATLGgKPKQN LMYDNWEERG KPFEgIGGGV VGSAN*

```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 321>:

```

      1  ATGGCAGAGA TCTGTTTGAT AACCGGCACG CCCGGTTCAG GGAAAACATT
40      51  AAAAATGGTT TCCATGATGG CGAATGATGA AATGTTTAAG CCTGATGAAA
      101  ACGGCATACG CCGTAAAGTA TTTACGAACA TAAAAGGCTT GAAAATACCG
      151  CACACCTACA TAGAAACGGA CGCAAAAAAG CTGCCGAAAT CGACAGATGA
      201  GCAGCTTTCG GCGCATGATA TGTACGAATG GATAAAGAAG CCCGAAAATA
      251  TCGGGTCTAT TGTCAATTGTA GATGAAGCTC AAGACGTATG GCCGGCACGC
45      301  TCGGCAGGTT CAAAAATCCC TGAAAATGTC CAATGGCTGA ATACGCACAG
      351  ACATCAGGGC ATTGATATAT TTGTTTGTAC TCAAGGTCCT AAGCTTCTAG
      401  ATCAAAATCT TAGAACGCTT GTACGGAAAC ATTACCACAT CGCTTCAAAC
      451  AAGATGGGTA TGCCTACGCT TTTAGAATGG AAAATATGCG CGGACGATCC
      501  CGTAAAAATG GCATCAAGCG CATTTCTCCAG TATCTATACA CTGGATAAAA
      551  AAGTTTATGA CTGTACGAA TCAGCGGAAG TTCATACCGT AAATAAGGTC
50      601  AAGCGGTCAA AGTGGTTTTA CACTCTGCCA GTAATAGTAT TGCTGATTCC
      651  CGTGTTTGTC GGCTGTCTCT ATAAAATGTT GAGCAGTTAC GGAAAAAAC
      701  AGGAAGAACC CGCAGCACAA GAATCGGCGG CAACAGAACA GCAGGCAGTA
      751  CTTCCGGATA AAACAGAAGG CGAGCCGGTA AATAACGGCA ACCTTACCGC
      801  AGATATGTTT GTTCCGACAT TGTCCGAAAA ACCCGAAAGC AAGCCGATTT
55      851  ATAACGGTGT AAGGCAGGTA AGAACCTTTG AATATATAGC AGGCTGTATA
      901  GAAGGCGGAA GAACCGGATG CGCCTGCTAT TCGCATCAAG GGACGGCATt
      951  GAAAGAAGTG ACGGAGTTGA TGTGCAAGGA CTATGTAAAA AACGGCTTGC
      1001  CGTTTAAACCC ATACAAAGAA GAAAGCCAAG GGCAGGAAGT TCAGCAAAGC
      1051  GCGCAGCAAC ATTCGACAG GCGCAAGTT GCCACATTGG GCGGAAAAAC
60      1101  GTAGCAGAAC CTAATGTACG ATAATTGGGA AGAACGCGGG AAACCGTTTG
      1151  AAGGAATCGG CGGGGGCGTG GTCGGATCGG CAACTGA

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 322; ORF84-1>:

5
1 MAEICLITGT PGSGKTLKMY SMMANDEMFK PDENGIRRKV FTNIKGLKIP
51 HTYIETDAKK LPKSTDEQLS AHDMYEWIKK PENIGSIVIV DEAQDVWPAR
101 SAGSKIPENV QWLNTHRHQG IDIFVLTQGP KLLDQNLRTL VRKHYHIASN
151 KMGMRITLLEW KICADDPVKM ASSAFSSIYT LDKKVYDLYE SAEVHTVNVK
201 KRKWFYTLF VIVLLIPVFEV GLSYKMLSSY GKKQEEPAAQ ESAATEQQAV
251 LPDKTEGEPV NNGNLTADMV VPTLSEKPES KPIYNGVRQV RTFEYIAGCI
301 EGGRTGCACY SHQGTALKEV TELMCKDYVK NGLPFNPYKE ESQGOEVQQS
351 AQQHSRAQV ATLGKPK*QN LMYDNWEERG KPFEGIGGGV VGSAN*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

10 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF84 shows 93.9% identity over a 395aa overlap with an ORF (ORF84a) from strain A of *N.*

meningitidis:

15	orf84.pep	MAEICLITGT PGSGKTLKMY SMMANDEMFK PDENGIRRKV FTNIKGLKIP HTYIETDAKK
	orf84a	MAEICLITGT PGSGKTLKMY SMMANDEMFK PDENGIRRKV FTNIKGLKIP HTYIETDAKK
20	orf84.pep	LPKSTDEQLSAHDMYEWIKK PENIGSIVIV DEAQDVWPAR SAGSKIPENV QWLNTHRHQG
	orf84a	LPKSTDEQLSAHDMYEWIKK PENIGSIVIV DEAQDVWPAR SAGSKIPENV QWLNTHRHQG
25	orf84.pep	IDIFVLTQGP KLLDQNLRTL VRKHYHIASN KMGMRITLLEW KICADDPVK MASSAFSSIYT
	orf84a	IDIFVLTQGP KLLDQNLRTL VRKHYHIASN KMGMRITLLEW KICADDPVK MASSAFSSIYT
30	orf84.pep	LDKKVYDLYE SAEVHTVNVK VRKSKWFYTLF VIVLLIPV FVGLSYKMLSSY GKKQEEPAAQ
	orf84a	LDKKVYDLYE SAEVHTVNVK VRKSKWFYTLF VIVLLIPV FVGLSYKMLSSY GKKQEEPAAQ
35	orf84.pep	ESAATEQQAV LPDKTEGEPV NNGNLTADMV VPTLSEKPF SKPIYNGVRQV RTFEYIAGCI
	orf84a	ESAATEHQAV FQDKTEGEPV NNGNLTADMV VPTLSEKPF SKPIYNGVRQV RTFEYIAGCV
40	orf84.pep	EGGRTGCACY SHQGTALKEV TELMCKDYVK NGLPFNPYKEES QGOEVQQS AQQHSRAQV
	orf84a	EGGRTGCTCY SHQGTALKEITKEMCKDYARNGLPFNPYKEES QGRDVQQSEQHSDRPQV
45	orf84.pep	ATLGKPKXQNL MYDNWEERG KPFEGIGGGV VGSANX
	orf84a	ATLGKPKWQNL MYDNWQERG KPFEGIGGGV VGSANX

The complete length ORF84a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 323> is:

55
1 ATGGCAGAGA TCTGTTTGAT AACCGGCACG CCCGGTTCAG GGAAAACATT
51 AAAAATGGTT TCCATGATGG CAAACGATGA AATGTTTAAG CCGGATGAAA
101 ACGGCATACG CCGTAAAGTA TTTACGAACA TCAAAGGCTT GAAGATACCG
151 CACACCTACA TAGAAACGGA CGCGAAAAAG CTGCCGAAAT CGACAGATGA
201 GCAGCTTTTCG GCGCATGATA TGTACGAATG GATAAAGAAG CCCGAAAATA
251 TCGGGTCTAT TGTCAATTGTA GATGAAGCTC AAGACGTATG GCCGGCACGC
301 TCGGCAGGTT CAAAAATCCC TGAAAATGTC CAATGGCTGA ATACGCACAG
351 ACATCAGGGC ATTGATATAT TTGTTTGTAC TCAAGGCTCT AAGCTTCTAG
401 ATCAAAATCT TAGAAGCTT GTACGGAAAC ATTACCACAT CGCTTCAAAC
451 AAGATGGGTA TGGTACGCT TTTAGAATGG AAAATATGCG CGGACGATCC

501 CGTAAAAATG GCATCAAGCG CATTCTCCAG TATCTATACA CTGGATAAAA
 551 AAGTTTATGA CTTGTACGAA TCAGCGGAAG TTCATACCGT AAATAAGGTC
 601 AAGCGGTCAA AATGGTTTAA TACTCTGCCA GTAATAATAT TGCTGATTCC
 651 CGTTTTTGTG GGCCTGTCCCT ATAAATGTT AAGTAGTTAT GGAAAAAAC
 701 AGGAAGAACC CGCAGACAAA GAATCGGCGG CAACAGAACA TCAGGCAGTA
 751 TTTCAGGATA AAACAGAAGG CGAGCCGGTA AACAACGGTA ACCTTACCGC
 801 AGATATGTTT GTTCCGACAT TGTCCGAAAA ACCCGAAAGC AAGCCGATTT
 851 ATAACGGTGT AAGGCAGGTA AGAACCTTGT AATATATAGC AGGCTGTGTA
 901 GAAGGCGGAA GAACCGGATG CACATGCTAT TCGCATCAAG GGACGGCATT
 951 GAAAGAAATT ACAAAGGAAA TGTGCAAGGA TTACGCAAGA AACGGATTGC
 1001 CGTTTAACCC ATATAAGAA GAAAGCCAAG GGCGGGATGT CCAGCAAAGT
 1051 GAGCAGCACC ATTCGGACAG ACCGCAAGTT GCCACGTTGG GCGGAAAGCC
 1101 GTGGCAAAAT CTTATGTATG ATAATTGGCA GGAGCGCGGA AAACCGTTTG
 1151 AAGGAATCGG CGGGGGCGTG GTCGGATCGG CAAACTGA

15 This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 324>:

1 MAEICLITGT PGSGKTLKLV SMMANDEMFK PDENGIRRVK FTNIKGLKIP
 51 HTYIETDAKK LPKSTDEQLS AHDMEYEWIKK PENIGSIVIV DEAQDVWPAR
 101 SAGSKIPENV QWLNTHRHQG IDIFVLTQGS KLLDQNLRTL VRKHYHIASN
 151 KGMRTLLEW KICADDPVKM ASSAFSSIYT LDKKVYDLYE SAEVHTVNVK
 201 KRKWFYTLF VIILLIPVFLV GLSYKMLSSY GKKEEPAAQ ESAATEHQAV
 251 FQDKTEGEPV NNGNLTADMV VPTLSEKPEK KPIYNGVRQV RTFEYIAGCV
 301 EGGRTGCTCY SHQGTALKEI TKEMCKDYAR NGLPFNPYKE ESQGRDVQQS
 351 EQHSDRPQV ATLGKWPQN LMYDNWQERG KPFEIGGGV VGSAN*

ORF84a and ORF84-1 show 95.2% identity in 395 aa overlap:

25	orf84a.pep	10	20	30	40	50	60
	orf84-1	10	20	30	40	50	60
30	orf84a.pep	70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf84-1	70	80	90	100	110	120
35	orf84a.pep	130	140	150	160	170	180
	orf84-1	130	140	150	160	170	180
40	orf84a.pep	190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf84-1	190	200	210	220	230	240
45	orf84a.pep	250	260	270	280	290	300
	orf84-1	250	260	270	280	290	300
50	orf84a.pep	310	320	330	340	350	360
	orf84-1	310	320	330	340	350	360
55	orf84a.pep	370	380	390			
	orf84-1	370	380	390			
60	orf84a.pep						
	orf84-1						
65	orf84a.pep						
	orf84-1						

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF84 shows 94.2% identity over a 395aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF84.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

5	orf84.pep	MAEICLITGTPGSGKTLKMVSMMANDEMFKPDEKAIRRKVFTNIKGLKIPHTYIETDAKK	60
	orf84ng	MAEICLITGTPGSGKTLKMVSMMANDEMFKPDENGVRKRVFTNIKGLKIPHTHIETDAKK	60
10	orf84.pep	LPKSTDEQLSAHDMYEWIKKPENIGSIVIVDEAQDVWPARSAGSKIPENVQWLNTHRHQG	120
	orf84ng	LPKSTDEQLSAHDMYEWIKKPENVGAIIVDEAQDVWPARSAGSKIPENVQWLNTHRHQG	120
15	orf84.pep	IDIFVLTQGP KLLDQNLRTLVRKHYHIIASNKMGMRLLLEWKICADDPVKMASSAFSSIYT	180
	orf84ng	IDIFVLTQGP KLLDQNLRTLVRKHYHIIAANKMGLRLLLEWKVCADDPVKMASSAFSSIYT	180
20	orf84.pep	LDKKVYDLYXAEVHTVNKVKRSKWFTYLPVIVLLIPVFGVLSYKMLSSYGKKQEEPAAQ	240
	orf84ng	LDKKVYDLYESAEIHTVNKVKRSKWFYALPVIILLIPVFGVLSYKMLGSYGKKQEEPAAQ	240
25	orf84.pep	ESAATEQQAVLPDKTEGEPVNNGNLTMDFVPTLSEKXPXSKPIYNGVRQVRTFEYIAGCI	300
	orf84ng	ESAATEQQAVLPDKTEG.SVNNGNLTMDFVPTLPEKPESKPIYNGVRQVRTFEYIAGCI	300
30	orf84.pep	EGGRTGCACYSHQGTALKEVTELMCKDYVKNGLPFNPYKEESQGQEVQQSAQQHSDRAQV	360
	orf84ng	EGGRTGCTCYSHQGTALKEVTELMCKDYVKNGLPFNPYKEESQGQEVQQSAQQHSDRAQV	360
35	orf84.pep	ATLGGKXPQNLMYDNWEERGKPFEGIGGGVVG SAN 395	
	orf84ng	ATLGGKPPQNLMYDNWEERGKPFEGIGGGVVG SAN 395	

The complete length ORF84ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 325> is:

	1	ATGGCAGAAA	TCTGTTTGAT	AACCGGCACG	CCCGGTTTCAG	GGAAAACATT
	51	AAAAATGGTT	TCCATGATGG	CAAACGATGA	AATGTTTAAG	CCAGATGAAA
35	101	ACGGCGTACG	CCGTAAAGTA	TTTACGAACA	TCAAAGGTTT	GAAGATACCG
	151	CACACCCACA	TAGAAACAGA	CGCAAAGAAG	CTGCCGAAAT	CAACCGATGA
	201	ACAGCTTTCG	GCGCATGATA	TGTATGAATG	GATCAAGAAG	CCTGAAAacg
	251	tcggcgCAAT	CGTTATTGTC	GATGAGGCGC	AAGACGTATG	GCCCGCACGC
	301	TccgCAGGTT	CGAAAATCCC	CGAAAACGTC	CAATGGCTGA	ACACACACAG
40	351	GCATCAGGCG	ATAGATATAT	TTGTATTGAC	ACAAGGTCCCT	AAACTCTTAG
	401	ATCAGAACTT	GCGAACATTG	GTTAAAAGAC	ATTACCACAT	TGCGGCCAAC
	451	AAAATGGGTT	TGCGTACCCT	GCTTGAATGG	AAAGTATGCG	CGGATGACCC
	501	GGTAAAAATG	GCATCAAGTG	CATTTTCCAG	TATCTACACA	CTGGATAAAA
45	551	AAGTTTATGA	CTGTACGAA	TCCGCAGAAA	TTCACACGGT	AAACAAAGTC
	601	AAGCGTTCAA	AATGGTTTTA	TGCATTGCCC	GTCATCATAT	TATTGATTCC
	651	GCTATTTGTC	GGTTTGTCTT	ACAAAATGTT	GGGCAGTTAC	GGAAAAAAC
	701	AGGAAGAACC	CGCAGCACAA	GAATCGGCGG	CAACAGAACA	GCAGGCAGTA
50	751	CTTCCGGATA	AAACAGAAGG	AGAATCGGTG	AATAACGGAA	ACCTTACGGC
	801	AGATATGTTT	GTTCCGACAT	TGCCCGAAAA	ACCCGAAAGC	AAGCCGATTT
	851	ATAACGGTGT	AAGGCAGGTA	AGGACCTTTG	AATATATAGC	AGGCTGTATA
	901	GAAGGCGGAA	GAACCGGATG	CACCTGCTAT	TCGCATCAAG	GGACGGCATT
55	951	GAAAGAAAGTG	ACGGAGTTGA	TGTGCAAGGA	CTATGTAAAA	AACGGCTTGC
	1001	CGTTTAACCC	ATACAAAGAA	GAAAGCCAAG	GGCAGGAAGT	TCAGCAAAGC
	1051	GCGCAGCAAC	ATTTCGGACAG	GGCGCAAGTT	GCCACCTTGG	GCGGAAAACC
	1101	GCAGCAGAAC	CTAATGTACG	ACAATTGGGA	AGAACGCGGG	AAACCGTTTG
	1151	AAGGAATCGG	CGGGGCGGTG	GTGCGATCGG	CAAACCTGA	

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 326>:

	1	MAEICLITGT	PGSGKTLKMV	SMMANDEMFK	PDENGVRKRV	FTNIKGLKIP
	51	HTHIETDAKK	LPKSTDEQLS	AHDMYEWIKK	PENVGAIIV	DEAQDVWPAR
60	101	SAGSKIPENV	QWLNTHRHQG	IDIFVLTQGP	KLLDQNLRTL	VKRHYHIAAN
	151	KMGLRLLLEW	KVCADDPVKM	ASSAFSSIYT	LDKKVYDLYE	SAEIHTVNKV
	201	KRSKWFYALP	VIILLIPLFV	GLSYKMLGSY	GKKQEEPAAQ	ESAATEQQAV
	251	LPDKTEGESV	NNGNLTMDF	VPTLPEKPES	KPIYNGVRQV	RTFEYIAGCI
	301	EGGRTGCTCY	SHQGTALKEV	TELMCKDYVK	NGLPFNPYKE	ESQGQEVQQS
	351	AQQHSDRAQV	ATLGGKPPQN	LMYDNWEERG	KPFEGIGGGV	VGSAN*

ORF84ng and ORF84-1 show 95.4% identity in 395 aa overlap:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
	orf84-1.pep	MAEICLITGTPGSGKTLK	MVSMMA	NDEMFKP	DENGIRRVFTN	IKGLKIPHTYIETDAKK	
5	orf84ng	MAEICLITGTPGSGKTLK	MVSMMA	NDEMFKP	DENGVR	RRKVFTN	IKGLKIPHTHETDAKK
		10	20	30	40	50	60
	orf84-1.pep	70	80	90	100	110	120
10	orf84ng	LPKSTDEQLSAHDMYEWIKK	PENIGSIVIVDEAQDVWP	PARSAGSKIPENVQWL	IN	THRHQG	
		70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf84-1.pep	130	140	150	160	170	180
15	orf84ng	IDIFVLTQGP	KLLDQNLRTLV	RKHYHIA	NKMG	MRTLLEWKICADDPVK	MASSAFSSIIYT
		130	140	150	160	170	180
	orf84-1.pep	190	200	210	220	230	240
20	orf84ng	LDKKVVDLYESA	EVHTVNKVKRSKWFY	TL	PVIVLLIPFV	GLSYKMLSSYGKKQ	EEPAAQ
		190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf84-1.pep	250	260	270	280	290	300
25	orf84ng	ESAATEQQAVLP	DKTEGE	PVNNGNLTADMFV	PTLSEK	PESKPIYNGVRQVR	TFEYIAGCI
		250	260	270	280	290	300
	orf84-1.pep	310	320	330	340	350	360
30	orf84ng	EGGRTGCACYS	HQGTALKEVTELMCKDY	VKNGLPFNPYKEESQ	GQEVQ	QSAQQHSDRAQV	
		310	320	330	340	350	360
	orf84-1.pep	370	380	390			
35	orf84ng	ATLGGKPKXQNL	MYDNWEERGKPFEGIGGGV	VGSANX			
		370	380	390			

Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative transmembrane domain (single-underlined) in the gonococcal protein, and a putative ATP/GTP-binding site motif A (P-loop, double-underlined), it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 39

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 327>:

50	1	GTGGTTTTCC	TGAATGCCGA	CAACGGGATA	TTGGTTCAGG	ACTTGCCCTTT
	51	TGAAGTCAAA	CTGAAAAAAT	TCCATATCGA	TTTTTACAAT	ACGGGTATGC
	101	CGCGTGATTT	CGCCAGCGAT	ATTGAAGTGA	CGGACAAGGC	AACCGGTGAG
	151	AAACTCGAGC	GCACCATCCG	CGTGAACCAT	CCTTTGACCT	TGCACGGCAT
	201	CACGATTTAT	CAGGCGAGTT	TTGCCGACGG	CGGTTCCGGAT	TTGACATTCA
	251	AGGCGTGGAA	TTTGGGTGAT	GCTTCGCGCG	AGCCTGTCGT	GTTGAAGGCA
55	301	ACATCCATAC	ACCAGTTTCC	GTTGGAAATT	GGCAAACACA	AATATCGTCT
	351	TGAGTTCGAT	CAGTTCACTT	CTATGAATGT	GGAGGACATG	AGCGAGGGCG
	401	CGGAACGGGA	AAAAAGCCTG	AAATCCACGC	TGCCCGATGT	CCGCGCCGTT
	451	ACTCAGGAAG	GTCACAAATA	CACCAAT...TACCG
	501	TATCCGTGAT	GCGCCAGGCC	AGGCGGTGCA	ATATAAAAC	TATATGCTGC
60	551	CGGTTTTGCA	GGAACAGGAT	TATTTTTTGA	TTACCGGCAC	GCGCAGCGC.

-219-

5
10
1101

```

601 TTGCAGCAGC AATACCGCTG GCTGCGTATC CCCTTGGACA AGCAGTTGAA
651 AGCGGACACC TTTATGGCAT TGCGTGAGTT TTTGAAAGAT GGGGAAGGGC
701 GCAAAACGTCT .GTTGCCGAC GCAACCAAAG GCGCACCTGC CGAAATCCGC
751 GAACAATTCA TGCTGGCTGC GGAAAACACG CTGAACATCT TTGCACAAAA
801 AGGCTATTTG GGATTGGACG AATTATTATC GTCCAATATC CCGAAAGAGC
851 AGCAGGATAA GATGCAGGGC TATTCTACG AAATGCTTTA CGGCGTGATG
901 AACGCTGCTT TGGATGAAAC CAT .ACCCGG TACGGCTTGC CCGAATGGCA
951 GCAGGATGAA GCGCGGAATC GTTTCCTGCT GCACAGTATG GATGCGTACA
1001 CGGGTTTGAC CGAATATCCC GCGCCTATGC TGCTGCAACT TGATGGGTTT
1051 TCCGAGGTGC GTTCGTCGGG TTTGCAGATG ACCCGTTCCC C.GGTCCGCT
1101 TTTGGTCTAT CTC...
```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 328; ORF88>:

15
20

```

1 MVFLNADNGI LVQDLFFEYK LKKFHIDFYN TGMPRDFASD IEVTDKATGE
51 KLERTIRVNH PLTLHGITY QASFADGGSD LTFKAWNLDG ASREPVLKA
101 TSIHQFPLEI GKHKYRLEFD QFTSMNVEDM SEGAEREKSL KSTLPDVRVAV
151 TQEGHKYTNX XXXXXYRIRD APGQAVEYKN YMLPVLQEQD YFWITGTRSX
201 LQQQYRWLRI PLDKQLKADT FMALEFLKD GEGRKRXVAD ATKGAPAEIR
251 EQFMLAAENT LNIFAQKGYL GLDEFITSNI PKEQQDKMQG YFYEMLYGVM
301 NAALDETXTR YGLPEWQQDE ARNRFLHSM DAYTGLTEYP APMLQLDGF
351 SEVRSSGLQM TRSXGPLLVI L...
```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 329>:

25
30
35
40
45
50
55
60

```

1 ATGAGTAAAT CCCGTAGATC TCCCCACTT CTTTCCCGTC CGTGGTTCGC
51 TTTTTTCAGC TCCATGCGCT TTGCAGTCGC TTTGCTCAGT CTGCTGGGTA
101 TTGCATCGGT TATCGGTACG GTGTTGCAGC AAAACCAGCC GCAGACGGAT
151 TATTTGGTCA AATTCGGATC GTTTTGGGCG CAGATTTTTC GTTTTCTGGG
201 ACTGTATGAC GTCTATGCTT CGGCATGGTT TGTCGTTATC ATGATGTTTT
251 TGGTGGTTTC TACCAGTTTG TGCTGATTTC GCAATGTGCC GCCGTCTCTGG
301 CGCGAAATGA AGTCTTTTCG GGAAAAGGTT AAAGAAAAAT CTCTGGCGGC
351 GATGCGCCAT TCTTCGCTGT TGGATGTAAA AATTGCGCCC GAGGTTGCCA
401 AACGTTATCT GGAAGTACAA GGTTTTCAGG GAAAAACCAT TAACCGTGAA
451 GACGGGTCGG TCTGATTGTC CGCCAAAAAA GGCACATGA ACAATGGGG
501 CTATATCTTT GCCCATGTTG CTTTGATTGT CATTTCGCTG GGCGGGTTGA
551 TAGACAGTAA CCTGCTGTTG AAACGCGGTA TGCTGACCGG TCGGATTGCT
601 CCGGACAATC AGGCGGTTTA TGCCAAGGAT TTCAAGCCCG AAAGTATTTT
651 GGGTGCGTCC AATCTCTCAT TTAGGGGCAA CGTCAATATT TCCGAGGGGC
701 AGAGTGCGGA TGTGGTTTTT CTGAATGCCG ACAACGGGAT ATTGGTTTCA
751 GACTTGCCCTT TTGAAGTCAA ACTGAAAAAA TTCCATATCG ATTTTACAA
801 TACGGGTATG CCGCGTGATT TCGCCAGCGA TATTGAAGTG ACGGACAAGG
851 CAACCGTGGA GAAACTCGAG CGCACCATCC GCGTGAACCA TCCTTTGACC
901 TTGCACGGCA TCACGATTTA TCAGGCGAGT TTTGCCGACG GCGGTTCCGA
951 TTTGACATTC AAGCGGTGGA ATTTGGGTGA TGCTTCGCGC GAGCCTGTCG
1001 TGTTGAAGGC AACATCCATA CACCAGTTTC CGTTGGAAAT TGGCAAACAC
1051 AAATATCGTC TTGAGTTCGA TCAGTTCACT TCTATGAATG TGGAGGACAT
1101 GAGCGAGGGC GCGGAACGGG AAAAAAGCCT GAAATCCACG CTGAACGATG
1151 TCCGCGCCGT TACTCGGAA GGTAAAAAAT ACACCAATAT CGGCCCTTCC
1201 ATTGTTTACC GTATCCGTGA TGCGGCAGGG CAGGCGGTCT AATATAAAAA
1251 CTATATGCTG CCGGTTTTGC AGGAACAGGA TTATTTTGGG ATTACCGGCA
1301 CGCGCAGCGG CTGTCAGCAG CAATACCGCT GGCTGCGTAT CCCCTTGGAC
1351 AAGCAGTTGA AAGCGGACAC CTTTATGGCA TTGCGTGAGT TTTTGAAAGA
1401 TGGGGAAGGG CGCAACCGTC TGGTTGCCGA CGCAACCAA GCGCACCTG
1451 CCGAAATCCG CGAACAATTC ATGCTGGCTG CGGAAAACAC GCTGAACATC
1501 TTTGCACAAA AAGGCTATTT GGGATTGGAC GAATTTATTA CGTCCAATAT
1551 CCCGAAAGAG CAGCAGGATA AGATGCAGGG CTATTTCTAC GAAATGCTTT
1601 ACGGCGTGAT GAACGCTGCT TTGGATGAAA CCATACGCCG GTACGGCTTG
1651 CCCGAATGGC AGCAGGATGA AGCGCGGAAT CGTTTCCTGC TGCACAGTAT
1701 GGATGCGTAC ACGGGTTTGA CCGAATATCC CGCGCCTATG CTGCTGCAAC
1751 TTGATGGGTT TCCGAGGTG CGTTCGTCGG GTTTGCAGAT GACCCGTTCC
1801 CCGGGTGCGC TTTTGGTCTA TCTCGGCTCG GTGCTGTTGG TATTGGGTAC
1851 GGTATTGATG TTTTATGTGC GCGAAAAACG GCGGTGGGTA TTGTTTTCAG
1901 ACGGCAAAAT CCGTTTTGCC ATGTCTTCGG CCCGCAGCGA ACGGGATTTG
1951 CAGAAGGAAT TTCCAAACA CGTCGAGAGT CTGCAACGGC TCGGCAAGGA
2001 CTTGAATCAT GACTGA
```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 330; ORF88-1>:

65

```

1 MSKSRSPPL LSRPWFAFFS SMRFAVALLS LLGIASVIGT VLQONQPTD
51 YLVKFGSFWA QIFGFLGLYD VYASAWFVVI MMFLVVTSL CLIRNVPPFW
```

-220-

101 REMKSFREKV KEKSLAAMRH SSLLDVKIAP EVAKRYLEVQ GFQGTINRE
 151 DGSVLIAAKK GTMNKWDYIF AHVALIVICL GGLIDSNLLL KLGMLTGRIV
 201 PDNQAVYAKD FKPEILGAS NLSFRGNVNI SEGQSADVV FLNADNGILVQ
 251 DLPFEVKLKK FHIDFYNTGM PRDFASDIEV TDKATGEKLE RTIRVNHPLT
 5 301 LHGITIYQAS FADGGSDLTF KAWNLDGASR EPVVLKATSI HQFPLEIGKH
 351 KYRLEFDQFT SMNVEDMSEG AEREKSLKST LNDVRAVTQE GKKYTNIGPS
 401 IVYRIRDAAG QAVEYKNYML PVLQEODYFW ITGTRSGLQQ QYRWLRIPLD
 451 KQLKADTFMA LREFLDGEG RKRLVADATK GAPAEIREQF MLAAENTLNI
 501 FAQKGYLGLD EFITSNIPKE QQDKMQGYFY EMLYGVMNAA LDETIRRYGL
 10 551 PEWQQDEARN RFLHSMDAY TGLTEYPAPM LLQLDGFSEV RSSGLQMTSR
 601 PGALLVYLGS VLLVLGTVLM FYVREKRAWV LFS DGKIRFA MSSARSERDL
 651 QKEFPKHVES LQRLGKDLNH D*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

- 15 ORF88 shows 95.7% identity over a 371aa overlap with an ORF (ORF88a) from strain A of *N. meningitidis*:

	orf88.pep				10	20	30
					MVFLNADNGILVQDL	PFEVKLKKFHIDFYN	
					:		
20	orf88a	AKDFKPESILGASNLSFRGNVNI	SEGQSADVVFLNADNGILVQDL	PFEVKLKKFHIDFYN			
		210	220	230	240	250	260
	orf88.pep		40	50	60	70	80
			TGMPRDFASDIEVTDKATGEKLE	RTIRVNHPLTLHG	ITIIYQASFADGGS	DLTFKAWN	LG
25	orf88a		TGMPRDFASDIEVTDKATGEKLE	RTIRVNHPLTLHG	ITIIYQASFADGGS	DLTFKAWN	LG
			270	280	290	300	310
	orf88.pep		100	110	120	130	140
			ASREPVLKATSIHQFPLEIGKH	KYRLEFDQFTSMNVEDMSEGA	EREKSLKSTLPD	VRAV	
30	orf88a		ASREPVLKATSIHQFPLEIGKH	KYRLEFDQFTSMNVEDMSEGA	EREKSLKSTLND	VRAV	
			330	340	350	360	370
	orf88.pep		160	170	180	190	200
			TQEGHKYTNXXXXXX	YRIRDAAPQAVEYKNYML	PVLQEODYFWITG	TRSLQQYRWLR	
35	orf88a		TQEGHKYTNXXXXXX	YRIRDAAPQAVEYKNYML	PVLQEODYFWITG	TRSLQQYRWLR	
			390	400	410	420	430
	orf88.pep		220	230	240	250	260
			PLDKQLKADTFMALREFLDGEG	RKRKVADATKGAPAEIREQ	FMLAAENTLNI	FAQKGYL	
40	orf88a		PLDKQLKADTFMALREFLDGEG	RKRKVADATKGAPAEIREQ	FMLAAENTLNI	FAQKGYL	
			450	460	470	480	490
	orf88.pep		280	290	300	310	320
			GLDEFITSNIPKEQQDKMQGYF	EMLYGVMNAAALDET	TXTRYGLPEWQQ	DEARNRFLHSM	
45	orf88a		GLDEFITSNIPKEQQDKMQGYF	EMLYGVMNAAALDET	IRRYGLPEWQQ	DEARNRFLHSM	
			510	520	530	540	550
	orf88.pep		340	350	360	370	
			DAYTGLTEYPAPM	LLQLDGFSEVRSSGLQMT	RSXGFLVYL		
50	orf88a		DAYTGLTEYPAPM	LLQLDGFSEVRSSGLQMT	SPGALLVYLGS	VLLVLGTVLMFYVREKR	
			570	580	590	600	610
	orf88a		AWVLFSDGKIRFAMSSARSERDL	QKEFPKHVESLQRLGKDLN	HDX		
55			630	640	650	660	670

The complete length ORF88a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 331> is:

1 ATGAGTAAAT CCCGTAGATC TCCCCCACTT CTTTCCCGTC CGTGGTTCGC
 51 TTTTTCAGC TCCATGCGCT TTGCGGTCGC TTTGCTCAGT CTGCTGGGTA
 101 TTGCATCGGT TATCGGTACG GTGTTGCAGC AAAACCAGCC GCAGACGGAT

-221-

151 TATTTGGTCA AATTCGGATC GTTTTGGGCG CAGATTTTTC GTTTTCTGGG
 201 ACTGTATGAC GTCTATGCTT CGGCATGGTT TGTCGTTATC ATGATGTTTT
 251 TGGTGGTTTC TACCAGTTTG TGCTGATTTC GCAATGTGCC GCCGTTCTGG
 301 CGCGAAATGA AGTCTTTTCG GGAAAAGGTT AAAGAAAAAT CTCTGGCGGC
 351 GATGCGCCAT TCTTCGCTGT TGGATGTAAA AATTGCGCCC GAGGTTGCCA
 401 AACGTTATCT GGAAGTACAA GGTTTTTCAGG GAAAAACCAT TAACCGTGAA
 451 GACGGGTCGG TTCTGATTGC CGCCAAAAAA GGCACAATGA ACAAATGGGG
 501 CTATATCTTT GCCCATGTTG CTTTGATTGT CATTTGCCTG GCGGGGTTGA
 551 TAGACAGTAA CCTGCTGTTG AAACGGGTA TGCTGACCGG TCGGATTGTT
 601 CCGGACAATC AGGCGGTTTA TGCCAAGGAT TTCAAGCCCG AAAGTATTTT
 651 GGGTGCGTCC AATCTCTCAT TTAGGGGCAA CGTCAATATT TCCGAGGGGC
 701 AGAGTGCGGA TGTGTTTTC CTGAATGCCG ACAACGGGAT ATTGGTTCAG
 751 GACTTGCTT TTGAAGTCAA ACTGAAAAAA TTCCATATCG ATTTTACAA
 801 TACGGGTATG CCGCGCGATT TTGCCAGTGA TATTGAAGTA ACGGATAAGG
 851 CAACCGGTGA GAAATCGAG CGCACCATCC GCGTGAACCA TCCTTTGACC
 901 TTGCACGGCA TCACGATTTA TCAGGCGAGT TTTGCCGACG GCGGTTCCGA
 951 TTTGACATTC AAGGCGTGGA ATTTGGGTGA TGCTTCGCGC GAGCCTGTCTG
 1001 TGTGAAGGC AACATCCATA CACCAAGTTT CGTTGGAAT TGGCAAACAC
 1051 AAATATCGTC TTGAGTTCGA TCAGTTTACT TCTATGAATG TGGAGGCAT
 1101 GAGCGAGGGC GCGGAACGGG AAAAAAGCCT GAAATCCACG CTGAACGATG
 1151 TCCGCGCCGT TACTCAGGAA GGTAAAAAAT ACACCAATAT CCGCCCTTCC
 1201 ATTGTTTACC GTATCCGTGA TGCGGCAGGG CAGGCGGTCTG AATATAAAAA
 1251 CTATATGCTG CCGGTTTTGC AGGAACAGGA TTATTTTTTG ATTACCGGCA
 1301 CCGCGAGCGG CTTGCGAGCAG CAATACCGCT GGCTGCGTAT CCCCTTGGAC
 1351 AAGCAGTTGA AAGCGGACAC CTTTATGGCA TTGCGTGAGT TTTTGAAGA
 1401 TGGGGAAGGG CGCAACCGTC TGGTTGCCGA CGCAACCAA GCGCGACCTG
 1451 CCGAAATCCG CGAACAATTC ATGCTGGCTG CGGAAACAC GCTGAACATC
 1501 TTTGCACAAA AAGGCTATTT GGGATTGGAC GAATTTATTA CGTCCAATAT
 1551 CCCGAAAGAG CAGCAGGATA AGATGCAGGG CTATTTCTAC GAAATGCTTT
 1601 ACGGCGTGAT GAACGCTGCT TTGGATGAAA CCATACGCGG GTACGGCTTG
 1651 CCGGAATGGC AGCAGGATGA AGCGCGGAAT CGTTTCCTGC TGCACAGTAT
 1701 GGATGCGTAC ACGGTTTGA CCGAATATCC CGCGCCTATG CTGCTGCAAC
 1751 TTGATGGGTT TTCCGAGGTG CGTTCGTCGG GTTTCAGAT GACCCGTTCC
 1801 CCGGGTGCGC TTTTGGTCTA TCTCGGCTCG GTGCTGTTGG TATTGGGTAC
 1851 GGTATTGATG TTTTATGTGC GCGAAAAACG GGCGTGGGTA TTGTTTTTCAG
 1901 ACGGCAAAAT CCGTTTGGCC ATGTCTTCGG CCCGACGCA ACGGATTTG
 1951 CAGAAGGAAT TTCCAAAACA CGTCGAGAGT CTGCAACGGC TCGGCAAGGA
 2001 CTTGAATCAT GACTGA

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 332>:

1 MSKSRRSPPL LSRPWFAFFS SMRFAVALLS LLGIASVIGT VLQONQPQTD
 51 YLVKFGSFWA QIFGFLGLYD VYASAWFVVI MMFLVSTSL CLIRNVPPFW
 101 REMKSFREKV KEKSLAAMRH SSLLDVKIAP EVAKRYLEVQ GFQKGTINRE
 151 DGSVLIAAKK GTMNKWDYIF AHVALIVICL GGLIDSNLLL KLGMLTGRIV
 201 PDNQAVYAKD FKPEISILGAS NLSFRGNVNI SEGQSADVVF LNADNGILVQ
 251 DLPFEVKLKK FHIDFYNTGM PRDFASDIEV TDKATGEKLE RTIRVNHPLT
 301 LHGITYYQAS FADGGSDLTF KAWNLDASR EPVVLKATSI HQFPLEIGKH
 351 KYRLEFDQFT SMNVEDMSEG AEREKSLKST LNDVRAVTQE GKKYTNIGPS
 401 IVYRIRDAAG QAVEYKNYML PVLQEYDYFW ITGTRSGLQQ QYRWLRIPLD
 451 KQLKADTFMA LREFLKDGEK RKRLVADATK GAPAEIREQF MLAAENTLNI
 501 FAQKGYLGLD EFITSNIPKE QQDKMQGYFY EMLYGVMNAA LDETIRRYGL
 551 PEWQQDEARN RFLHSMDAY TGLTEYPAPM LLQLDGFSEV RSSGLQMTRS
 601 PGALLVYLGS VLLVLGTVLM FYVREKRAWV LFSDGKIRFA MSSARSERDL
 651 QKEFPKHVES LQRLGKDLNH D*

ORF88a and ORF88-1 100.0% identity in 671 aa overlap:

55 orf88a.pep MSKSRRSPPLLSRPWF~~FAFFS~~SMRFAVALLSLLGIASVIGTVLQONQPQTDYLVKFGSFWA 60
 orf88-1 MSKSRRSPPLLSRPWF~~FAFFS~~SMRFAVALLSLLGIASVIGTVLQONQPQTDYLVKFGSFWA 60
 60 orf88a.pep QIFGFLGLYDVYASAWFVIMMFLVSTSLCLIRNVPPFWREMKSFREKVKEKSLAAMRH 120
 orf88-1 QIFGFLGLYDVYASAWFVIMMFLVSTSLCLIRNVPPFWREMKSFREKVKEKSLAAMRH 120
 orf88a.pep SSLLDVKIAPEVAKRYLEVQGFQKGTINREDGSVLIAAKKGTMNKWDYIFAHVALIVICL 180
 orf88-1 SSLLDVKIAPEVAKRYLEVQGFQKGTINREDGSVLIAAKKGTMNKWDYIFAHVALIVICL 180
 65 orf88a.pep GGLIDSNLLKLGLMTGRIVPDNQAVYAKDFKPESILGASNLSFRGNVNISEGQSADVVF 240

-222-

	orf88-1	 GGLIDSNLLKLGLMTGRIVPDNQAVYAKDFKPESILGASNLSFRGNVNISEGQSADVVVF	240
5	orf88a.pep	LNADNGILVQDLPPFEVKLKKFHIDFYNTGMPRDFASDIEVTDKATGEKLETRIRVNHLPT	300
	orf88-1	LNADNGILVQDLPPFEVKLKKFHIDFYNTGMPRDFASDIEVTDKATGEKLETRIRVNHLPT	300
	orf88a.pep	LHGITYQASFADGGSDLTFAKWNLGASREPVVVKATSIHQFPLEIGKHKYRLEFDQFT	360
10	orf88-1	LHGITYQASFADGGSDLTFAKWNLGASREPVVVKATSIHQFPLEIGKHKYRLEFDQFT	360
	orf88a.pep	SMNVEDMSEGAEREKSLKSTLNDVRAVTQEGKKYTNIGPSIVYRIRDAAGQAVEYKNYML	420
15	orf88-1	SMNVEDMSEGAEREKSLKSTLNDVRAVTQEGKKYTNIGPSIVYRIRDAAGQAVEYKNYML	420
	orf88a.pep	PVLQEQQDYFWITGTRSGLQQQYRWLRIPLDKQLKADTFMALREFLDGEGGRKRLVADATK	480
	orf88-1	PVLQEQQDYFWITGTRSGLQQQYRWLRIPLDKQLKADTFMALREFLDGEGGRKRLVADATK	480
20	orf88a.pep	GAPAEIREQFMLAAENTLNIFAQKGYLGLDEFITSNIPKEQQDKMQGYFYEMLYGVMNAA	540
	orf88-1	GAPAEIREQFMLAAENTLNIFAQKGYLGLDEFITSNIPKEQQDKMQGYFYEMLYGVMNAA	540
25	orf88a.pep	LDETIRRYGLPEWQQDEARNRFLHSMDAYTGLTEYPAPMLLQLDGFSEVRSSGLQMTRS	600
	orf88-1	LDETIRRYGLPEWQQDEARNRFLHSMDAYTGLTEYPAPMLLQLDGFSEVRSSGLQMTRS	600
	orf88a.pep	PGALLVYLGSVLLVLGTVLMFYVREKRAWVLFSDGKIRFAMSSARSERDLQKEFPKHVES	660
30	orf88-1	PGALLVYLGSVLLVLGTVLMFYVREKRAWVLFSDGKIRFAMSSARSERDLQKEFPKHVES	660
	orf88a.pep	LQRLGKDLNHD 672 	
35	orf88-1	LQRLGKDLNHD 672	

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*ORF88 shows 93.8% identity over a 371aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF88.ng) from *N.**gonorrhoeae*:

40	orf88.pep	MVFLNADNGILVQDLPPFEVKLKKFHIDFYNTGMPRDFASDIEVTDKATGEKLETRIRVNH	60
	orf88ng	MVFLNADNGMLVQDLPPFEVKLKKFHIDFYNTGMPRDFASDIEVTDKATGEKLETRIRVNH	60
	orf88.pep	PLTLHGITYQASFADGGSDLTFAKWNLGASREPVVVKATSIHQFPLEIGKHKYRLEFD	120
45	orf88ng	PLTLHGITYQASFADGGSDLTFAKWNLRDASREPVVVKATSIHQFPLEIGKHKYRLEFD	120
	orf88.pep	QFTSMNVEDMSEGAEREKSLKSTLPDVRVAVTQEGHKYTNXXXXXYRIRDAPGQAVEYKN	180
50	orf88ng	QFTSMNVEDMSEGAEREKSLKSTLNDVRAVTQEGKKYTNIGPSIVYRIRDAAGQAVEYKN	180
	orf88.pep	YMLPVLQEQQDYFWITGTRSLQQQYRWLRIPLDKQLKADTFMALREFLDGEGGRKRXVAD	240
	orf88ng	YMLPILQDKDYFWLTGTRSGLQQQYRWLRIPLDKQLKADTFMALREFLDGEGGRKRLVAD	240
55	orf88.pep	ATKGAPAEIREQFMLAAENTLNIFAQKGYLGLDEFITSNIPKEQQDKMQGYFYEMLYGVM	300
	orf88ng	ATKDAPAEIREQFMLAAENTLNIFAQKGYLGLDEFITSNIPKQQDKMQGYFYEMLYGVM	300
60	orf88.pep	NAALDETXTRYGLPEWQQDEARNRFLHSMDAYTGLTEYPAPMLLQLDGFSEVRSSGLQM	360
	orf88ng	NAALDETIRRYGLPEWQQDEARNRFLHSMDAYTGLTEYPAPMLLQLDGFSEVRSSGLQM	360
	orf88.pep	TRSXGPELLVYL	371
65	orf88ng	TRSPGALLVYLGSVLLVLGTVLMFYVPPKRAWVLFSSXKIRFAMSSARSERDLQKEFPKH	420

An ORF88ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 333> was predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 334>:

```

      1  MVFZNADNGM  LVQDLPEFEVK  LKKFHIDFYN  TGMPRDFASD  IEVTDKATGE
      51  KLERTIRVNH  PLTLHGITIY  QASFADGGSD  LTFKAWNLRD  ASREPVVVLA
101  TSIHQFPLEI  GKHKYRLEFD  QFTSMNVEDM  SEGAEREKSL  KSTLNDVRAV
151  TQEGKKYTN  GPSIVYRIRD  AAGQAVEYKN  YMLPILQDKD  YFWLTGTRSG
201  LQQQYRWLRI  PLDKQLKADT  FMALREFLKD  GEGRKRLVAD  ATKDAPAEIR
251  EQFMLAAENT  LNIFAQKGYL  GLDEFITSNI  PKGQQDKMQG  YFYEMLYGVM
301  NAALDETIRR  YGLEWQQQDE  ARNRFLHSM  DAYTGLTEYP  APMLLQLDGF
10  351  SEVRSSGLQM  TRSPGALLVY  LGSVLLVLGT  VFMFYVPKKR  AWWLFSNXKI
401  RFAMSSARSE  RDLQKEFPKH  VESLQRLGKD  LNHD*

```

Further work revealed the complete gonococcal DNA sequence <SEQ ID 335>:

```

      1  ATGAGTAAAT  CCCGTATATC  TCCCACACTT  CTTTCCCGTC  CGTGGTTCGC
      51  TTTTTCAGC  TCCATGCGCT  TTGCGGTGCG  TTTGCTCAGT  CTGCTGGGTA
15  101  TTGCATCGGT  TATCGGCACG  GTGTTACAGC  AAAACCAGCC  GCAGACGGAT
151  TATTTGGTCA  AATTCGGACC  GTTTTGGA CT  CGGATTTTGT  ATTTTTTGGG
201  TTTGTATGAT  GTCTATGCTT  CGGCATGGTT  TGTCGTTATC  ATGATGTTTC
251  TGGTGGTTTC  TACCAGTTTG  TGTTTAATCC  GTAACGTCC  GCCGTTTGG
301  CGCGAAATGA  AGTCTTTCCG  GGAAAAGGTT  AAAGAAAAAT  CTCTGGCGGC
20  351  GATGCGCCAT  TCTTCGCTGT  TGGATGTAAA  AATTGCCCCC  GAAGTTGCCA
401  AACGTTATCT  GGAGGTGCGG  GGTTTTCAGG  GAAAAACCGT  CAGCCGTGAG
451  GACGGGTCGG  TTCTGATTGC  CGCCAAAAAA  GGCACaatga  acaaATGGGG
501  CTATATCTTT  GCcCaagtag  ctTTGATTGT  CATTTGCCCTG  GGCGGGTGTA
551  TAGACAGTAA  CCTGCTGCTG  AAGCTGGGTA  TGCTGGCCGG  TCGGATTGTT
25  601  CCGGACAATC  AGGCGGTTTA  TGCCAAGGAT  TTCAAGCCCG  AAAGTATTTT
651  GGTGCGTCC  AATCTCTCAT  TTAGGGGCAA  CGTCAATATT  TCCGAGGGCG
701  AAAGTGC GGA  TGTGGTTTTT  CTGAATGCCG  ACAACGGGAT  GTTGGTTCAG
751  GACTTGCC TT  TTGAAGTCAA  ACTGAAAAAA  TTCCATATCG  ATTTTACAA
801  TACGGGTATG  CCGCGCGATT  TTGCCAGCGA  TATTGAAGTA  ACGGACAAGG
30  851  CAACCGGTGA  GAAACTCGAG  CGCACCATCC  GCGTGAACCA  TCCTTTGACC
901  TTGCACGGCA  TCACGATTTA  TCAGGCGAGT  TTTGCCGACG  GCGGTTCCGA
951  TTTGACATTC  AAGGCGTGGA  ATTTGAGGGA  TGCTTCGCGC  GAACCTGTCTG
1001  TGTGAAGGC  AACCTCCATA  CACCAGTTTC  CGTTGGAAT  CGGCAACAC
1051  AAATATCGTC  TTGAGTTCGA  TCAGTTCACT  TCTATGAATG  TGGAGGACAT
35  1101  GAGCGAGGGT  GCGGAACGGG  AAAAAAGCCT  GAAATCCACT  CTGAACGATG
1151  TCCGCGCCGT  TACTCAGGAA  GGTAAAAAAT  ACACCAATAT  CGGCCCTTCC
1201  ATCGTGTACC  GCATCCGTGA  TGcggCAGGG  CAGGCGGTCTG  AATATAAAAA
1251  CTATATGCTG  CCGATTTTGC  AGGACAAAGA  TTATTTTGTG  CTGACCGGCA
1301  CCGCGAGCGG  CTTGCAGCAG  CAATACCGCT  GGCTGCGTAT  CCCCTTGGAC
40  1351  AAGCAGTTGA  AAGCGGACAC  CTTTATGGCA  TTGCGTGAGT  TTTTGAAAGA
1401  TGGGGAAGGG  CGCAACCGTC  TGGTTGCCGA  CGCAACCAAA  GACGCACCTG
1451  CCGAAATCCG  CGAACAATTC  ATGCTGGCTG  CGGAAAACAC  GCTGAATATC
1501  TTTGCGCAAA  AAGGCTATTT  GGGATTGGAC  GAATTTATTA  CGTCCAATAT
45  1551  CCCGAAAGGG  CAGCAGGATA  AGATGCAGGG  CTATTTCTAC  GAAATGCTTT
1601  ACGGCGTGAT  GAACGCTGCT  TTGGATGAAA  CCATACGCCG  GTACGGCTTG
1651  CCGGAATGGC  AGCAGGATGA  AGCGCGGAAC  CGTTTCTCTG  TGCACAGTAT
1701  GGATGCCTAT  ACGGGGCTGA  CGGAATATCC  CGCGCCTATG  CTGCTCCAGC
1751  TTGACGGGTT  TTCCGAGGTG  CGTTCTCTCAG  GTTTCAGAT  GACCCGTTCTG
1801  CCGGGTGCGC  TTTTGGTCTA  TCtcggctcg  gtattgttgg  TTTTGGgtac
50  1851  ggtaTttatg  tTTTATGTGC  GCGAAAAACG  GGCGTGGgta  tTGTTTTCag
1901  aCGGCAAAAT  CCGTTTGTCT  ATGtCTTcgg  CCcgcacgca  ACGGATTTTG
1951  cAGAaggaat  TTCCAAAACA  CGtcgAGAGC  CTGCAACggc  tcggcaaggA
2001  CttgaaTCAT  GACTga

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 336; ORF88ng-1>:

```

      1  MSKSRIPTL  LSRPWFAPFS  SMRFAVALLS  LLGIASVIGT  VLQQNQPTD
      51  YLVKFGPFWT  RIFDFLGLYD  VYASAWFVVI  MMFLVVSLSL  CLIRNVPPFW
101  REMKSFREKV  KEKSLAAMRH  SSLLDVKIAP  EVAKRYLEVR  GFQKTVSRE
151  DGSVLIAAKK  GTMNKGYIF  AQVALIVICL  GGLIDSNLLL  KGLMLAGRIV
201  PDNQAVYAKD  FKPESILGAS  NLSFRGNVNI  SEGQSADVVF  LNADNGMLVQ
60  251  DLPFEVKLKK  FHIDFYNTGM  PRDFASDIEV  TDKATGEKLE  RTIRVNHPLT
301  LHGITIYQAS  FADGGSDLTF  KAWNLRDASR  EPVVLKATSI  HQFPLEIGKH
351  KYRLEFDQFT  SMNVEDMSEG  AEREKSLKST  LNDVRAVTOE  GKKYTNIGPS
401  IVYRIRDAAG  QAVEYKNYML  PILQDKDYFW  LTGTRSGLQQ  QYRWLRIPLD
451  KQLKADTFMA  LREFLDGEG  RKRLVADATK  DAPAEIREQF  MLAAENTLNI
65  501  FAQKGYLGLD  EFITSNIPKG  QQDKMQGYFY  EMLYGVMNAA  LDETIRRYGL

```

551 PEWQQDEARN RFLHSMDAY TGLTEYPAPM LLQLDGFSEV RSSGLQMTRS
 601 PGALLVYLGS VLLVLGTVFM FYVREKRAWV LFS DGKIRFA MSSARSERDL
 651 QKEFPKHVES LQRLGKDLNH D*

ORF88ng-1 and ORF88-1 show 97.0% identity in 671 aa overlap:

```

5      orf88-1.pep  MSKSRSPPLLSRPWFAFFSSMRFAVALLSLGLIASVIGTVLQQNQPTDYL VKFGSEFWA  60
      orf88ng-1    MSKSRIPTLLSRPWFAFFSSMRFAVALLSLGLIASVIGTVLQQNQPTDYL VKFGPFWT  60

10     orf88-1.pep  QIFGFLGLYDVYASAWFVIMMFLVSTSLCLIRNVPPFWREMKSFREKVKEKSLAAMRH 120
      orf88ng-1    RIFDFLGLYDVYASAWFVIMMFLVSTSLCLIRNVPPFWREMKSFREKVKEKSLAAMRH 120

15     orf88-1.pep  SSLLDVKIAPEVAKRYLEVQGFQGTINREDGSLVIAAKKGTMNKGYIFAQVALIVICL 180
      orf88ng-1    SSLLDVKIAPEVAKRYLEVGRGFQGTVSREDGSLVIAAKKGTMNKGYIFAQVALIVICL 180

20     orf88-1.pep  GGLIDSNLLKLGMLTGRIVPDNQAVYAKDFKPESILGASNLSFRGNVNISEGQSADVVVF 240
      orf88ng-1    GGLIDSNLLKLGMLAGRIVPDNQAVYAKDFKPESILGASNLSFRGNVNISEGQSADVVVF 240

25     orf88-1.pep  LNADNGILVQDLPFEVKKLKFHIDFYNTGMPRDFASDIEVTDKATGEKLETRIRVNHPLT 300
      orf88ng-1    LNADNGMLVQDLPFEVKKLKFHIDFYNTGMPRDFASDIEVTDKATGEKLETRIRVNHPLT 300

30     orf88-1.pep  LHGITYIQASFADGGSDLTFKAWNLDASREPVLKATSIHQFPLEIGKHKYRLEFDQFT 360
      orf88ng-1    LHGITYIQASFADGGSDLTFKAWNLRDASREPVLKATSIHQFPLEIGKHKYRLEFDQFT 360

35     orf88-1.pep  SMNVEDMSEGAEREKSLKSTLNDVRAVTQEGKKTNIGPSIVYRIRDAAGQAVEYKNYML 420
      orf88ng-1    SMNVEDMSEGAEREKSLKSTLNDVRAVTQEGKKTNIGPSIVYRIRDAAGQAVEYKNYML 420

40     orf88-1.pep  PVLQEODYFWITGTRSGLQQQYRWLRIPLDKQLKADTFMALREFLKDGEGRKRLVADATK 480
      orf88ng-1    PILQDKDYFWLTGTRSGLQQQYRWLRIPLDKQLKADTFMALREFLKDGEGRKRLVADATK 480

45     orf88-1.pep  GAPAEIREQFMLAAENTLNIFAQKGYLGLDEFITSNIPKEQQDKMQGYFYEMLYGVMNAA 540
      orf88ng-1    DAPAEIREQFMLAAENTLNIFAQKGYLGLDEFITSNIPKGQQDKMQGYFYEMLYGVMNAA 540

50     orf88-1.pep  LDETIRRYGLPEWQQDEARNRFLHSMDAYTGLTEYPAPM LLQLDGFSEVRSSGLQMTRS 600
      orf88ng-1    LDETIRRYGLPEWQQDEARNRFLHSMDAYTGLTEYPAPM LLQLDGFSEVRSSGLQMTRS 600

55     orf88-1.pep  PGALLVYLGSVLLVLGTVLMFYVREKRAWVLFSDGKIRFAMSSARSERDLQKEFPKHVES 660
      orf88ng-1    PGALLVYLGSVLLVLGTVLMFYVREKRAWVLFSDGKIRFAMSSARSERDLQKEFPKHVES 660

60     orf88-1.pep  LQRLGKDLNHD 671
      orf88ng-1    LQRLGKDLNHD 671
  
```

Furthermore, ORG88ng-1 shows homology with a hypothetical protein from *Aquifex aeolicus*:

```

55     gi|2984296 (AE000771) hypothetical protein [Aquifex aeolicus] Length = 537
      Score = 94.4 bits (231), Expect = 2e-18
      Identities = 91/334 (27%), Positives = 159/334 (47%), Gaps = 59/334 (17%)

      Query: 16  FAFSSMRFAVALLSLGLIASVIG-TVLQQNQPTDYL VKFGPFWTRIFDFLGLYDVYAS 74
      + F +S++ A+ ++ +LGI S++G T ++QNQ YL +FG L L DV+ S
      Sbjct: 80  YDFLASLKLAFIMLVLGILSMLGSTYIKQNQSFEWYLDQFGYDVGIWIKLWLVNDVFHS 139

60     Query: 75  AWFVIMMFLVSTSLCLIRNVPPFWREMKSFREKVKEKSLAAMRHSSLLDVKIAPEVAK 134
      +++++ ++ L V+ C I+ +P W++ S +E++ + A +H + VKI P+ K
      Sbjct: 140  WYYILFIVLLAVNLIFCSIKRLPRVWVQAFS-KERILKLDEHAEKHLKPITVKI-PDKDK 197

65     Query: 135 --RYLEVGRGFQGTVSREDGSLVIAAKKGTMNKGYIFAQVALIVICLGGGLIDSNLLK 192
      ++L +GF+ V E + + A+KG ++ G +AL+VI G LID
      Sbjct: 198  VLKFLLLKGFK-VFVEEEGNKLYVFAEKGRFSRLGVYITHIALLVIMAGALID----- 249
  
```

Query: 193 GMLAGRIVPDNQAVYAKDFKPESILGASNLSEFRGNVNISEGQSADVVFLNADNGMLVQDL 252
 +I+G RG++ ++EG + DV+ + A+ L
 Sbjct: 250 -----AIVGV-----RGSLLVAEGDTNDVMLVGAE--QKPYKL 280

Query: 253 PFEVKLKKFHIDFY---NTGMPRDFA-----SDIEVTDKATGEKLER--TIRVNHPLT 300
 PF V L F I Y N + + FA SDIE+ + G K+E T++VN P
 Sbjct: 281 PFAVHLIDFRIKTYAEENPNVDKRFAQAVSSYESDIEIIN--GGKVEAKGTVKVNPEPD 337

Query: 301 LHGITYIQASFA--DGGSDLTFAKWNLRDASREP 332
 ++QA++ DG S + + + A +P
 Sbjct: 338 FGRYRLFQATYGILDGTSGMGVIVVDRKKAHEDP 371

Based on this analysis, including the putative transmembrane domain in the gonococcal protein,
 it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could
 be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 40

The following DNA sequence, believed to be complete, was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 337>:

1 ATGATGAGTA ATAmAATGGm AAAAAAGGG TTTACATTGA TTGmGmTGAT
 51 GATAGTCGTC GCGATACTCG GCATTATCAG CGTCATTGCC ATACCTTCTT
 101 ATCmAAGTTA TATTGAAAAA GGCTATCAGT CCCAGCTTTA TACGGAGATG
 151 GyCGGTATCA ACAATATTTC CAAACAGTTT ATTTTGAAAA ATCCCTTGGA
 201 CGATAATCAG ACCATCGAGA ACAAAGTGA AATATTGTG TCAGGCTATA
 251 AGATGAATCC GAAAATTGCC AAAAAaTATA GTGTTTCGGT AAAGTTTGTC
 301 GATAAGGAAA AATCAAGGGC ATACAGGTTG GTCGGCGTTC CGAAGGCGGG
 351 GACGGGTAT ACTTTGTCGG TATGGATGAA CAGCGTGGGC GACGGATACA
 401 AATGCCGTGA TGCCGCTTCT GCCCAAGCCC ATTTGGAGAC CTTGTCCTCA
 451 GATGTCGGCT GTGAAGCCTT CTCTAATCGT AAAAAATAA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 338; ORF89>:

1 MMSNXMXQKG FTLLIXMIVV AILGIISVIA IPSYXSIEK GYQSOLYTEM
 51 XGINNISKQF ILKNPLDDNQ TIENKLEIFV SGYKMNPKIA KKYSVSVKVF
 101 DKEKSRAAYRL VGVPKAGTGY TLSVWMNSVG DGYKCRDAAS AQAHLETLS
 151 DVGCEAFSNR KK*

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 339>:

1 ATGATGAGTA ATAAAATGGA AAAAAAGGG TTTACATTGA TTGAGATGAT
 51 GATAGTCGTC GCGATACTCG GCATTATCAG CGTCATTGCC ATACCTTCTT
 101 ATCAAAGTTA TATTGAAAAA GGCTATCAGT CCCAGCTTTA TACGGAGATG
 151 TCGGTATCA ACAATATTTC CAAACAGTTT ATTTTGAAAA ATCCCTTGGA
 201 CGATAATCAG ACCATCGAGA ACAAAGTGA AATATTGTG TCAGGCTATA
 251 AGATGAATCC GAAAATTGCC AAAAAATATA GTGTTTCGGT AAAGTTTGTC
 301 GATAAGGAAA AATCAAGGGC ATACAGGTTG GTCGGCGTTC CGAAGGCGGG
 351 GACGGGTAT ACTTTGTCGG TATGGATGAA CAGCGTGGGC GACGGATACA
 401 AATGCCGTGA TGCCGCTTCT GCCCAAGCCC ATTTGGAGAC CTTGTCCTCA
 451 GATGTCGGCT GTGAAGCCTT CTCTAATCGT AAAAAATAA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 340; ORF89-1>:

1 MMSNKMEQKG FTLLIEMMIVV AILGIISVIA IPSYQSIEK GYQSOLYTEM
 51 VGINNISKQF ILKNPLDDNQ TIENKLEIFV SGYKMNPKIA KKYSVSVKVF
 101 DKEKSRAAYRL VGVPKAGTGY TLSVWMNSVG DGYKCRDAAS AQAHLETLS
 151 DVGCEAFSNR KK*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with Pile of *N. gonorrhoeae* (accession number Z69260).

ORF89 and Pile protein show 30% aa identity in 120a overlap:

-226-

```

orf89 8 QKGFTLIXXMIVVAILGIISVIAIPSYXSYIEKGYQSQLYTEMXGINNISKQFILKNPL- 66
Pile 5 QKGFTLI MIV+AI+GI++ +A+P+Y Y + S+ G + ++ L + +
      QKGFTLIELMIVVIAIVGILAAVALPAYQDYTARAQVSEAILLAEGQKSAVTEYYLNHGIW 64

5 orf89 67 -DDNQTIENTKLEIFVSGYKMNPKIAKKYSVSVKFDKEKSRAYRLVGVPKAGTGYTLVSW 125
      DN + +G + KI KY SV + GV K G LS+W
Pile 65 PKDNTS-----AGVASSDKIKGKYVQSVTVAKGVVTAEMASTGVNKEIQGKKLSLW 115

```

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

10 ORF89 shows 83.3% identity over a 162aa overlap with an ORF (ORF89a) from strain A of *N. meningitidis*:

```

      10      20      30      40      50      60
orf89.pep MMSNXMXQKGFTLIXXMIVVAILGIISVIAIPSYXSYIEKGYQSQLYTEMXGINNISKQF
15 orf89a MMSNKMEQKGFTLIXXXXXXAIXXXXSVIXXXSYIEKGYQSQLYTEMVGINNISKQX
      10      20      30      40      50      60

      70      80      90      100     110     120
orf89.pep ILKNPLDDNQTIENTKLEIFVSGYKMNPKIAKKYSVSVKFDKEKSRAYRLVGVPKAGTGY
20 orf89a ILKNPLDDNQTIKSKLEIFVSGYKMNPKIAEKYNVSVHVFVNEEKPRAYSLVGVPKTGTGY
      70      80      90      100     110     120

      130     140     150     160
25 orf89.pep TLSVWMNSVGDGYKCRDAASAQAHALETLSDDVGCEAFSNRKKX
orf89a TLSVWMNSVGDGYKCRDAASARAHLETLSDDVGCEAFSNRKKX
      130     140     150     160

```

The complete length ORF89a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 341> is:

```

30 1 ATGATGAGTA ATAAATGGA ACAAAAAGGG TTTACATTGA TTGNGANGNT
   51 NATNGNCNTC GCGATACNCN GCNTTANCAG CGTCATTNCN ATNNNTNCNT
  101 ATCNNAGTTA TATTGAAAAA GGCTATCAGT CCCAGCTTTA TACGGAGATG
  151 GTCGGTATCA ACAATATTTT CAAACAGTNT ATTTTGAAAA ATCCCTGGA
  201 CGATAATCAG ACCATCAAGA GCAAACTGGA AATATTTGTC TCAGGCTATA
35 251 AGATGAATCC GAAAATTGCC GAAAAATATA ATGTTTCGGT GCATTTTGTC
   301 AATGAGGAAA AACCNAGGGC ATACAGCTTG GTCGGCGTTC CAAAGACGGG
  351 GACGGGTAT ACTTTGTCGG TATGGATGAA CAGCGTGGGC GACGGATACA
  401 AATGCCGTGA TGCCGCTTCT GCCCGAGCCC ATTGGAGAC CTTGTCTCA
  451 GATGTCGGCT GTGAAGCCTT CTCTAATCGT AAAAAATAG

```

40 This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 342>:

```

1 MMSNKMEQKG FTLIXXXXXX AIXXXXSVIX XXXYXSYIEK GYQSQLYTEM
51 VGINNISKQX ILKNPLDDNQ TIKSKLEIFV SGYKMNPKIA EKYNVSVHVF
101 NEEKPRAYSL VGVPKTGTGY TLSVWMNSVG DGYKCRDAAS ARAHALETLS
151 DVGCEAFSNR KK*

```

45 ORF89a and ORF89-1 show 83.3% identity in 162 aa overlap:

```

      10      20      30      40      50      60
orf89a.pep MMSNKMEQKGFTLIXXXXXXAIXXXXSVIXXXSYIEKGYQSQLYTEMVGINNISKQX
50 orf89-1 MMSNKMEQKGFTLIEMMIVVAILGIISVIAIPSYQSYIEKGYQSQLYTEMVGINNISKQF
      10      20      30      40      50      60

      70      80      90      100     110     120
orf89a.pep ILKNPLDDNQTIKSKLEIFVSGYKMNPKIAEKYNVSVHVFVNEEKPRAYSLVGVPKTGTGY
55 orf89-1 ILKNPLDDNQTIENTKLEIFVSGYKMNPKIAKKYSVSVKFDKEKSRAYRLVGVPKAGTGY
      70      80      90      100     110     120

      130     140     150     160
orf89a.pep TLSVWMNSVGDGYKCRDAASARAHLETLSDDVGCEAFSNRKKX
60 orf89-1 TLSVWMNSVGDGYKCRDAASAQAHALETLSDDVGCEAFSNRKKX

```


130 140 150 160

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF89 shows 84.6% identity over a 162aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF89.ng) from *N.*

5 *gonorrhoeae*:

```

    orf89      MMSNXMXQKGFTLIXXMIVVAILGIISVIAIPSYQSYIEKGYQSQLYTEMXGINNISKQF  60
    orf89ng    MMSNKMEQKGFTLIEMMIVVTILGIISVIAIPSYQSYIEKGYQSQLYTEMVGINNVLKQF  60

10  orf89      ILKNPLDDNQTIENKLEIFVSGYKMNPKIAKKYSVSVKFVDKEKSRAYRLVGVPKAGTGY 120
    orf89ng    ILKNPQDDNDTLKSKLKIFVSGYKMNPKIAKKYSVSVRFVDAEKPRAYRLVGVPNAGTGY 120

15  orf89      TLSVWMNSVG DGYKCRDAASAQAHALETLS SDVGCEAFSNRKK 162
    orf89ng    TLSVWMNSVG DGYKCRDATSAQAYSDTLSADSGCEAFSNRKK 162

```

The complete length ORF89ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 343> is:

```

1  atGATGAGCA ATAAATGGA ACAAAAGGG TTACATTGA TTGAGATGAT
51  GATAGTTGTC ACGATACTCG GCATCATCAG CGTCATTGCC ATACCTTCTT
20 101 ATCAGAGTTA TATTGAAAAA GGCTATCAGT CCCAGCTTTA TACGGAGATG
151 GTCGGTATCA ACAATGTTCT CAAACAGTTT ATTTTGAAAA ATCCCCAGGA
201 CGATAATGAT ACCCTCAAGA GCAAAGTGA AATATTTGTC TCAGGCTATA
251 AGATGAATCC GAAAAttgCC AAAAAATATA GTGTTTCGGT aaggtttGTC
301 gatGCGGAAA AACCAAGGGC ATACAGGTTG GTCGGCGTTC CGAACGCGGG
25 351 GACGGGTTAT ACTTTGTCCG TATGGATGAA CAGCGTGGGC GACGGATACA
401 AATGCCGTGA TGCCACTTCT GCCAGGCCT ATTCGGACAC CTTGTCCGCA
451 GATAGCGGCT GTGAAGCTTT CTCTAATCGT AAAAAATAG

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 344>:

```

1  MMSNKMEQKG FTLEMMIVV TILGIISVIA IPSYQSYIEK GYQSQLYTEM
30 51  VGINNVLKQF ILKNPQDDND TLKSKLKIFV SGYKMNPKIA KKYSVSVRFV
101 DAEKPRAYRL VGVPNAGTGY TLSVWMNSVG DGYKCRDATS AQAYSDTLSA
151 DSGCEAFSNR KK*

```

This gonococcal protein has a putative leader peptide (underlined) and N-terminal methylation site (NMePhe or type-4 pili, double-underlined). In addition, ORF89ng and ORF89-1 show 88.3% identity in 162 aa overlap:

```

    orf89-1.pep  10      20      30      40      50      60
    MMSNKMEQKGFTLIEMMIVVAILGIISVIAIPSYQSYIEKGYQSQLYTEMVGINNISKQF
    orf89ng      10      20      30      40      50      60
    MMSNKMEQKGFTLIEMMIVVTILGIISVIAIPSYQSYIEKGYQSQLYTEMVGINNVLKQF

40  orf89-1.pep  70      80      90      100     110     120
    ILKNPLDDNQTIENKLEIFVSGYKMNPKIAKKYSVSVKFVDKEKSRAYRLVGVPKAGTGY
    orf89ng      70      80      90      100     110     120
    ILKNPQDDNDTLKSKLKIFVSGYKMNPKIAKKYSVSVRFVDAEKPRAYRLVGVPNAGTGY

45  orf89-1.pep  130     140     150     160
    TLSVWMNSVG DGYKCRDAASAQAHALETLS SDVGCEAFSNRKKX
    orf89ng      130     140     150     160
    TLSVWMNSVG DGYKCRDATSAQAYSDTLSADSGCEAFSNRKKX

```

Based on this analysis, including the gonococcal motifs and the homology with the known Pile protein, it was predicted that these proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

ORF89-1 (13.6kDa) was cloned in the pGex vector and expressed in *E.coli*, as described above. The products of protein expression and purification were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Figure 11A shows the results of affinity purification of the GST-fusion protein. Purified GST-fusion protein was used to immunise mice, whose sera gave a positive result in the ELISA test., confirming that

5 ORF89-1 is a surface-exposed protein, and that it is a useful immunogen.

Example 41

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 345>:

```

1 ATGAAAAAAT CCTCCCTCAT CAGCGCATTG GGCATCGGTA TTTTGAGCAT
51 CGGCATGGCA TTTGCCGCCC CTGCCGACGC GGTAAGCCAA ATCCGTCAAA
101 ACGCCACTCA AGTATTGAGC ATCTTAAAAA ACGGCGATGC CAACACCGCT
151 CGCCAAAAAG CCGAAGCCTA TGCGATTCCC TATTTTCGATT TCCAACGTAT
201 GACCGCATTG GCGGTCGGCA ACCCTTGGsG CACCG.GTCC GACG.GCAAA
251 AACAAGCGTT GGCCn.AGAA TTTCAACCC...
```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 346; ORF91>:

```

1 MKKSSLISAL GIGILSIGMA FAAPADAVSQ IRQNATQVLS ILKNGDANTA
51 RQKAEAYAIP YFDFQRM TAL AVGNPWXTXS DXQKQALAXE FQP...
```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 347>:

```

1 ATGAAAAAAT CCTCCCTCAT CAGCGCATTG GGCATCGGTA TTTTGAGCAT
51 CGGCATGGCA TTTGCCGCCC CTGCCGACGC GGTAAGCCAA ATCCGTCAAA
101 ACGCCACTCA AGTATTGAGC ATCTTAAAAA ACGGCGATGC CAACACCGCT
151 CGCCAAAAAG CCGAAGCCTA TGCGATTCCC TATTTTCGATT TCCAACGTAT
201 GACCGCATTG GCGGTCGGCA ACCCTTGGCG CACCGCGTCC GACGCGCAAA
251 AACAAGCGTT GGCCAAAGAA TTTCAACCC TGCTGATCCG CACCTATTCC
301 GGCACGATGC TGAAATTAAA AAACGCCAAC GTCAACGTCA AAGACAATCC
351 CATCGTCAAT AAAGGCGGCA AAGAAATCAT CGTCCGCGCC GAAGTCGGCG
401 TACCCGGGCA AAAACCCGTC AACATGGACT TCACCACCTA CCAAAGCGGC
451 GGTAATAACC GTACCTACAA CGTCGCCATC GAAGGCGCGA GCCTGGTTAC
501 CGTGATCCGC AACCAATTCT GCGAAATTAT CAAAGCGAAA GGCGTGGACG
551 GACTGATTGC CGAGTTGAAA GCCAAAACG GCGGCAAATA A
```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 348; ORF91-1>:

```

1 MKKSSLISAL GIGILSIGMA FAAPADAVSQ IRQNATQVLS ILKNGDANTA
51 RQKAEAYAIP YFDFQRM TAL AVGNPWRTAS DAQKQALAKE FQTLIRTY
101 GTMLKLKNAN VNVKDNPIVN KGGKEIIVRA EVGVPQKPV NMDFTTYQSG
151 GKRYTYNVAI EGASLVTVYR NQFGEI IKAK GVDGLIAELK AKNGGK*
```

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF91 shows 92.4% identity over a 92aa overlap with an ORF (ORF91a) from strain A of *N.meningitidis*:

```

40      10      20      30      40      50      60
orf91.pep MKKSSLISALGIGILSIGMAFAAPADAVSQIRQNATQVLSILKNGDANTARQKAEAYAIP
      |||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
orf91a    MKKSSFISALGIGILSIGMAFAAPADAVNQIRQNATQVLSILKSGDANTARQKAEAYAIP
      10      20      30      40      50      60

45      70      80      90
orf91.pep YFDFQRM TALAVGNPWXTXS DXQKQALAXE FQP
      |||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
orf91a    YFDFQRM TALAVGNPWRTASDAQKQALAKEFQTLIRTYSGTMLKLKNANVNVKDNPIVN
      70      80      90      100      110      120
```

orf91a KGGKEIIVRAEVGVPQKPVNMDFTTYQSGGKYRTYNVAIEGASLVTVYRNQFGEI IKAK
130 140 150 160 170 180

The complete length ORF91a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 349> is:

```

5      1 ATGAAAAAAT CCTCCTTCAT CAGCGCATTG GGCATCGGTA TTTTGAGCAT
      51 CGGCATGGCA TTTGCCGCC CTGCCGACGC GGTAAACCAA ATCCGTCAAA
     101 ACGCCACTCA AGTATTGAGC ATCTTAAAAA GCGGTGATGC CAACACCGCC
     151 CGCCAAAAAG CCGAAGCCTA TGCATTCCG TATTTCGATT TCCAACGTAT
     201 GACCGCATTG GCGGTCGGCA ACCCTTGGCG CACCGCGTCC GACGCGCAAA
10     251 AACAAGCGTT GGCCAAAGAA TTCAAACCC TGCTGATCCG CACCTATTCC
     301 GGCACGATGC TGAAAT'AAA AAACGCCAAC GTCAACGTCA AAGACAATCC
     351 CATCGTCAAT AAAGGCGGCA AAGAAATCAT CGTCCGCGCC GAAGTCGGCG
     401 TACCCGGGCA AAAACCCGTC AACATGGACT TCACCACCTA CCAAAGCGGC
     451 GGTAAATACC GTACCTACAA CGTCGCCATC GAAGGCGCGA GCCTGGTTAC
15     501 CGTGTACCGC AACCAATTCG GCGAAATTAT CAAAGCGAAA GCGGTGGACG
     551 GACTGATTGC CGAGTTGAAG GCTAAAAACG GCAGCAAGTA A

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 350>:

```

      1 MKKSSFISAL GIGILSIGMA FAAPADAVNQ IRQNATQVLS ILKSGDANTA
     51 RQKAEAYAIP YFDFQRM TAL AVGNPWRTAS DAQKQALAKE FQTL LIR TYS
20    101 GTMLKLKNAN VNVKDNPIVN KGGKEIIVRA EVGVPQKPV NMDFTTYQSG
     151 GKYRTYNVAI EGASLVTVYR NQFGEI IKAK GVDGLIAELK AKNGSK*

```

ORF91a and ORF91-1 show 98.0% identity in 196 aa overlap:

```

25    orf91a.pep      10      20      30      40      50      60
      MKKSSFISALGIGILSIGMAFAAPADAVNQIRQNATQVLSILKSGDANTARQKAEAYAIP
      |||||:|||||
     orf91-1         10      20      30      40      50      60
      MKKSSLISALGIGILSIGMAFAAPADAVSQIRQNATQVLSILKNGDANTARQKAEAYAIP

30    orf91a.pep      70      80      90      100     110     120
      YFDFQRM TAL AVGNPWRTASDAQKQALAKEFQTL LIR TYS GTMLKLKNANVNVKDNPIVN
      |||||
     orf91-1         70      80      90      100     110     120
      YFDFQRM TAL AVGNPWRTASDAQKQALAKEFQTL LIR TYS GTMLKLKNANVNVKDNPIVN

35    orf91a.pep     130      140      150      160      170      180
      KGGKEIIVRAEVGVPQKPVNMDFTTYQSGGKYRTYNVAIEGASLVTVYRNQFGEI IKAK
      |||||
     orf91-1         130      140      150      160      170      180
      KGGKEIIVRAEVGVPQKPVNMDFTTYQSGGKYRTYNVAIEGASLVTVYRNQFGEI IKAK

40    orf91a.pep      190
      GVDGLIAELKAKNGSKX
      |||||
     orf91-1         190
      GVDGLIAELKAKNGGKX

45

```

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF91 shows 84.8% identity over a 92aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF91.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

```

50    orf91.pep      MKKSSLISALGIGILSIGMAFAAPADAVSQIRQNATQVLSILKNGDANTARQKAEAYAIP      60
      :|||:|||||
     orf91ng        VKKSSFISALGIGILSIGMAFASPADAVGQIRQNATQVLTILKSGDAASARPKAEAYAVP      60

55    orf91.pep      YFDFQRM TAL AVGNPWXTXSDXQKQALAXEFQP      93
      |||||
     orf91ng        YFDFQRM TAL AVGNPWRTASDAQKQALAKEFQTL LIR TYS GTMLKFKNATVNVKDNPIVN      120

```

The complete length ORF91ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 351> is predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 352>:

-230-

```

1 VKKSSFISAL GIGILSIGMA FASPADAVGQ IRQATQVLT ILKSGDAASA
51 RPKAEAYAVP YFDFQRM TAL AVGNPWRTAS DAQKQALAKE FQTLIRTYTS
101 GTMLKFKNAT VNVKDNPIVN KGGKEIVVRA EVGIPGQKPV NMDFTTYQSG
151 GKYRTYNVAI EGTSLVTVYR NQFGEIIRAK GIDGLIAELK AKNGGK*

```

5 Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 353>:

```

1 ATGAAAAAAT CCTCCTTCAT CAGCGCATTG GGCATCGGTA TTTGAGCAT
51 CGGCATGGCA TTTGCCTCCC CGGCCGACGC AGTGGGACAA ATCCGCCAAA
101 ACGCCACACA GGTTTTGACC ATCCTCAAAA GCGGCGACGC GGCTTCTGCA
151 CGCCCAAAG CCGAAGCCTA TCGGTTCCC TATTTGATT TCCAACGTAT
10 201 GACCGCATTG GCGTCGGCA ACCCTGGCG TACCGCGTCC GACGCGCAA
251 AACAAAGCGT GGCCAAAGAA TTTCAAACCC TGCTGATCCG CACCTATTCC
301 GGCACGATGC TGAATTCAT AAACGCGACC GTCAACGTC AAGACAATCC
351 CATCGTCAAT AAGGGCGGCA AGGAAATCGT CGTCCGTGCC GAAGTCGGCA
401 TCCCGGTCA GAAGCCCGTC AATATGGACT TTACCACCTA CCAAAGCGGC
15 451 GGCAAATACC GTACCTACAA CGTCGCCATC GAAGGCACGA GCCTGGTTAC
501 CGTGATCCG AACAATTCG GCGAAATCAT CAAAGCCAAA GGCATCGACG
551 GGCTGATTGC CGAGTTGAAA GCCAAAAACG GCGGCAAATA A

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 354; ORF91ng-1>:

```

1 MKKSSFISAL GIGILSIGMA FASPADAVGQ IRQATQVLT ILKSGDAASA
20 51 RPKAEAYAVP YFDFQRM TAL AVGNPWRTAS DAQKQALAKE FQTLIRTYTS
101 GTMLKFKNAT VNVKDNPIVN KGGKEIVVRA EVGIPGQKPV NMDFTTYQSG
151 GKYRTYNVAI EGTSLVTVYR NQFGEIIRAK GIDGLIAELK AKNGGK*

```

ORF91ng-1 and ORF91-1 show 92.3% identity in 196 aa overlap:

```

25      10      20      30      40      50      60
orf91-1.pep MKKSSLISALGIGILSIGMAFAAPADAVSQIRQATQVLSILKNGDANTARQKAEAYAI
orf91ng-1    MKKSSFISALGIGILSIGMAFASPADAVGQIRQATQVLTILKSGDAASARPKAEAYAVP
      10      20      30      40      50      60

30      70      80      90      100     110     120
orf91-1.pep YFDFQRM TALAVGNPWRTASDAQKQALAKEFQTLIRTYSGTMLKLNANVNVKDNPIVN
orf91ng-1    YFDFQRM TALAVGNPWRTASDAQKQALAKEFQTLIRTYSGTMLKFNATVNVKDNPIVN
      70      80      90      100     110     120

35      130     140     150     160     170     180
orf91-1.pep KGGKEIVRAEVGVPGQKPVNMDFTTYQSGGKYRTYNVAIEGASLVTVYRNQFGEIIRAK
orf91ng-1    KGGKEIVRAEVGVPGQKPVNMDFTTYQSGGKYRTYNVAIEGASLVTVYRNQFGEIIRAK
      130     140     150     160     170     180

40      190
orf91-1.pep GVDGLIAELKAKNGGKX
orf91ng-1    GIDGLIAELKAKNGGKX
      190
45

```

In addition, ORF91ng-1 shows homology to a hypothetical *E.coli* protein:

```

50 sp|P45390|YRBC_ECOLI HYPOTHETICAL 24.0 KD PROTEIN IN MURA-RPON INTERGENIC
REGION PRECURSOR (F211) >gi|606130 (U18997) ORF_f211 [Escherichia coli]
>gi|1789583 (AE000399) hypothetical 24.0 kD protein in murZ-rpoN intergenic
region [Escherichia coli]Length = 211

Score = 70.6 bits (170), Expect = 6e-12
Identities = 42/137 (30%), Positives = 76/137 (54%), Gaps = 6/137 (4%)

55 Query: 59 VPYFDFQRM TALAVGNPWRTASDAQKQALAKEFQTLIRTYSGTMLKFNATVNVKDNPI 118
+PY + AL +G +++A+ AQ++A F+ L + Y + + T + P
Sbjct: 65 LPYVQVKYAGALVLGQYYKSATPAQREAYFAAFREYLLQAYGQALAMYHGQTYQIA--PE 122

60 Query: 119 VNKGGKEIV-VRAEVGIP-GQKPVNMDFTTYQSG--GKYRTYNVAIEGTSLVTVYRNQFG 174
G K IV +R + P G+ PV +DF ++ G ++ Y++ EG S++T +N++G
Sbjct: 123 QPLGDKTIVFIRVTIIDPNRPPVRLDFQWRKNSQTGNWQAYDMIAEGVSMITTKQNEWG 182

```

-231-

Query: 175 EIIKAKGIDGLIAELKA 191
 +++ KGIDGL A+LK+
 Sbjct: 183 TLLRTKGIDGLTAQLKS 199

Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative leader sequence in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 42

The following DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 355>:

```

10      1  ATGAAACACA TACTCCCCCT GATTGCCGCA TCCGCACTCT GCATTTC AAC
      51  CGCTTCGGCA CATCCTGCCA GCGAACCGTC CACTCAAAAC GAAACCGCTA
     101  TGATCACGCA TACCCTCATC TCAAAATACA GTTTTGnnn nnnnnnnnnn
     151  nnnnnnnnnn nnGCCATAAA AAGCAAAGGG ATGGACATTT TTGCCGTCAT
     201  CGACCATCAG GAAGCCGCAC GCCGAAACGG CTTAACGATG CAGCCGGCAA
     251  AAGTCATCGT CTTCCGACAG CCCAAAGCCG GCACGCCGCT GATGGTCAAA
     15  301  GACCCCGCCT TCGCCCTGCA ACTGCCCTA CGCGTCCTCG TTACCGAAAC
     351  GGACGGCAAA GTACGCGCCG CCTATACCGA TACGCGCGCC CTCATCGCCG
     401  GCAGCCGCAT CGGTTTCGAC GAAGTGCAA AACTTTGGC AAACGCCGAA
     451  AACTGATAC AAAAAACCGT AGGCGAATAA
  
```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 356; ORF97>:

```

20      1  MKHILPLIAA SALCISTASA HPASEPSTQN ETAMITHTLI SKYSFGXXXX
     51  XXXXAISKSG MDIFAVIDHQ EAARRNGLTM QPAKVIVFGT PKAGTPLMVK
     101  DPAFALQLPL RVLVTETDGK VRAAYTDTRA LIAGSRIGFD EVANTLANAE
     151  KLIQKTVE*
  
```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 357>:

```

25      1  ATGAAACACA TACTCCCCCT GATTGCCGCA TCCGCACTCT GCATTTC AAC
     51  CGCTTCGGCA CATCCTGCCA GCGAACCGTC CACCCAAAAC GAAACCGCTA
     101  TGACCACGCA TACCCTCACC TCAAAATACA GTTTTGACGA AACCCTCAGC
     151  CGCCTTGAAA CCGCCATAAA AAGCAAAGGG ATGGACATTT TTGCCGTCAT
     201  CGACCATCAG GAAGCCGCCC GCCGAAACGG CTTAACGATG CAGCCGGCAA
     30  251  AAGTCATCGT CTTCCGACAG CCCAAAGCCG GCACGCCGCT GATGGTCAAA
     301  GACCCCGCCT TCGCCCTGCA ACTGCCCTA CGCGTCCTCG TTACCGAAAC
     351  GGACGGCAAA GTACGCGCCG CCTATACCGA TACGCGCGCC CTCATCGCCG
     401  GCAGCCGCAT CGGTTTCGAC GAAGTGCAA AACTTTGGC AAACGCCGAA
     451  AACTGATAC AAAAAACCGT AGGCGAATAA
  
```

35 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 358; ORF97-1>:

```

      1  MKHILPLIAA SALCISTASA HPASEPSTQN ETAMTHTLT SKYSFDETVS
     51  RLETAISKSG MDIFAVIDHQ EAARRNGLTM QPAKVIVFGT PKAGTPLMVK
     101  DPAFALQLPL RVLVTETDGK VRAAYTDTRA LIAGSRIGFD EVANTLANAE
     151  KLIQKTVE*
  
```

40 Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF97 shows 88.7% identity over a 159aa overlap with an ORF (ORF97a) from strain A of *N.meningitidis*:

```

45      orf97.pep      10      20      30      40      50      60
      MKHILPLIAASALCISTASHPASEPSTQNETAMITHTLISKYSFGXXXXXXXXXAISKSG
      | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
      orf97a      MXHILPLXXASALCISTASXHPASEPQTNETAMTHTLTISKYSFDETVSRLETAISKSG
      10      20      30      40      50      60
  
```

-232-

```

              70      80      90      100      110      120
orf97.pep    MDIFAVIDHQEAARRNGLTMQPAKVIVFGTPKAGTPLMVKDPAFALQLPLRVLTETDGK
5  orf97a     MDIFAVIDHQEAARRNGLTMQPAKVIVFGTPKAGTPLMVKDPAFALQLPLRVXVTETDGK
              70      80      90      100      110      120

              130      140      150      160
orf97.pep    VRAAYTDTRALIAGSRIGFDEVANTLANAEKLIQKTIGEX
10 orf97a     VRAAYTDTRALIAGSRIGFDEVANTLANAEKLIQKTIGEX
              130      140      150      160

```

The complete length ORF97a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 359> is:

```

1  ATGANACACA TACTCCCCCT GANTGNCGCA TCCGCACTCT GCATTTCAAC
15 51 CGCTTCGGNN CATCCTGCCA GCGAACCGCA AACCCAAAAC GAAACCGCTA
101 TGACCACGCA TACCCTCACC TCAAAATACA GTTTTGACGA AACCGTCAGC
151 CGCCTTGAAA CCGCCATAAA AAGCAAAGGG ATGGACATTT TTGCCGTCAT
201 CGACCATCAG GAAGCCGCCC GCCGAAACGG CTTAACGATG CAGCCGGCAA
251 AAGTCATCGT CTTCGGCACG CCCAAAGCCG GTACGCCGCT GATGGTCAAA
301 GACCCCGCCT TCGCCCTGCA ACTGCCCTG CGCGTCNTCG TTACCGAAAC
20 351 GGACGGCAAA GTACGCGCCG CCTATACCGA TACGCGCGCC CTCATCGCCG
401 GCAGCCGCAT CGGTTTCGAC GAAGTGGCAA AACTTTGGC AAACGCCGAA
451 AACTGATAC AAAAAACCAT AGGCGAATAA

```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 360>:

```

25 1  MXHILPLXXA SALCISTASX HPASEPQTQN ETAMTHTLT SKYSFDETVS
51 51 RLETAIKSKG MDIFAVIDHQ EAARRNGLTM QPAKVIVFGT PKAGTPLMVK
101 101 DPAFALQLPL RVXVTETDGK VRAAYTDTRA LIAGSRIGFD EVANTLANAE
151 151 KLIQKTIGE*

```

ORF97a and ORF97-1 show 95.6% identity in 159 aa overlap:

```

30              10      20      30      40      50      60
orf97a.pep    MXHILPLXXASALCISTASXHPASEPQTQN ETAMTHTLT SKYSFDETVSRLETAIKSKG
orf97-1        MKHILPLIAASALCISTASAHASEPSTQNETAMTHTLT SKYSFDETVSRLETAIKSKG
              10      20      30      40      50      60

35              70      80      90      100      110      120
orf97a.pep    MDIFAVIDHQEAARRNGLTMQPAKVIVFGTPKAGTPLMVKDPAFALQLPLRVXVTETDGK
orf97-1        MDIFAVIDHQEAARRNGLTMQPAKVIVFGTPKAGTPLMVKDPAFALQLPLRVLTETDGK
              70      80      90      100      110      120

40              130      140      150      160
orf97a.pep    VRAAYTDTRALIAGSRIGFDEVANTLANAEKLIQKTIGEX
orf97-1        VRAAYTDTRALIAGSRIGFDEVANTLANAEKLIQKTIGEX
45              130      140      150      160

```

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF97 shows 88.1% identity over a 159aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF97.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

```

50 orf97.pep    MKHILPLIAASALCISTASAHASEPSTQNETAMITHTLISKYSFGXXXXXXXXXAIAKSKG 60
orf97ng        MKHILPPIAASAFICISTASAHAGKPTQNETAMTHTLT SKYSFDETVSRLETAIKSKG 60

55 orf97.pep    MDIFAVIDHQEAARRNGLTMQPAKVIVFGTPKAGTPLMVKDPAFALQLPLRVLTETDGK 120
orf97ng        MDIFAVIDHQEAARRNGLTMQPAKVIVFGTPKAGTPLMVKDPAFALQLPLRVLTETDGK 120

orf97.pep    VRAAYTDTRALIAGSRIGFDEVANTLANAEKLIQKTIGEX 159
60 orf97ng        VRTAYTDTRALIVGSRISFDEVANTLANAEKLIQKTIGEX 159

```

The complete length ORF97ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 361> is predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 362>:

```

      1 MKHILPPIAA SAFCISTASA HPAGKPPTQN ETAMTTHTLT SKYSFDETVS
      51 RLETAIKSKG MDIFAVIDHQ EAARRNGLTM QPAKVIVFGT PKAGTPLMVK
5      101 DPAFALQLPL RVLVTETDGK VRTAYTDTRA LIVGSRISFD EVANTLANAE
      151 KLIQKTVE*

```

Further work revealed the complete nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 363>:

```

      1 ATGAAACACA TACTCCcct gatcgccgca TccgcactCT GCATTTCAAC
      51 CGCTTCGGCA CACCCTGCCG GCAAACCGCC CACCCAAAAC GAAACCGCTA
10     101 TGACCACGCA CACCCTCACC TCGAAATACA GTTTTGACGA AACCGTCAGC
      151 CGCCTTGAAA CCGCCATAAA AAGCAAAGGG ATGGACATTT TTGCCGTCAT
      201 CGACCATCAG GAAGCGGCAC GCCGAAACGG CCTGACCATG CAGCCGGCAA
      251 AAGTCATCGT CTTCGGCAGC CCCAAGGCCG GTACGCCGct GATGGTCAAA
      301 GACCCCGCCT TCGCCCTGCA ACTGCCCTG CGCGTCCTCG TTACCGAAAC
15     351 GGACGGCAAA GTACGCACCG CCTATACCGA TACGCGCGCC CTCATCGTCG
      401 GCAGCCGCAT CAGTTTCGAC GAAGTGGCAA AACTTTGGC AAACGCCGAA
      451 AAACGTATAC AAAAAACCGT AGGCGAATAA

```

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 364; ORF97ng-1>:

```

      1 MKHILPLIAA SALCISTASA HPAGKPPTQN ETAMTTHTLT SKYSFDETVS
      51 RLETAIKSKG MDIFAVIDHQ EAARRNGLTM QPAKVIVFGT PKAGTPLMVK
20     101 DPAFALQLPL RVLVTETDGK VRTAYTDTRA LIVGSRISFD EVANTLANAE
      151 KLIQKTVE*

```

ORF97ng-1 and ORF97-1 show 96.2% identity in 159 aa overlap:

```

25      10      20      30      40      50      60
      orf97-1.pep MKHILPLIAASALCISTASAH PASEPSTQNETAMTTHTLTSKYSFDETVSRLETAIKSKG
      orf97ng-1   MKHILPLIAASALCISTASAH PAKPPTQNETAMTTHTLTSKYSFDETVSRLETAIKSKG
      10      20      30      40      50      60

30      70      80      90      100     110     120
      orf97-1.pep MDIFAVIDHQEAARRNGLTMQPAKVIVFGTPKAGTPLMVKDPAPALQLPLRVLVTETDGK
      orf97ng-1   MDIFAVIDHQEAARRNGLTMQPAKVIVFGTPKAGTPLMVKDPAPALQLPLRVLVTETDGK
      70      80      90      100     110     120

35      130     140     150     160
      orf97-1.pep VRAAYTDTRALIAGSRIGFDEVANTLANAEKLIQKTVEGEX
      orf97ng-1   VRTAYTDTRALIVGSRISFDEVANTLANAEKLIQKTVEGEX
40      130     140     150     160

```

Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative leader sequence in the gonococcal protein, it was predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

ORF97-1 (15.3kDa) was cloned in pET and pGex vectors and expressed in *E.coli*, as described above. The products of protein expression and purification were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Figures 12A & 12B show, respectively, the results of affinity purification of the GST-fusion and His-fusion proteins. Purified GST-fusion protein was used to immunise mice, whose sera were used for Western Blot (Figure 12C), ELISA (positive result), and FACS analysis (Figure 12D). These experiments confirm that ORF97-1 is a surface-exposed protein, and that it is a useful immunogen.

	orf106a	LQXAXXRGVXLNXTLXWQLSAPIIASYRFXLGLIGDDDXIDYKLSFHPLTNRVRYTVGA	70	80	90	100	110	120
5			120	130	140	150	160	170
	orf106.pep	FSTDYDITLDAALRATGAVANWKVLNKGALSGAEAGETKAEIRLTSTSKLPKPFQINALT						
	orf106a							
	orf106a	FSTXYDITLDAALRATGAVANWKVLNKGALSGAEAGETKAEIRLTSTSKLPKPFQINALT	130	140	150	160	170	180
10			180	190	199			
	orf106.pep	SQNWHLDSGWKPLNIIGNKX						
	orf106a							
	orf106a	SQNWHLDSGWKPLNIIGNKX	190	200				

15 Due to the K→N substitution at residue 111, the homology between ORF106a and ORF106-1 is 87.9% over the same 199 aa overlap.

The complete length ORF106a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 369> is:

	1	ATGGCTTTTA	TTACGCGCTT	ATTCAAAGC	ATTAAACAAT	GGCTTGTGCT
20	51	GCTGCCGATG	CTTTCCGTTT	TGCCGGACGC	GGCGGCGGAG	GGGATAGATG
	101	TGAGCCGCGC	CGAAGCGAGG	ATAANCACGC	CGGGCGAGCT	TTCCATNAGN
	151	AGCCGCTTCC	AAACCGAGCT	GCCCGACCAG	CTCCGAANNNG	CGNNGNGCCG
	201	GGGCGTGNCG	CTCAACTNTA	CCTTAAGNTG	GCAGCTTTCC	GCCCGGATAA
	251	TCGCTTCTTA	TCGGTTTNA	TTGGGGCAAC	TGATTGGCGA	TGACGACNAT
25	301	ATTGACTACA	AACTGAGTTT	CCATCCGCTG	ACCAACCGCT	ACCGCGTTAC
	351	CGTCGGCGCG	TTTTCGACAG	ANTACGACAC	CTTGGATGCG	GCATTGCGCG
	401	CGACCGGCGC	GGTTGCCAAC	TGGAAGTCC	TGAACAAAGG	CGCGCTGTCC
	451	GGTGCGGAAG	CAGGGGAAAC	CAAGGCGGAA	ATCCGCGCTG	CGCTGTCCAC
	501	TTCAAAATCG	CCCAAGCCTT	TTCAAATCAA	TGCATTGACT	TCTCAAAACT
	551	GGCATTTTGGA	TTCGGTTTGG	AAACCTCTAA	ACATCATCGG	GAACAATAA

30 This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 370>:

```

1  MAFITRLFKS IKQWLVLPM LSVLPDAAAE GIDVSRAEAR IXDGGQLSXX
51 SRFQTELPDQ LQXAXXRGVX LNXTLXWQLS APIIASYRFX LGQLIGDDDX
101 IDYKLSFHPL TNRYRVTVGA FSTXYDTLDA ALRATGAVAN WKVLNKGALS
151 GAEAGETKAE IRLTLSTSKL PKPFQINALT SQNWHLDGSW KPLNIIGNK*

```

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF106 shows 90.5% identity over a 199aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF106.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

40	orf106.pep	MAFITRLFKSSK-WLIVPLMLPAFQNVAAEGIDVSRAEARITDGGQLSISSRFQTELPDQ	59
	orf106ng	MAFITRLFKSIKQWLVLPLPILSVLPDAAEGIAATRAEARITDGGRLSISSRFQTELPDQ	60
45	orf106.pep	LQQALRRGVPLNFTLSWQLSAPTIASRYFKLGQLIGDDDNIDYKLSFHPLTKRYRVTVGA	119
	orf106ng	LQQALRRGVPLNFTLSWQLSAPTIASRYFKLGQLIGDDDNIDYKLSFHPLTNRYRVTVGA	120
50	orf106.pep	FSTDYDTLDAALRATGAVANWKVLNKGALSGAEAGETKAEIRLTLSTSKLPKPFQINALT	179
	orf106ng	FSTDYDTLDAALRATGAVANWKVLNKGALSGAEAGETKAEIRLTLSTSKLPKPFQINALT	180
	orf106.pep	SONWHLDSGWKPLNIIGNK	198
	orf106ng	SONWHLDSGWKPLNIIGNK	199

Due to the K→N substitution at residue 111, the homology between ORF106ng and ORF106-1 is 91.0% over the same 199 aa overlap.

The complete length ORF106ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 371> is:

```

      1  ATGGCTTTTA TTACGCGCTT ATTCAAAGC ATTAAACAAT GGCTTGTGCT
    51  GTTGCCGATA CTCTCCGTTT TGCCGGACGC GCGGGCGGAG GGCATTGCCG
  101  CGACCCGCGC CGAAGCGAGG ATAACCGACG GCGGGCGGCT TTCCATCAGC
    5  151  AGCCGCTTCC AAACCGAGCT GCCCGACCAG CTCCAACAGG CGTTGCGCCG
    201  GGGCGTACCG CTCAACTTTA CCTTAAGCTG GCAGCTTTCC GCCCCGACAA
    251  TCGCTTCTTA TCGGTTTAAA TTGGGGCAAC TGATTGGCGA TGACGACAAT
    301  ATTGACTACA AACTAAGTTT CCATCCGCTG ACCAACCCTG ACCGCGTTAC
    351  CGTCGGCGCA TTTTCCACCG ATTACGACAC TTTGGATGCG GCATTGCGCG
  10  401  CGACCGGCGC GGTTGCCAAC TGGAAAGTCC TGAACAAAGG CGCGTGTGCC
    451  GGTGCGGAAG CAGGGGAAAC CAAGGCGGAA ATCCGCCTGA CGCTGTCCAC
    501  TTCAAACCTG CCCAAGCCTT TCCAAATCAA CGCATTGACT TCTCAAACCT
    551  GGCATTGGA TTCGGTTGG AAACCTCTAA ACATCATCGG GAACAAATAA
  
```

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 372>:

```

  15  1  MAFITRLFKS IKQWLVLPI LSVLPDAAAE GIAATRAEAR ITDGGRLSIS
    51  SRFQTELPDQ LQQALRRGVP LNFTLSWQLS APTIASYRFK LGQLIGDDDN
   101  IDYKLSFHPL TNRYRVTVGA FSTDYDTLDA ALRATGAVAN WKVLNKGALS
   151  GAEAGETKAE IRLTLSTSKL PKPFQINALT SQNWHLDSGW KPLNIIGNK*
  
```

Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative leader sequence in the gonococcal protein, it was predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

ORF106-1 (18kDa) was cloned in pET and pGex vectors and expressed in *E.coli*, as described above. The products of protein expression and purification were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Figure 13A shows the results of affinity purification of the His-fusion protein, and Figure 13B shows the results of expression of the GST-fusion in *E.coli*. Purified His-fusion protein was used to immunise mice, whose sera were used for FACS analysis (Figure 13C) These experiments confirm that ORF106-1 is a surface-exposed protein, and that it is a useful immunogen.

Example 44

The following DNA sequence, believed to be complete, was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 373>:

```

      1  ATGGACACAA AAGAAATCCT CGG.TACGCG GcAGGcTCGA TCGGCAGCGC
    51  GGTTTTAGCC GTCATCATCc TGCCGCTGCT GTCGTGGTAT TTCCCGCCG
   101  ACGACATCGG GCGCATCGTG CTGATGCAGA CGGCGGCGGG GCTgACGGTG
   151  TCGGTGTTGT GCCTCGGGCT GGATCAGGCA TACGTCCGCG AATACTATGC
  35  201  CACCGCCGAC AAAGACAcCT TGTTCAAAC CCTGTTCTTG CCGCCGCTGC
    251  TGTCTGCCGC CGCGATAGCC GCCCTGCTGC TTTCCCGCCC GTCCCTGCCG
    301  TCTGAAATCC TGTTTTCAC TCGACGATGCC gCCGCGGCa TCGGGCTGGT
    351  GCTGTTTGAA CtGAGCTTCC TGCCCATCCG cTTTCTCTTA CTGGTTTTC
   401  GTATGGAAGG ACGCGCCcTT GCCTTTTCGT CCGCGCAACT CGTGCCcAAG
   451  CTCGCCATCC TGCTGCTG.T GCCGCTGACG GTCGGGCTGC TGCACTTTCC
   501  AGCGAACACC GCCGTCTGA CCGCCGTTTA CGCGCTGGCA AACCTTGCCG
   551  CCGCCGCCTT TTTGCTGTTT CAAAACCGAT GCCGTCTGAA GGCCGTCCCG
   601  GATCGACCGT TTTGCGCCGC CGTCCTGCAC CGGGGG.TGC GCTACGGCAT
   651  ACCGATCGCA CTGAGCAGCA TCGCCTATTG GGGGCTGGCA TCCGCCGACC
  45  701  GTTTGTTTCTT GAAAAATAT GCGGCGCTGG AACAGCTCGG CGTTTATTTCG
    751  ATGGGTATTT CGTTCGGCGG GCGGGCATTA TTGTTCCAAA GCATCTTTTC
   801  AACGGTCTGG ACACCGTATA TTTTCCGCGC AATCGAAGAA AACGCCCGC
   851  CCGCTCGCCT CTCGGCAACG GCAGAATCCG CCGCCGCCCT GCTTGCCCTC
   901  GCCCTCTGC. TGACCGGCAT TTTCTCGCCC CTTGCCCTCC TCCTGCTGCC
  50  951  GGAAACTAC GCCGCCGTCC GGTTCATCGT CGTATCGTGT ATG.TGCCCG
  
```

-237-

5
1001 CGCTGTTTTG CACGCTGGCG GAAATCAGCG GCATCGGTTT GAACGTCGTT
1051 CGCAAAACGC GCCCGATCGC GCTCGCCACC TTGGGCGCGC TGGCGGCAAA
1101 CCTGCTGCTG CTGGGGCTTG ACCGTGCCGT ACCGCGGAGG CCGCC .GGCG
1151 CGGCGGTTGC CTGTGCCGCC TCATTCTGGC TGTTTTTTGC CTTCAAGACC
1201 GAAAGCTC_{yt} GCCGCCTGTG GCAGCCGCTC AAACGCCTGC CGCTTTATCT
1251 GCACACATTG TTCTGCCTGA CCTCCTCGGC GGCCTACACC TGCTTCGGCA
1301 CGCGGGCAAA CTATCCCCTG TTGCGCGCG TATGGGCGGC ATATCTGGCA
1351 GGCTGCATCC TCGGCCACCG GAAAGATTG CACAACTGT TTCATTATTT
1401 GAAAAACAA GGTTC_{ccat} TATGA

10 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 374; ORF10>:

15
20
1 MDTKEILXYA AGSIGSAVLA VIILPLLSWY FPADDIGRIV LMQTAAGLTV
51 SVLCLGLDQA YVREYYATAD KDTLFKTLFL PPLLSAAAIA ALLLSRPSLP
101 SEILFSLDDA AAGIGLVLEF LSFLPIRFL LVLMEGRAL AFSSAQLVPK
151 LAILLXPLT VGLLHFPANT AVLTAVYALA NLAAAFLLF QNRCRLKAVR
201 HAPFSPAVLH RGXYRGIPIA LSSIAYWGLA SADRLFLKKY AGLEQLGVYS
251 MGISFGGAAL LFQSI_{stvw} TPYIFRAIEE NAPPARLSAT AESAAALLAS
301 ALCXTGIFSP LASLLLPENY AAVRFIVVSC MXPLFCTLA EISGIGLNVV
351 RKTRPIALAT LGALANLLL LGLDRAVPAR PXGA_{avaca} SFWLFFAFKT
401 ESSCRLWQPL KRLPLYLHTL FCLTSSAAYT CFGTPANYPL FAGVWAA_{yla}
451 GCILRHRKDL HKLFHYLKKQ GFPL*

Further sequence analysis revealed the complete DNA sequence<SEQ ID 375> to be:

25
30
35
40
45
50
1 ATGGACACAA AAGAAATCCT CGGCTACGCG GCAGGCTCGA TCGGCAGCGC
51 GGTTTTAGCC GTCATCATCC TGCCGCTGCT GTCGTGGTAT TTCCCGCCCG
101 ACGACATCGG GCCCATCGTG CTGATGCAGA CGGCGCGCGG GCTGACGGTG
151 TCGGTGTTGT GCCTCGGGCT GGATCAGGCA TACGTCCGCG AATACTATGC
201 CACGCGCGAC AAAGACACCT TGTTCAAAAC CCTGTTCTCTG CCGCCGCTGC
251 TGCTGCGCCG CGCGATAGCC GCCCTGCTGC TTTCCCGCCC GTCCCTGCCG
301 TCTGAAATCC TGTTTCACT CGACGATGCC GCCGCGGCA TCGGGCTGGT
351 CTGTTTGAA CTGAGCTTCC TGCCCATCCG CTTTCTCTTA CTGGTTTGC
401 GTATGGAAGG ACGCGCCCTT GCCTTTTCTG CCGCGCAACT CGTGCCCAAG
451 CTCGCCATCC TGCTGCTGCT GCCGCTGACG GTCGGGCTGC TGCATTTTCC
501 AGCGAACACC GCCGTCCTGA CCGCGTTTA CCGCTGGCA AACCTTGCCG
551 GCGCGCCCTT TTTGCTGTTT CAAAACCGAT GCCGTCTGAA GGCCGTCGG
601 CACGCACCGT TTTGCGCCGC CGTCTGCAC CGGGGGCTGC GCTACGGCAT
651 ACCGATCGCA CTGAGCAGCA TCGCCTATTG GGGGCTGGCA TCCGCGGACC
701 GTTTGTTTCT GAAAAATAT GCCGGCCTGG AACAGCTCGG CGTTTATTCG
751 ATGGGTATTT CGTTCGGCGG GCGGGCATT TGTTC_{caa} GCATCTTTTC
801 AACGGTCTGG ACACCGTATA TTTTCCGCGC AATCGAAGAA AACGCCCCGC
851 CCGCCCGCCT CTCGGCAACG GCAGAATCCG CCGCCGCCCT GCTTGCTTCC
901 GCCCTCTGCC TGACCGGCAT TTTCTCGCCC CTGCTCTCC TCCTGCTGCC
951 GGAAACTAC GCCGCGTCC GGTTTATCGT CGTATCGTG ATGCTGCGC
1001 CGCTGTTTTG CACGCTGGCG GAAATCAGCG GCATCGGTTT GAACGTCGTC
1051 CGCAAAACGC GCCCGATCGC GCTCGCCACC TTGGGCGCGC TGGCGGCAAA
1101 CCTGCTGCTG CTGGGGCTTG CCGTGCCGTC CGGCGGCGCG CGCGGCGCG
1151 CGGTGCTGCTG TGCCGCTCA TTCTGGCTGT TTTTGCCTT CAAGACCGAA
1201 AGCTCCTGCC GCCTGTGGCA GCCGCTCAA CGCTGCCGC TTTATCTGCA
1251 CACATTGTTT TGCTGACCT CCTCGGCGGC CTACACCTGC TTCGGCACGC
1301 CGGCAACTA TCCCCTGTTT GCCGCGGTAT GGGCGGCATA TCTGGCAGGC
1351 TGCATCCTGC GCCACCGGAA AGATTGACAC AAAGTGTTC ATTATTGAA
1401 AAAACAAGGT TTCCCATAT GA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 376; ORF10-1>:

55
60
1 MDTKEILGYA AGSIGSAVLA VIILPLLSWY FPADDIGRIV LMQTAAGLTV
51 SVLCLGLDQA YVREYYATAD KDTLFKTLFL PPLLSAAAIA ALLLSRPSLP
101 SEILFSLDDA AAGIGLVLEF LSFLPIRFL LVLMEGRAL AFSSAQLVPK
151 LAILLLLPLT VGLLHFPANT AVLTAVYALA NLAAAFLLF QNRCRLKAVR
201 HAPFSPAVLH RGLRYGIPIA LSSIAYWGLA SADRLFLKKY AGLEQLGVYS
251 MGISFGGAAL LFQSI_{stvw} TPYIFRAIEE NAPPARLSAT AESAAALLAS
301 ALCLTGIFSP LASLLLPENY AAVRFIVVSC MLPLFCTLA EISGIGLNVV
351 RKTRPIALAT LGALANLLL LGLAVPSGGA RGA_{avaca} SFWLFFAFKTE
401 SS_{rlwqpl} RLP_{lylhtl} CLTSSAAYTC FGTPANYPLF AGVWAA_{ylag}
451 CILRHRKDLH KLFHYLKKQ FPL*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

Prediction

ORF10-1 is predicted to be the precursor of an integral membrane protein, since it comprises several (12-13) potential transmembrane segments, and a probable cleavable signal peptide

Homology with EpsM from *Streptococcus thermophilus* (accession number U40830).

- 5 ORF10 shows homology with the epsM gene of *S. thermophilus*, which encodes a protein of a size similar to ORF10 and is involved in expolysaccharide synthesis. Other homologies are with prokaryotic membrane proteins:

```

Identities = (25%)

10 Query: 213 LRYGIPLALSSLAYWGLASADRLFLKKYAGLEQLGVYSMGISFGGAALLLQSIFSTVW 270
      L Y +PL SS+ +W L ++ R F+ + G G+ ++ + +IF+ W
      Sbjct: 210 LYALPLIPSSILWLLNASSRYFVLFPLGAGANGLAVATKIPSIISIFNTIFTQAW 267

15 Identities = 15/57 (26%), Positives = 31/57 (54%)

      Query: 7 LGYAAGSIGSAVLAVIILPLLSWYFPADDIGRIVLMQTAAGLTVSVLCLGLDQAYVR 63
      L + G++GS +L +++PL ++ + G L QT A L + ++ + + A +R
      Sbjct: 12 LVFTIGNLGSKLLVFLVPLYTYAMTPQEYGMADLYQTTANLLLPLITMNVFDATLR 68

20 Identities = 16/96 (16%), Positives = 36/96 (37%)

      Query: 307 IFSPLASLLL PENYA AAVRFTVVSCLPPLFYTLTEISGIGLNVVRKTRPIXXXXXXXXXX 366
      + P+ ++ +YA+ V ML LF ++ G ++T+ +
      Sbjct: 305 VLKPIVEKVVSSDYASSWQYVFFMLSMFLSSFSDFFGTNYIAAKQTKGVEMTSIYGTIV 364

```

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF10 shows 95.4% identity over a 475aa overlap with an ORF (ORF10a) from strain A of *N.*

meningitidis:

```

30      10      20      30      40      50      60
      orf10.pep MDTKEILXYAAGSIGSAVLAVIILPLLSWYFPADDIGRIVLMQTAAGLTVSVLCLGLDQA
      orf10a MDTKEILGYAAGSIGSAVLAVIILPLLSWYFPADDIGRIVLMQTAAGLTVSVLCLGLDQA
      10      20      30      40      50      60
35      70      80      90      100     110     120
      orf10.pep YVREYYATADKDTLFTKTLFPLPPLSAAAI AALLSRPSLPSEILFSLDDAAAGIGLVLFE
      orf10a YVREYYAAADKDTLFTKTLFPLPPLSAAAI AALLSRPSLPSEILFSLDDAAAGIGLVLFE
40      70      80      90      100     110     120
      orf10.pep YVREYYATADKDTLFTKTLFPLPPLSAAAI AALLSRPSLPSEILFSLDDAAAGIGLVLFE
      orf10a YVREYYAAADKDTLFTKTLFPLPPLSAAAI AALLSRPSLPSEILFSLDDAAAGIGLVLFE
45      130     140     150     160     170     180
      orf10.pep LSFLPIRFLLLVLRMEGRALAFSSAQLVSKLAILLLXPLTVGLLHFPANTAVLTAVYALA
      orf10a LSFLPIRFLLLVLRMEGRALAFSSAQLVSKLAILLLXPLTVGLLHFPANTAVLTAVYALA
      130     140     150     160     170     180
50      190     200     210     220     230     240
      orf10.pep NLAAAFLFLFQNRCLKAVRHAPFSPAVLHRGXRYGIPIALSSIAYWGLASADRLFLKKY
      orf10a NLAAAFLFLFQNRCLKAVRRAPFSSAVLHRLRYGIPIALSSIAYWGLASADRLFLKKY
      190     200     210     220     230     240
55      250     260     270     280     290     300
      orf10.pep AGLEQLGVYSMGISFGGAALLFQSIFSTVWTPYIFRAIEENAPPARLSATAESAAALLAS
      orf10a AGLEQLGVYSMGISFGGAALLFQSIFSTVWTPYIFRAIEANAPPARLSATAESAAALLAS
      250     260     270     280     290     300

```

-239-

		310	320	330	340	350	360
	orf10.pep	ALCXTGIFSP	LLPENYA	AVRFIVV	SCMXPPL	FCTLA	EISGIGLNVVRKTRPIALAT
5	orf10a	ALCLTGIFSP	LLPENYA	AVRFIVV	SCMLPPL	FCTLV	EISGIGLNVVRKTRPIALAT
		310	320	330	340	350	360
		370	380	390	400	410	419
	orf10.pep	LGALAANLLL	LGLDRAV	PAR-PXGA	AVACAAS	FWLFFA	FKTESSCRLWQPLKRLPLYLHT
10	orf10a	LGALAANLLL	LGL--AVP	SGGARGA	AVACAAS	FWLFFV	FKTESSCRLWQPLKRLPLYMHT
		370	380	390	400	410	
		420	430	440	450	460	470
	orf10.pep	LFCLTSSA	AYTCFG	TPANYPL	FAGVWA	AYLAGC	ILRHRKDLHLKLFHYLKKQGFPLX
15	orf10a	LFCLASSA	AYTCFG	TPANYPL	FAGVWA	VYLAGC	ILRHRKDLHLKLFHYLKKQGFPLX
		420	430	440	450	460	470

The complete length ORF10a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 377> is:

	1	ATGGACACAA	AAGAAATCCT	CGGCTACGCG	GCAGGCTCGA	TCGGCAGCGC
20	51	GGTTTTAGCC	GTCATCATCC	TGCCGCTGCT	GTCTGGGTAT	TTCCTGCCCG
	101	ACGACATCGG	ACGCATCGTG	CTGATGCAGA	CGGCGGCGGG	GCTGACGGTG
	151	TCGGTGTTGT	GCCTCGGGCT	GGATCAGGCA	TACGTCCGCG	AATACTATGC
	201	CGCCGCCGAC	AAAGACACTT	TGTTCAAAAC	CCTGTTCTCT	CCGCCGCTGC
	251	TGCTGCGCGC	CGCGATAGCC	GCCCTGCTGC	TTTCCCGCCC	ATCCCTGCCG
25	301	TCTGAAATCC	TGTTTTCGCT	CGACGATGCC	GCCGCCGGCA	TCGGGCTGGT
	351	GCTGTTTGAA	CTGAGCTTCC	TGCCCATCCG	CTTTCTCTTA	CTGGTTTTGC
	401	GTATGGAAGG	ACGCGCCCTT	GCCTTTTCGT	CCGCGCAACT	CGTGTCCAAG
	451	CTCGCCATCC	TGCTGCTGCT	GCCGCTGACG	GTCCGGCTGC	TGCACTTTCC
	501	GGCGAACACC	GCCGTCCTGA	CCGCCGTTTA	CGCGCTGGCA	AACCTTGCCG
30	551	CCGCCGCCTT	TTTGCTGTTT	CAAAACCGAT	GCCGCTGAA	GGCCGTCGGG
	601	CGCGCACCGT	TTTCATCCGC	CGTCTGCAT	CGCGGCCTGC	GCTACGGCAT
	651	ACCGATCGCA	CTAAGCAGCA	TCGCCTATG	GGGGCTGGCA	TCCGCCGACC
	701	GTTTGTTTCT	GAAAAATAT	GCCGGCCTAG	AACAGCTCGG	CGTTTATTCG
35	751	ATGGGTATTT	CGTTCGGCGG	AGCGGCATTA	TTGTTCCAAA	GCATCTTTTC
	801	AACGGTCTGG	ACACCGTATA	TTTCCGCGC	AATCGAAGCA	AACGCCCCGC
	851	CCGCCCGCCT	CTCGGCAACG	GCAGAATCCG	CCGCCGCCCT	GCTTGCCTCC
	901	GCCCTCTGCC	TGACCGGCAT	TTTCTCGCCC	CTCGCCTCCC	TCCTGCTGCC
	951	GGAAACTAC	GCCGCCGTCC	GGTTATCGT	CGTATCGTGT	ATGCTGCTTC
40	1001	CGCTGTTTTG	CACGCTGGTA	GAAATCAGCG	GCATCGGTTT	GAACGTCGTC
	1051	CGAAAAACAC	GCCCAGATCG	GCTCGCCACC	TTGGGCGCGC	TGGCGGCAAA
	1101	CCTGCTGCTG	CTGGGGCTTG	CCGTACCGTC	CGGCGGCGCG	CGCGGCGCGG
	1151	CGGTTGCCTG	TGCCGCTCA	TTTGGCTGT	TTTTTGT	TTT
	1201	AGCTCTGCC	GCCTGTGGCA	GCCGCTCAAA	CGCCTGCCGC	TTTATATGCA
	1251	CACATGTGTC	TGCCTGGCCT	CCTCGGCGGC	CTACACCTGC	TTGCGGACTC
45	1301	CGGCAAACTA	CCCCCTGTTT	GCCGGCGTAT	GGGCGGTATA	TCTGGCAGGC
	1351	TGCATCTGTC	GCCACCGGAA	AGATTGAC	AAACTGTTT	ATTATTGAA
	1401	AAAACAAGGT	TTCCATTAT	GA		

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 378>:

	1	MDTKEILGYA	AGSIGSAVLA	VIIPLLSWY	FPADDIGRIV	LMQTAAGLTV
50	51	SVLCLGLDQA	YVREYYAAD	KDTLFKTLFL	PLLSAAAIA	ALLSRPSLP
	101	SEILFSLDDA	AAGIGLVLE	LSFLPIRFL	LVLRMEGRAL	AFSSAQLVSK
	151	LAIIIIPLT	VGLLHFPANT	AVLTAVYALA	NLAAAFLLF	QNRCLKAVR
	201	RAPFSSAVLH	RGLRYGIPIA	LSSIAWGLA	SADRLFLKKY	AGLEQLGVYS
	251	MGISFGGAAL	LEQSFSTVW	TPYIFRAIEA	NAPPARLSAT	AESAAALLAS
55	301	ALCLTGIFSP	LASLLLPENY	AAVRFIVVSC	MLPPLFCTLV	EISGIGLNVV
	351	RKTRPIALAT	LGALAANLLL	LGLAVPSGGA	RGAAVACAAS	FWLFFVFKTE
	401	SSCRLWQPLK	RLPLYMHTLF	CLASSAAYTC	FGTPANYPLF	AGVWAVYLAG
	451	CILRHRKDLH	KLFHYLKKQG	FPL*		

ORF10a and ORF10-1 show 95.4% identity in 475 aa overlap:

60		10	20	30	40	50	60
	orf10-1.pep	MDTKEILXYA	AGSIGSAVLA	VIIPLLSWY	FPADDIGRIV	LMQTAAGLTV	SVLCLGLDQA
	orf10a	MDTKEILGYA	AGSIGSAVLA	VIIPLLSWY	FPADDIGRIV	LMQTAAGLTV	SVLCLGLDQA
65		10	20	30	40	50	60

-240-

		70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf10-1.pep	YVREYYATADKDTLFKTLFLLPPLLSAAIAALLSRPSLPSEILFSLDDAAAGIGLVLFE					
5	orf10a	YVREYYAAADKDTLFKTLFLLPPLLSAAIAALLSRPSLPSEILFSLDDAAAGIGLVLFE					
		70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf10-1.pep	130	140	150	160	170	180
	orf10a	LSFLPIRFLLLVLRMEGRALAFSSAQLVVKLAAILLLXPLTVGLLHFPANTAVLTAVYALA					
10	orf10a	LSFLPIRFLLLVLRMEGRALAFSSAQLVSKLAAILLLXPLTVGLLHFPANTAVLTAVYALA					
		130	140	150	160	170	180
	orf10-1.pep	190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf10a	NLAAAFLLFQNRCLKAVRHAPFSPAVLHRGXRYGIPIALSSIAIWGLASADRLFLKKY					
15	orf10a	NLAAAFLLFQNRCLKAVRRAPFSSAVLHRGLRYGIPIALSSIAIWGLASADRLFLKKY					
		190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf10-1.pep	250	260	270	280	290	300
	orf10a	AGLEQLGVYSMGISFGGAALLFQSIFSTVWTPYIFRAIEENAPPARLSATAESAAALLAS					
20	orf10a	AGLEQLGVYSMGISFGGAALLFQSIFSTVWTPYIFRAIEANAPPARLSATAESAAALLAS					
		250	260	270	280	290	300
	orf10-1.pep	310	320	330	340	350	360
	orf10a	ALCXTGIFSPLASLLLPENYAARFIVVSCMXPPLFCTLAIEISGIGLNVVRKTRPIALAT					
25	orf10a	ALCLTGIFSPLASLLLPENYAARFIVVSCMLPPLFCTLVEISGIGLNVVRKTRPIALAT					
		310	320	330	340	350	360
	orf10-1.pep	370	380	390	400	410	419
	orf10a	LGALAANLLLGLDRAVPA--PXGAAVACAASFWLFFFAKTESSCRLWQPLKRLPLYLHT					
35	orf10a	LGALAANLLLGL--AVPSGGARGA--AVACAASFWLFFVFKTESSCRLWQPLKRLPLYMHT					
		370	380	390	400	410	
	orf10-1.pep	420	430	440	450	460	470
	orf10a	LFCLTSSAAYTCFGTPANYPLFAGVWVAYLAGCILRHRKDLHKLHLYLKKQGFPLX					
40	orf10a	LFCLASSAAYTCFGTPANYPLFAGVWVAYLAGCILRHRKDLHKLHLYLKKQGFPLX					
		420	430	440	450	460	470

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*ORF10 shows 94.1% identity over a 475aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF10.ng) from *N.*45 *gonorrhoeae*:

	orf10ng.pep	MDTKEILGYAAGSIGSAVLAVIILPPLSWYFPADDIGRIVLMQTAAGLTVSVLCLGLDQA	60
	orf10nm	MDTKEILXYAAGSIGSAVLAVIILPPLSWYFPADDIGRIVLMQTAAGLTVSVLCLGLDQA	60
50	orf10ng.pep	YVREYYAAADKDTLFKTLFLLPPLLSAAIAALLSRPSLPSEILFSLDDAAAGIGLVLFE	120
	orf10nm	YVREYYATADKDTLFKTLFLLPPLLSAAIAALLSRPSLPSEILFSLDDAAAGIGLVLFE	120
55	orf10ng.pep	LSFLPIRFLLLVLRMEGRALAFSSAQLVVKLAAILLLXPLTVGLLHFPANTSVLTAAYALA	180
	orf10nm	LSFLPIRFLLLVLRMEGRALAFSSAQLVVKLAAILLLXPLTVGLLHFPANTAVLTAVYALA	180
	orf10ng.pep	NLAAAFLLFQNRCLKAVRRAPFSPAVLHRGLRYGIPIALSSIAIWGLASADRLFLKKY	240
60	orf10nm	NLAAAFLLFQNRCLKAVRHAPFSPAVLHRGXRYGIPIALSSIAIWGLASADRLFLKKY	240
	orf10ng.pep	AGLEQLGVYSMGISFGGAALLFQSIFSTVWTPYIFRAIEENATPARLSATAESAAALLAS	300
	orf10nm	AGLEQLGVYSMGISFGGAALLFQSIFSTVWTPYIFRAIEENAPPARLSATAESAAALLAS	300
65	orf10ng.pep	ALCLTGIFSPLASLLLPENYAARFIVVSCMLPPLFYTLTEISGIGLNVVRKTRPIALAT	360
	orf10nm	ALCXTGIFSPLASLLLPENYAARFIVVSCMXPPLFCTLAIEISGIGLNVVRKTRPIALAT	360

[illegible]

The complete length ORF10ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 379> is:

15	1	ATGGACACAA	AAGAAATCCT	CGGCTACGCG	GCAGGCTCGA	TCGGCAGCGC
	51	GGTTTTAGCC	GTCATCATCC	TGCCGCTGCT	GTGTTGGTAT	TTCCCCGCGC
	101	ACGACATCGG	GCGCATCGTG	CTGATGCAGA	CGGCGCGCGG	ACTGACGGTG
	151	TCGGTATTGT	GCCTCGGGCT	GGATCAGGCA	TACGTCGGCG	AATACTATGC
	201	CGCCGCCGAC	AAAGACACTT	TGTTCAAAAC	CCTGTTCCCTG	CCGCCGCTGC
20	251	TGTTTTCGCG	CGCGATTAGC	GCCCTGCTGC	TTTCCGCCCC	GTCCCTGCCG
	301	TCTGAAATCC	TGTTTTCGCT	CGACGATGCC	GCCGCGCGGA	TCGGGGCTGGT
	351	GCTGTTTGAA	CTGAGCTTCC	TGCCCATCCG	CTTCTCTTGA	CTTGCTTTTGC
	401	GTATGGAAGG	GCGCGCCCTT	GCCTTTTTCGT	CCGCGCAACT	CGTGCCCAAA
	451	CTCGCCATTC	TGCTGCTGTT	GCCGCTGACG	GTCCGGCTGC	TGCATTTTCC
25	501	GGCGAACACT	TCCGTCTCTA	CCGCGCTTFA	CGCCTTGCCA	AACCTTGCCG
	551	CCGCGCGCCT	TTTGCTGTGT	CAAAACCGAT	CCGCTCTGAA	GGCCGTGCCG
	601	CGCGCGCCGT	TTTCGCCCGC	CGTCTGCAC	CGGGGGCTGC	GCTACGGCAT
	651	ACCGCTCGCA	CTGAGCAGCC	TGCGCTATPG	GGGCTTGCCA	TCCGCCGACC
	701	GTTTGTTCTT	GAATAAATAT	GCGGGCCTGG	AACAGCTCGG	CGTTTATTCC
30	751	ATGGGTATTG	CGTTCGGCGG	GCGCGCATTG	TGTGTCAAA	CGCATTTTTC
	801	AACGGTCTGG	ACACCGTATA	TTTTCCGTGC	AATCGAAGAA	AACGCCACGC
	851	CCGCCCGCCT	CTCGGCAACG	GCAGAATCCG	CCGCCGCCCT	GCTTGCTTCC
	901	GCCCTCTGCG	TGACCGGAAT	TTTCTCGCCC	CTCGCCTCCC	TCCTGCTGCC
	951	GGAAAACTAC	GCGCCGCTCC	GSTTTACCGT	GCTATCGTGT	ATGCTGcgc
35	1001	cgctGTTTTA	CACGCTGACC	GAAATCAGCG	GCATCGGTTT	GAACGTGCTC
	1051	CGCAAAACGC	GTCCGATCGC	GCTTGCCACC	TTGGGCGCGC	TGGCGGCAAA
	1101	CCTGCTGCTG	CTGGGGCTTG	CCGTACCGTC	CGGCGGCACG	CGCGGCGCGG
	1151	CGGTTGCCTG	TGCCGCCTCA	TCTTGGTTGT	TTTTTGTTTT	CAAGACAGAA
	1201	AGCTCCTGCC	GCGCTGGGCA	GCCGCTCAA	CGCCTGCCGC	TTTATATGCA
40	1251	CACATTGTTT	TGCCCTgCCT	CCTCGGCGGC	CTACACCTGC	TTCGGCACAC
	1301	CGGCAAACTA	CCCcctgttt	gcggcgtAT	GGGCGGCATA	TCTGGCAGGC
	1351	TGCATCCTGC	GCCACCGGAA	AAATTTCGAC	AAACTGTTTC	ATTATTTGAA
	1401	AAAACAAGGT	TTCCCATTAT	GA		

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 380>:

45	1	MDTKEILGYA	AGSIGSAVLA	VIILPLLSWY	FPADDIGRIV	LMQTAAGLTV
	51	SVLCLGLDQA	YVREYYAAAD	KDTLFKTLFL	PPLLFSAAlA	ALLLSRPSLP
	101	SEILFSLDDA	AAGIGLVLE	LSFLPIRFL	LVLRMGRAL	AFSSAQLVPK
	151	<u>LAILLLLPL</u>	VGLLHFAPT	SVLTAVYALA	NLAAAEFLLE	QNRCLRKAVER
50	201	RAPFSFAVLH	RGLRYGIPLA	LSSLAYWGLA	SADRLFLKKY	AGLEQLGVYS
	251	MGISFGGAAL	LLQSIFSTVW	TPYIFRAIEE	NATPARLSAT	AESAAALLAS
	301	ALCLTGIFSP	LASLLLPENY	AAVRFTTVSC	MLPPEYTLT	EISGIGLNVV
	351	RKTRPIALAT	LGALANLLH	LGLAVPSSGT	RGAAVACAAS	FWLFFVFKTE
	401	SSCRLWQPLK	RLPLYMHTLF	CLASSAAATC	EGTPANYPLF	AGVWAAYLAG
	451	CILHRHKNLH	KLFHYLKKQG	FPL*		

ORF10ng and ORF10-1 show 96.4% identity in 473 aa overlap:

55		10	20	30	40	50	60
	orf10-1.pep	MDTKEILGYAAGSIGSAVLAVIILP	LLSWYFPADDIGRIVLMQTAAGLTVSVLCLGLDQA				
	orf10ng-1	MDTKEILGYAAGSIGSAVLAVIILP	LLSWYFPADDIGRIVLMQTAAGLTVSVLCLGLDQA				
60		10	20	30	40	50	60
		70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf10-1.pep	YVREYYATADKDTL	FKTLFLPPLL	SAAIAALLSRP	SLPSEILFSLDDAAAGIGIVLFE		
		: :					
	orf10ng-1	YVREYYAAADKDTL	FKTLFLPPLL	SAAIAALLSRP	SLPSEILFSLDDAAAGIGIVLFE		
65		70	80	90	100	110	120

-242-

		130	140	150	160	170	180
	orf10-1.pep	LSFLPIRFLLLVLRMEGRALAFSSAQLVPKLAILLPLTVGLLHFPANTAVLTAVYALA					
5	orf10ng-1	LSFLPIRFLLLVLRMEGRALAFSSAQLVPKLAILLPLTVGLLHFPANTSVLTAVYALA					
		130	140	150	160	170	180
	orf10-1.pep	NLAAAFLLFQNRCLKAVRHAFSPAVLHRGLRYGIPIALSSIAIWGLASADRLFLKKY					
10	orf10ng-1	NLAAAFLLFQNRCLKAVRRAPFSPAVLHRGLRYGIPLALSSLAYWGLASADRLFLKKY					
		190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf10-1.pep	AGLEQLGVYSMGISFGGAALLQSIFSTVWTPYIFRAIEENAPPARLSATAESAAALLAS					
15	orf10ng-1	AGLEQLGVYSMGISFGGAALLQSIFSTVWTPYIFRAIEENATPARLSATAESAAALLAS					
		250	260	270	280	290	300
	orf10-1.pep	ALCLTGIFSPLASLLLPENYAARFIVVSCMLPPLFCTLAETSGIGLNVRKTRPIALAT					
20	orf10ng-1	ALCLTGIFSPLASLLLPENYAARFIVVSCMLPPLFYTLTEISGIGLNVRKTRPIALAT					
		310	320	330	340	350	360
	orf10-1.pep	LGALAANLLLGLAVPSGGARGAACAASFWLFFAFKTESSCRLWQPLKRLPLYLHTLF					
25	orf10ng-1	LGALAANLLLGLAVPSGGTRGAACAASFWLFFVFKTESSCRLWQPLKRLPLYMHTLF					
		370	380	390	400	410	420
	orf10-1.pep	CLTSSAAYTCFGTPANYPLFAGVWAAYLAGCILRHRKDLHKLHLYLKKQGFPPLX					
30	orf10ng-1	CLASSAAYTCFGTPANYPLFAGVWAAYLAGCILRHRKNLHKLHLYLKKQGFPPLX					
		430	440	450	460	470	
	orf10-1.pep	CLTSSAAYTCFGTPANYPLFAGVWAAYLAGCILRHRKDLHKLHLYLKKQGFPPLX					
35	orf10ng-1	CLASSAAYTCFGTPANYPLFAGVWAAYLAGCILRHRKNLHKLHLYLKKQGFPPLX					
		430	440	450	460	470	

Based on this analysis, including the presence of a putative leader peptide and several
 40 transmembrane segments and the presence of a leucine-zipper motif (4 Leu residues spaced by 6
 aa, shown in bold), it is predicted that these proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and
 their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 45

The following partial DNA sequence was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID 381>:

45	1..ATCCTGAAAC CGCATAACCA GCTTAAGGAA GACATCCAAC CTGATCCGGC
	51 CGATCAAAAC GCCTTGTC CG AACC GGATGC TGCGACAGAG GCAGAGCAGT
	101 CGGATGCGGA AAATGCTGCC GACAAGCAGC CCGTTGCCGA TAAAGCCGAC
	151 GAGGTGAAG AAAAGGCGGG CGAGCCGGAA CGGGAAGAGC CGGACGGACA
	201 GGCAGTGCGT AAGAAAGCGC TGACGGAAGA GCGTGAACAA ACCGTCAGGG
50	251 AAAAAGCGCA GAAGAAAGAT GCCGAAACGG TTAAATACAA AGCGGTAAAA
	301 CCGTCTAAG AAACAGAGAA AAAAGCTTCA AAAGAAGAGA AAAAGGCGGC
	351 GAAGGAAAAA GTTGACCCCA AACCAACCCC GGAACAAATC CTCAACAGCG
	401 GCAgCATCGA AAAGGCGCGC AgTGCCGCGG CCAAAGAAGT GCAGAAAAATG
	451 AA.AACGTCC GACAAGGCGG AAGC.AACGC ATTATCTGCA AATGGGCGCG
55	501 TATGCCGACC GTCAGAGCGC GGAAGGGCAG CGTGCCAAAC TGGCAATCTT
	551 GGGCATATCT TCCAAGGTGG TCGGTTATCA GGCGGGACAT AAAACGCTTT
	601 ACCGGGTGCA AAGCGGCAAT ATGTCTGCCG ATGCGGTGA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 382; ORF65>:

60	1..ILKPHNQLKE DIQDPADQN ALSEPDAATE AEQSDAENAA DKQPVADKAD
	51 EVEEKAGEPE REEPDQAVR KKALTEEREQ TVREKAQKKD AETVKIQAVK

5	1	ATGTTTATGA	ACAAATTTTC	CCAATCCGGA	AAAGGTCTGT	CCGGTTTTTT
	51	CTTCGGTTTG	ATACTGGCGA	CGGTCATTAT	TGCCGGTATT	TTGTTTTATC
	101	TGAACCAGAG	CGGTCAAAAT	GCGTTCAAAA	TCCCGGCTTC	GTCGAAGCAT
	151	CCTGCAGAAA	CGGAAATCCT	GA AACCGAAA	AACCAAGCTA	AGGAAGACAT
10	201	CCAACCTGAA	CCGGCCGATC	AAAACGCCTT	GTCGAACCGG	GATGTCGCGA
	251	CAGAGGCAGA	GCAGTCGGAT	GCGGAAAAAG	CTGCCGACAA	GCAGCCCGTT
	301	GCCGATAAAG	CCGACGAGGT	TGAAGAAAAG	GCGGGCGAGC	CGGAACGGGA
	351	AGAGCCGGAC	GGACAGGCAG	TGCGTAAGAA	AGCGCTGACG	GAAGAGCGTG
15	401	AACAAACCGT	CAGGGA AAAA	GCGCGAAGA	AAGATGCCGA	AACGGTTAAA
	451	AAACAAGCGG	TAAACCGTTC	TAAAGAAACA	GAGAAAAAAG	CTTCAAAAAG
	501	AGAGAAAAAG	GCGGCGAAGG	AAAAAGTTGC	ACCCAAACCA	ACCCCGGAAC
	551	AAATCCTCAA	CAGCGGCAGC	ATCGAAAAAG	CGCGCAGTGC	CGCCGCCAAA
20	601	GAAGTGCAGA	AAATGAAAC	GTCCGACAA	GCGGAAGCAA	CGCATTATCT
	651	GCAAAATGGC	CGGTATGCCG	ACCGTCAGAG	CGCGGAAGGG	CAGCGTGCCA
	701	AACTGGCAAT	CTTGGGCATA	TCTTCCAAGG	TGGTCGGTTA	TCAGGCGGGA
	751	CATAAAACGC	TTTACCGGGT	GCAAAGCGGC	AATATGTCTG	CCGATGCGGT
25	801	GA AAAAATG	CAGGACGAGT	TGAAAAACA	TGAAGTCGCC	AGCCTGATCC
	851	GTTCTATCGA	AAGCAATAAA			

25	1	MFMNKFSSQS	KGLSGFFFGL	ILATVIIAGI	LFYLNQSGQN	AFKIPASSKQ
	51	PAETEILKPK	NQPKEDIQPE	PADQNALSEP	DAATEAEQSD	AQKAADKPVP
	101	AKADEVEEEK	AGEPEREEP	GQAVRKKALT	EEREQTVREK	AEKDADETPV
	151	KQAVKPSKET	EKKASKEEKK	AAKEKVAPKP	TPEQILNSGS	IEKARSAAAK
	201	EVQKMTSDK	AEATHYLQMG	AYADRRSAEG	QRAKLAILGI	SSKVVGYQAG
	251	HKTLRYVQSG	NMSADAVKKM	QDELKKHEVA	SLIRSIESK*	

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

[illegible]

1 ATGTTTATGA ACAAATTTTC CCAATCCGGA AAAGGTCTGT CCGGTTTTTT
51 CTTCGGTTTG ATACTGGCGA CGGTCATTAT TGCCGGTATT TTGTTTTATC

-244-

101 TGAACCAGAG CGGTCAAAAT GCGTTCAAAA TCCCGGTTCC GTCGAAGCAG
 151 CCTGCAGAAA CGGAAATCCT GAAACCGAAA AACCAGCCTA AGGAAGACAT
 201 CCAACCTGAA CCGGCCGATC AAAACGCCTT GTCCGAACCG GATGCTGCCA
 251 AAGAGGCAGA GCAGTCGGAT GCGGAAAAAG CTGCCGACAA GCAGCCCGTT
 301 GCCGACAAAG CCGACGAGGT TGAGGAAAAG GCGGACGAGC CGGAGCGGGA
 351 AAAGTCGGAC GGACAGGCAG TGC GCAAGAA AGCACTGACG GAAGAGCGTG
 401 AACAAACCGT CGGGAAAAAA GCGCAGAAGA AAGATGCCGA AACGGTTAAA
 451 AAACAAGCGG TAAAACCATC TAAAGAAACA GAGAAAAAAG CTTCAAAAGA
 501 AGAGAAAAAG GCGGAGAAGG AAAAAGTTGC ACCCAAACCG ACCCCGGAAC
 551 AAATCCTCAA CAGCGGCAGC ATCGAAAAAG CGCGCAGTGC CGCTGCCAAA
 601 GAAGTGCAGA AAATGAAAAC GCCCGACAAG GCGGAAGCAA CGCATTATCT
 651 GCAATGGGC GCGTATGCCG ACCGCCGAG CGCGGAAGGG CAGCGTGCCA
 701 AACTGGCAAT CTGGGCATA TCTTCCAAG TGGTCGTTA TCAGGCGGGA
 751 CATAAAACGC TTTACCGGGT GCAAAGCGGC AATATGTCTG CCGATGCGGT
 801 GAAAAAATG CAGGACGAGT TGA AAAACA TGAAGTCGCC AGCCTGATCC
 851 GTTCTATCGA AAGCAAATAA

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 386>:

1 MFMNKFSSQSG KGLSGFFFFL ILATVIIAGI LFYLNQSGQN AFKIPVPSKQ
 51 PAETEILKPK NQPKEDIQPE PADQNALSEP DAAKEAEQSD AEKAADKQPV
 101 ADKADEVEEK ADEPEREKSD GQAVRKKALT EEREQTVGEK AQKKDAETVK
 151 KQAVKPSKET EKKASKEEKK AEKEKVAPKP TPEQILNSGS IEKARSAAAK
 201 EVQKMKTPDK AEATHYLQMG AYADRRSAEG QRAKLAILGI SSKVVGQYQAG
 251 HKTLYRVQSG NMSADAVKKM QDELKKHEVA SLIRSIESK*

ORF65a and ORF65-1 show 96.5% identity in 289 aa overlap:

25		10	20	30	40	50	60
	orf65a.pep	MFMNKFSSQSGKGLSGFFFFLILATVIIAGILFYLNQSGQN	AFKIPVPSKQPAETEILKPK				
	orf65-1	MFMNKFSSQSGKGLSGFFFFLILATVIIAGILFYLNQSGQN	AFKIPASSKQPAETEILKPK				
30		70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf65a.pep	NQPKEDIQPEPADQNALSEPDAAKEAEQSDAEKAADKQPVADKADEVEEKADEPEREKSD					
	orf65-1	NQPKEDIQPEPADQNALSEPDAAEAEQSDAEKAADKQPVADKADEVEEKAGEPEREEPD					
35		130	140	150	160	170	180
	orf65a.pep	GQAVRKKALTEEREQTVGEKAQKKDAETVKKQAVKPSKET	EKKASKEEKKAEKEKVAPKP				
40		orf65-1	GQAVRKKALTEEREQTVREKAQKKDAETVKKQAVKPSKET	EKKASKEEKKAAEKEKVAPKP			
45		190	200	210	220	230	240
	orf65a.pep	TPEQILNSGSIEKARSAAAKEVQKMKTPDKAEATHYLQMGAYADRRSAEGQRAKLAILGI					
	orf65-1	TPEQILNSGSIEKARSAAAKEVQKMKTSKAEATHYLQMGAYADRQSAEGQRAKLAILGI					
50		250	260	270	280	290	
	orf65a.pep	SSKVVGQYQAGHKTLYRVQSGNMSADAVKKMQDELKKHEVASLIRSIESKX					
	orf65-1	SSKVVGQYQAGHKTLYRVQSGNMSADAVKKMQDELKKHEVASLIRSIESKX					

55 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF65 shows 89.6% identity over a 212aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF65.ng) from *N. gonorrhoeae*:

60		30	40	50	60	70	80
	ORF65ng	IIAGILLYLNQGGQN	AFKIPAPSKQPAETEILKLNQPKEDIQPEPADQNALSEPDVAKE				
	ORF65			ILKPHNQLKEDIQPD	PADQNALSEPDAATE		
				10	20	30	

-245-

```

      90      100      110      120      130      140
ORF65ng AEQSDAEKAADKQPVADKADEVEEKAGEPEREEDPGQAVRKKALTEEREQTVREKAQKKD
      |||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
5  ORF65  AEQSDAENAADKQPVADKADEVEEKAGEPEREEDPGQAVRKKALTEEREQTVREKAQKKD
      40      50      60      70      80      90

      150      160      170      180      190      200
ORF65ng AETVKKKAVKPSKETTEKKASKEEKKAAKEKVAPKPTPEQILNSRSIEKARSAAAKEVQKM
      |||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
10 ORF65  AETVKIQAVKPSKETTEKKASKEEKKAAKEKVAPKPTPEQILNSGSIEXARSAAAKEVQKM
      100     110     120     130     140     150

      210      220      230      240      250      260
ORF65ng KNFGQGGSQRIICKWARMNPNGARKGSPVNWQSWAYLPKWSAIRRDIKRTACKAAICPP
      |||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
15 ORF65  XNVRQGGSXRIICKWARMPTVRARKGSPVNWQSWAYLPWVSVIRRDIKRTGCKAAICLP
      160     170     180     190     200     210

ORF65ng MR
20 ORF65  MR

```

An ORF65ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 387> was predicted to encode a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 388>:

```

25  1  MFMNKFSQSG KGLSGFFFGL ILATVIIAGI LLYLNQGGQN AFKIPAPSKQ
    51  PAETEILKLK NQPKEDIQPE PADQNALSEP DVAKEAEQSD AEKAADKQPV
   101  ADKADEVEEK AGEPEREEDPD GQAVRKKALT EEREQTVREK AQKKDAETVK
   151  KKAVKPSKET EKKASKEEKK AAKEKVAPKP TPEQILNSRS IEKARSAAAK
   201  EVQKMKNFGQ GGSQRIICKW ARMPNPGARK GSPVNWQSWA YLPKWSAIRR
   251  DIKRTACKA AICPPMR*

```

30 After further analysis, the complete gonococcal DNA sequence <SEQ ID 389> was found to be:

```

      1  ATGTTTATGA ACAAATTTTC CCAATCCGGA AAAGGTCTGT CCGGTTTCTT
    51  CTTCCGTTTG ATACTGGCAA CGGTCATTAT TGCCGGTATT TTGCTTTATC
   101  TGAACCAGGG CGGTCAAAAT GCGTTCAAAA TCCCGGTCCG GTCGAAGCAG
   151  CCTGCAGAAA CGGAAATCCT GAAACTGAAA AACCAGCCTA AGGAAGACAT
   201  CCAACCTGAA CCGGCCGATC AAAACGCCTT GTCCGAACCG GATGTTGCGA
   251  AAGAGGCAGA GCAGTCGGAT GCGGAAAAAG CTGCCGACAA GCAGCCCGTT
   301  GCCGACAAag cgcacgAGGT TGAAGAAAag GcGGGcgcAgc cggAACGGga
   351  aGAGCCGAC ggACAGGCAG TGCGCAAGAA AGCACTGAcg gAAGAgcGTG
   401  AACAAACcgt cagggAAAAA GCGCagaaga AAGATGCCGA AACGgTTAAA
   451  AAacaaGCcg tAaaaccgtc tAAAGAAACa gaaaaaaaag cTtcaaaaaga
   501  agagaaaaag gcggcgaaaag aaaAAGttgc acccaaaccg accccggaaC
   551  aaatcctcaa cagccgCagc atcgaaaaag cgcgtagtgc cgctgccaaa
   601  gaAgtgcaGA AAatgaaaaa ctTggggcaa ggcgGaaGCC aacgcattaT
   651  CTGcaaatgg gcgcgtatgc cgaccgtccg gagcgcggaa gggcagcgtg
   701  ccaaACtggc aAtcttgGgc atatctTccg aagtggtcgG CTATCAGCGC
   751  GGACATAAAA CGCTTTACCG CGTGCAAagc GGCAatatgt ccgccgatgc
   801  gGTGAAAAAA ATGCAGGACG AGTTGAAAAA GCATGGGGtt gcCAGCCTGA
   851  TCCGTGcgAT TGAAGGCAAA TAA

```

This encodes the following amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 390>:

```

50  1  MFMNKFSQSG KGLSGFFFGL ILATVIIAGI LLYLNQGGQN AFKIPAPSKQ
    51  PAETEILKLK NQPKEDIQPE PADQNALSEP DVAKEAEQSD AEKAADKQPV
   101  ADKADEVEEK AGEPEREEDPD GQAVRKKALT EEREQTVREK AQKKDAETVK
   151  KQAVKPSKET EKKASKEEKK AAKEKVAPKP TPEQILNSRS IEKARSAAAK
   201  EVQKMKNFGQ GGSQRIICKW ARMPTVRSAG QRAKLAILG ISSEVVGYQA
   55  251  GHKTLYRVQS GNMSADAVKK MQDELKKHGV ASLIRAIEGK *

```

ORF65ng-1 and ORF65-1 show 89.0% identity in 290 aa overlap:

```

      10      20      30      40      50      60
orf65-1.pep MFMNKFSQSGKGLSGFFFGLILATVIIAGILFYLNQSGQNAFKIPASSKQPAETEILKPK
      |||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
60 orf65ng-1 MFMNKFSQSGKGLSGFFFGLILATVIIAGILLYLNQGGQNAFKIPAPSKQPAETEILKLK
      10      20      30      40      50      60

```

-246-

		70	80	90	100	110	120	
	orf65-1.pep	NQPKEDIQPEPADQNALSEPDAATEAEQSDAEKAADKQPVADKADEVEEKAGEPEREPEPD						
5	orf65ng-1	NQPKEDIQPEPADQNALSEPDVAKEAEQSDAEKAADKQPVADKADEVEEKAGEPEREPEPD	70	80	90	100	110	120
		130	140	150	160	170	180	
10	orf65-1.pep	GQAVRKKALTEEREQTVREKAQKKDAETVKKQAVKPSKETTEKKASKEEKKAKEKVAPKP						
	orf65ng-1	GQAVRKKALTEEREQTVREKAQKKDAETVKKQAVKPSKETTEKKASKEEKKAKEKVAPKP	130	140	150	160	170	180
		190	200	210	220	230	239	
15	orf65-1.pep	TPEQILNSGSIEKARSAAAKEVQKMKTSDKAEATHYL-QMGAYADRQSAEGQRAKLAILG						
	orf65ng-1	TPEQILNSRSIEKARSAAAKEVQKMKNFGGGSQRICKWARMPTVRSAGQRAKLAILG	190	200	210	220	230	240
		240	250	260	270	280	290	
20	orf65-1.pep	ISSKVVGYYAGHKTLYRVQSGNMSADAVKKMQDELKKHEVASLIRSIESKX						
	orf65ng-1	ISSEVVGYYAGHKTLYRVQSGNMSADAVKKMQDELKKHGVASLIRAIEGKX	250	260	270	280	290	

- 25 On this basis, including the presence of a putative transmembrane domain in the gonococcal protein, it is predicted that the proteins from *N.meningitidis* and *N.gonorrhoeae*, and their epitopes, could be useful antigens for vaccines or diagnostics, or for raising antibodies.

Example 46

The following DNA sequence, believed to be complete, was identified in *N.meningitidis* <SEQ ID

30 391>:

	1	ATGAACCACG	ACATCACTTT	CCTCACCCCTG	TTCCTACTCG	GTktCTTCCGG
	51	CGGAACGCAC	TGCATCGGTA	TGTGCGGCGG	ATTAAGCAGC	GcGTTTGs.s
	101	TCCAACCTCC	CCCGCATATC	AACCGCTTTT	GGCTGATCCT	GCTGCTTAAC
	151	ACAGGACGGG	TAAGCAGCTA	TACGGCAATC	GGCCTGATAC	TCGGATTAAT
35	201	CGGACAGGTC	GGCGTTTCAC	TCGAACAAAC	CCGCGTCCTG	CAGAATATTT
	251	TATACACGGC	CGCCAACCTC	CTGCTGCTCT	TTTTAGGCTT	ATACTTGAGC
	301	GGTATTTCTT	CCTTGGCGGC	AAAAATCGAG	AAaATCGGCA	AACCGATATG
	351	CGGGAACCTG	AACCCGATAC	TCAACCGGCT	GTTACCCATA	AAATCCATAC
	401	CCGCTGCCT	tGCGgTCGGA	ATATTATGGG	GCTGGCTGCC	GTGCGGACTG
40	451	GTTTACAGCG	CGTCGCTTTA	CGCGCTGGGA	AgCGGTAGTG	CGGCAACGGG
	501	CGGGTTATAT	ATGCTTGCCCT	TTGCACTGGG	TACGCTGCCC	AATCTttTAG
	551	CAATCGGCAT	TTTtTCCCTG	CAACTGAaAw	AAATCATGCA	AAACCGATAT
	601	ATCCGCCTGT	GTACGGGATT	ATCCGTATCA	TTATGGGCAT	TATGGAAACT
	651	TGCCGTCCTG	TGGCTGTAA			

- 45 This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 392; ORF103>:

	1	MNHDITFTL	FLLGXFGGTH	CIGMCGGLSS	AFXXQLPPhi	NREWLILLN
	51	TGRVSSYTAI	GLILGLIGQV	GVSLDQTRVL	QNILYTAANL	LLLFLGLYLS
	101	GISSLAAKIE	KIGKPIWRNL	NPILNRLPI	KSIPACLAvg	ILWGWLPcGL
	151	VYASLYALG	SGSAATGGly	MLAFALGTLP	NLLAIGIFSL	QLXKIMQNRy
50	201	IRLCTGLSVS	LWALWKLAVL	WL*		

Further work elaborated the DNA sequence <SEQ ID 393> as:

	1	ATGAACCACG	ACATCACTTT	CCTCACCCCTG	TTCCTACTCG	GTTTCTTCCGG
	51	CGGAACGCAC	TGCATCGGTA	TGTGCGGCGG	ATTAAGCAGC	GCGTTTGCGC
	101	TCCAACCTCC	CCCGCATATC	AACCGCTTTT	GGCTGATCCT	GCTGCTTAAC
	151	ACAGGACGGG	TAAGCAGCTA	TACGGCAATC	GGCCTGATAC	TCGGATTAAT
	201	CGGACAGGTC	GGCGTTTCAC	TCGACCAAAC	CCGCGTCCTG	CAGAATATTT
	251	TATACACGGC	CGCCAACCTC	CTGCTGCTCT	TTTTAGGCTT	ATACTTGAGC
55	301	GGTATTTCTT	CCTTGGCGGC	AAAAATCGAG	AAAATCGGCA	AACCGATATG

-247-

5
351 GCGGAACCTG AACCCGATAC TCAACCGGCT GTTACCCATA AAATCCATAC
401 CCGCCTGCCT TGCAGTCGGA ATATTATGGG GCTGGCTGCC GTGCGGACTG
451 GTTTACAGCG CGTCGCTTTA CGCGCTGGGA AGCGGTAGTG CGGCAACGGG
501 CGGGTATAT ATGCTTGCTT TTGCACTGGG TACGCTGCCC AATCTTTTAG
551 CAATCGGCAT TTTTCCCTG CAACTGAAAA AAATCATGCA AAACCGATAT
601 ATCCGCCTGT GTACGGGATT ATCCGTATCA TTATGGGCAT TATGGAAACT
651 TGCCGTCCTG TGGCTGTAA

This corresponds to the amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 394; ORF103-1>:

10
1 MNHDTITLTL FLLGFFGGTH CIGMCGGLSS AFALQLPPIH NFWLILLLL
51 TGRVSSYTAI GLILGLIGQV GVSLDQTRVL QNILYTAANL LLLFLGLYLS
101 GISSLAAKIE KIGKPIWRNL NPILNRLLPK KSIPACLA VG ILWGWLPCGL
151 VYSASLYALG SGSAATGGLY MLAFALGTLP NLLAIGIFSL QLKKIMQNRV
201 IRLCTGLSVS LWALWKLAVL WL*

Computer analysis of this amino acid sequence gave the following results:

15 Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.meningitidis* (strain A)

ORF103 shows 93.8% identity over a 222aa overlap with an ORF (ORF103a) from strain A of *N. meningitidis*:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
20	orf103.pep	MNHDTITLTLFLLGXFGGTHCIGMCGGLSSAFXXQLPPIHNRFWLILLLNTGRVSSYTAI					
	orf103a	MNXDITITLTLFLLGFFGGTHCIGMCGGLSSAFALQLPPIHNRXWLILLLNTGRVSSYTAI					
		10	20	30	40	50	60
25	orf103.pep	70	80	90	100	110	120
	orf103a	GLILGLIGQVGVSLDQTRVLQNILYTAANL LLLFLGLYLSGISSLAAKIEKIGKPIWRNL					
		70	80	90	100	110	120
30	orf103.pep	130	140	150	160	170	180
	orf103a	NPILNRLLPKKSIPACLA VGILWGWLPCGLVYSASLYALGSGSAATGGLYMLAFALGTLP					
35		130	140	150	160	170	180
40	orf103.pep	190	200	210	220		
	orf103a	NLLAIGIFSLQLXKIMQNRVIRLCTGLSVSLWALWKLAVLWLX					
		190	200	210	220		

The complete length ORF103a nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 395> is:

45
1 ATGAACCANG ACATCACTTT CCTCACCTG TTCCTACTCG GTTCTTCCGG
51 CGGAACGCAC TGCATCGGTA TGTGCGGCGG ATTAAGCAGC GCGTTTGCAG
101 TCCAACTCCC CCCGCATATC AACCGCTTNT GGCTGATCCT GCTGCTTAAC
151 ACAGGACGGG TAAGCAGCTA TACGGCAATC GGCCTGATAC TCGGATTAAT
201 CCGACAGGTC GGCCTTTCAC TCGACCAAAC CCGCGTCNTG CAGAAATATT
251 TATACACGGC CGCCAACCTC CTGCTGCTCT TTTTAGGCTT ATACTTGAGC
301 GGTATTTCTT CCTTGGCGGC AAAAATCGAG AAAATCGGCA AACCGATATG
50
351 GCGGAACCTG AACCCGATAC TCAACCGGCT GTTACCCATA AAATCCATAC
401 CCGCCTGCCT TGCAGTCGGA ATATTATGGG GCTGGCTGCC GTGCGGACTA
451 GTTTACAGCG CGTCGCTTTA CGCGCTGGGA AGCGGTAGTG CGGCAACGGG
501 CGGGTATAT ATGCTTGCTT TTGCACTGGG TACGCTGCCC AATCTTTNGG
551 CAATCGGCAT TTTTCCCTG CAACTGNAAA AAATCATGCA AAACCGATAT
601 ATCCGCCTGT GTACGGGATT ATCCGTATCA TTATGGGCAT TATGGAAACT
651 TGCCGTCCTG TGGCTGTAA

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 396>:

1 MNXDITITLTL FLLGFFGGTH CIGMCGGLSS AFALQLPPIH NRXLILLLL
51 TGRVSSYTAI GLILGLIGQV GVSLDQTRVX QNILYTAANL LLLFLGLYLS
101 GISSLAAKIE KIGKPIWRNL NPILNRLLPK KSIPACLA VG ILWGWLPCGL

-248-

151 VYSASLYALG SGSAATGGLY MLAFALGTLP NLXAIGIFSL QLXKIMQNRY
 201 IRLCTGLSVS LWALWKLAVL WL*

ORF103a and ORF103-1 show 97.7% identity in 222 aa overlap:

		10	20	30	40	50	60
5	orf103a.pep	MNXDITFLTLFLLGFFGGTHCIGMCGGLSSAFALQLPPHINRXWLILLNTGRVSSYTAI					
	orf103-1	MNHDITFLTLFLLGFFGGTHCIGMCGGLSSAFALQLPPHINRFWLILLNTGRVSSYTAI					
		10	20	30	40	50	60
10	orf103a.pep	GLILGLIGQVGVSLDQTRVXQNILYTAANLLLLFLGLYLSGISSLAAKIEKIGKPIWRNL					
	orf103-1	GLILGLIGQVGVSLDQTRVLQNILYTAANLLLLFLGLYLSGISSLAAKIEKIGKPIWRNL					
		70	80	90	100	110	120
15	orf103a.pep	NPILNRLPIKSIPACLA VGILWGWLP CGLVYSASLYALGSGSAATGGLYMLAFALGTLP					
	orf103-1	NPILNRLPIKSIPACLA VGILWGWLP CGLVYSASLYALGSGSAATGGLYMLAFALGTLP					
20		130	140	150	160	170	180
	orf103a.pep	NLXAIGIFSLQLXKIMQNRYIRLCTGLSVSLWALWKLAVLWLX					
	orf103-1	NLLAIGIFSLQLKKIMQNRYIRLCTGLSVSLWALWKLAVLWLX					
25		190	200	210	220		
	orf103a.pep	NLXAIGIFSLQLXKIMQNRYIRLCTGLSVSLWALWKLAVLWLX					
	orf103-1	NLLAIGIFSLQLKKIMQNRYIRLCTGLSVSLWALWKLAVLWLX					
		190	200	210	220		

Homology with a predicted ORF from *N.gonorrhoeae*

ORF103 shows 95.5% identity over a 222aa overlap with a predicted ORF (ORF103.ng) from *N.*

30 *gonorrhoeae*:

	orf103.pep	MNHDITFLTLFLLGXFGGTHCIGMCGGLSSAFXXQLPPHINRFWLILLNTGRVSSYTAI	60
	orf103ng	MNHDITFLTLFLLGFFGGTHCIGMCGGLSSAFALQLPPHINRFWLILLNTGRVSSYTAI	60
35	orf103.pep	GLILGLIGQVGVSVDQTRVLQNILYTAANLLLLFLGLYLSGISSLAAKIEKIGKPIWRNL	120
	orf103ng	GLMLGLIGQLGISLDQTRVLQNILYTAANLLLLFLGLYLSGISSLAAKIEKIGKPIWRNL	120
40	orf103.pep	NPILNRLPIKSIPACLA VGILWGWLP CGLVYSASLYALGSGSAATGGLYMLAFALGTLP	180
	orf103ng	NPILNRLPIKSIPACLA VGILWGWLP CGLVYSASLYALGSGSATGGLYMLAFALGTLP	180
45	orf103.pep	NLLAIGIFSLQLXKIMQNRYIRLCTGLSVSLWALWKLAVLWL	222
	orf103ng	NLLAIGIFSLQLKKIMQNRYIRLCTGLSVSLWALWKLAVLWL	222

The complete length ORF103ng nucleotide sequence <SEQ ID 397> is:

	1	ATGAACCA	CG	ACATCACT	TT	CCTCACCC	TG	TTCCTGCT	CG	GTTTCTTC	CG
	51	CGGAAC	TAC	TGCATCG	GTA	TGTGCGGC	CG	ATTAAGCA	GC	GCGTTTGC	GC
	101	TCCAAC	TCCC	CCCGCAT	ATC	AACCGCT	TTT	GGCTGATT	CT	GCTGCTTA	AC
50	151	ACAGGAC	GGA	TAAGCAG	CTA	TACGGCA	AATC	GGCCTGAT	GC	TCGGATT	AAT
	201	CGGACAA	CTC	GGCATTT	CAC	TCGACCAA	AAc	ccgcgTC	CTG	CAAAATAT	TTT
	251	tatacac	agc	ctccaaC	CTC	CTGCTGCT	CT	TTTTAGG	CTT	ATACTTGA	CG
	301	GGTATT	TCTT	CCTTGGC	GGC	AAAAATC	GAG	AAAATCG	GCA	AACCGATA	TG
	351	GCGCAAC	CTG	AACCCGA	TAC	TCAACCG	GCT	GCTGCCCA	TAA	AAATCCAT	AC
55	401	CGCCTGC	CCT	TGCTGTC	GGA	ATATTAT	GGG	GCTGGCTG	CC	GTGCGGAC	TG
	451	GTTTACAG	CG	CATCACT	TTA	CGCGCTG	GGA	AGCGGTAG	TG	CGACAACCG	G
	501	CGGACTGT	AT	ATGCTTG	CCT	TTGCACT	GGG	TACGCTGC	CC	AATCTTTT	TGG
	551	CAATCGGC	CAT	TTTTTCC	CTG	CAACTGAAA	AA	AAATCATG	CA	AAACCGAT	AT
	601	ATCCGCCT	GT	TACAGGA	T	ATCCGTAT	CA	TTATGGGC	CAT	TATGGAAG	CT
60	651	TGCCGTC	CTG	TGGCTGT	A						

This encodes a protein having amino acid sequence <SEQ ID 398>: